





# **Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S**

Trianglen 4, 3. tv, 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 26 36 93 47

## **Annual report 2025**

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19 May 2026

Chair of the meeting:

.....  
Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg



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**Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S**

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### **Statement by the Executive Board**

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 19 May 2026

Executive Board:

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Stephan Schmitz

Board of Directors:

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Harry Duncan MacDonald  
Chairman

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Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg

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Stephan Schmitz



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## **Independent auditor's report**

**To the shareholders of Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

### **Management's responsibilities for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- u Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- u Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- u Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.



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## **Independent auditor's report**

- u Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- u Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the Management's review**

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense, 19 May 2026  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Morten Schougaard Sørensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32129



## Management's review



**Company details**

Name	Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S
Address, Postal code, City	C/O Pears Global Real Estate Denmark ApS Trianglen 4, 3. tv, 2100 København Ø
CVR no.	26 36 93 47
Established	10 December 2001
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Harry Duncan MacDonald, Chairman Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg Stephan Schmitz
Executive Board	Stephan Schmitz
General Partner	Bestway GP ApS Trianglen 4, 3. tv 2100 København Ø
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Cortex Park Vest 3, 5230 Odense M, Denmark



## Management's review



**Operating review**



**Principal activities**

The company's purpose is to own and hold shares in companies, buying, selling and renting real estate and any other related business.



**Recognition and measurement uncertainties**

The company holds investment properties measured at fair value. For a description of significant assumptions for the fair value recognition as 31 December 2025 please refer to note 4.



**Development in activities and financial matters**

The income statement for 2025 shows a profit of DKK 83,359,977 against a profit of DKK 43,899,406 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2025 shows equity of DKK 653,610,538. The profit is influenced by a fair value adjustment of the investment properties and sale of property.

Management considers the company's financial performance in the year as expected.



**Events after the balance sheet date**

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**



**Income statement**

Note	DKK	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<b>Gross profit/loss</b>	-1,565,904	55,469
	Fair value adjustment of investment property	88,278,039	50,321,490
	<b>Profit before net financials</b>	86,712,135	50,376,959
	Other financial income from group enterprises	6,013,759	3,137,059
	Financial income	1,884,746	148,240
	Financial expenses, group enterprises	-903,207	-861,706
	Other financial expenses	-10,347,456	-8,901,146
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<u>83,359,977</u>	<u>43,899,406</u>

**Recommended appropriation of profit**

Retained earnings

<u>83,359,977</u>	<u>43,899,406</u>
<u><u>83,359,977</u></u>	<u><u>43,899,406</u></u>



**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**



**Balance sheet**

Note	DKK	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
3	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Investment property	624,380,000	619,720,000
		<u>624,380,000</u>	<u>619,720,000</u>
4	<b>Investments</b>		
	Other receivables	21,310,647	21,949,029
		<u>21,310,647</u>	<u>21,949,029</u>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<u>645,690,647</u>	<u>641,669,029</u>
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Receivables from group enterprises	160,904,565	98,890,806
	Other receivables	17,049,587	3,736,324
	Prepayments	244,994	862
		<u>178,199,146</u>	<u>102,627,992</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>5,521,072</u>	<u>7,958,935</u>
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	<u>183,720,218</u>	<u>110,586,927</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>829,410,865</u></u>	<u><u>752,255,956</u></u>



**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**



**Balance sheet**

Note	DKK	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
	Share capital	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Retained earnings	<u>648,610,538</u>	<u>565,250,561</u>
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>653,610,538</u>	<u>570,250,561</u>
	<b>Provisions</b>		
	Other provisions	<u>5,164,594</u>	<u>5,202,579</u>
6	<b>Total provisions</b>	<u>5,164,594</u>	<u>5,202,579</u>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
5	<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Mortgage debt	146,497,665	154,664,235
	Deposits	<u>1,929,423</u>	<u>2,253,589</u>
		<u>148,427,088</u>	<u>156,917,824</u>
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
5	Mortgage debt	0	1,468,597
	Trade payables	148,509	0
	Payables to group enterprises	18,632,169	17,880,194
	Other payables	662,967	536,201
	Deferred income	<u>2,765,000</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>22,208,645</u>	<u>19,884,992</u>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<u>170,635,733</u>	<u>176,802,816</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>829,410,865</u></u>	<u><u>752,255,956</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Number of employees
- 7 Security and collateral
- 8 Related parties



**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**



**Statement of changes in equity**

<b>DKK</b>	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity at 1 January 2024	5,000,000	521,351,155	526,351,155
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	43,899,406	43,899,406
<b>Equity at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>565,250,561</b>	<b>570,250,561</b>
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	83,359,977	83,359,977
<b>Equity at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>648,610,538</b>	<b>653,610,538</b>



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**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**

**Notes to the financial statements**



## Accounting policies

The annual report of Ejendomsselskabet af Januar 2002 P/S for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### **Reporting currency**

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

#### **Income statement**

##### **Revenue**

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Rent comprises rental income from the leases of properties. Rent is recognised on an accruals basis.

Rent is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, rent is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

##### **Gross profit/loss**

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items 'Revenue', 'Property expenses', 'Other external expenses' and 'Other operating income' are consolidated into one item designated 'Gross margin'.

##### **Other operating income**

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's coreactivities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

##### **Expenses, property**

Includes costs associated with the operation and administration of investmentproperties, repairment and maintenance, property taxes and other expenses which are not paid by tenants.

##### **Other external expenses**

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

##### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses etc.

##### **Tax**

The company is not an individual taxpayer thus tax of the company's operating profit/loss is not included in the financial statement.



**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**

**Notes to the financial statements**

**Accounting policies (continued)**

## **Balance sheet**

### **Investment property**

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost. Investment property is subsequently measured at fair value, and the value adjustment for the year is recognised in the income statement under the item "Fair value adjustment of investment property". The fair value is based on the expected future cash flows for the investment property.

### **Investments**

Other receivables comprises of deposits at Grundejernes Investeringsfond.

### **Receivables**

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

### **Cash**

Cash comprise bank balances.

### **Provisions**

Other provisions comprise expected maintenance liabilities in accordance with section 22 of the Danish Rent Act. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

### **Income taxes**

The company is not an individual taxpayer thus tax of the company's operating profit/loss is not included in the financial statement.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### Accounting policies (continued)

##### Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

##### Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Fair value

The fair value measurement is based on the principal market. If no principal market exists, the measurement is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximises the price of the asset or liability less transaction and/or transport costs.

All assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, or whose fair value is disclosed, are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

Level 1: Value in an active market for similar assets/liabilities

Level 2: Value based on recognised valuation methods on the basis of observable market information

Level 3: Value based on recognised valuation methods and reasonable estimates (non-observable market information).

If a reliable fair value cannot be stated according to the above levels, the asset or liability is measured at cost.



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**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**

**Notes to the financial statements**



**Number of employees**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

**Property, plant and equipment**

Investment  
property

**DKK**

Cost at 1 January 2025	180,680,590
Disposals	<u>-15,322,344</u>
Cost at 31 December 2025	165,358,246
Revaluations at 1 January 2025	439,039,410
Value adjustments for the year	53,141,290
Reversal of accumulated revaluation of disposals	<u>-33,158,946</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2025	459,021,754
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>624,380,000</u></b>

The fair value adjustments in the profit and loss account includes gain on sale of properties DKK 35,137 thousand and fair value adjustment of DKK 53,141 thousand.

**Investment property**

The Company invests in rental property. Investment properties are recognised at fair value with value adjustment in the income statement, in accordance with the provisions in section 38 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

**Fair value estimation**

The Company's management believes that the selected accounting policies, where investment properties are measured at fair value, provides the best presentation of the Company's assets and liabilities, the financial position, and the results of its operations.

The best documentation for the fair value of the Company's investment properties is current prices in an active market for similar investment properties. In the lack of such information, the fair value is determined within a range of probable calculated estimates of the fair value, defined as the value between a qualified willing buyer and a qualified willing seller based on the conditions on the balance sheet date.

The company has an ongoing divestment of condos when these become vacant. The valuation is based on a DCF-model where the most significant parameters are

- u The latest gained sales prices
- u Estimated annual sales of apartments
- u Estimated growth in sales prices
- u Rate of inflation
- u WACC
- u Rent and OPEX



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

The valuation is based on a WACC of 7.87% (2024: 6.25%), annual sales of 7.97% (2024: 6.33%) of the portfolio, growth in sales prices 2.00% (2024: 2.00%), inflation rate of 2.00% (2024: 2.00%) and an average sales price per sqm of DKK 47,825 (2024: DKK 40,239). The portfolio is assumed to be sold over the next 16 years (2024: 17 years) with a decreasing number of sqm per year.

The valuation is sensitive to changes in the parameters and the valuation is based on a high degree of estimates.

The properties consist of condos (19,951 sqm.) primarily located in the central Copenhagen area. The valuation corresponds to an average price per sqm of DKK 31,296 (2024: DKK 27,845). The fair value corresponds to approx. 65% of the average sales prices (2024: 69%).

If the WACC is increased 0.25% the value of the properties would be reduced by DKK 12.1 million and if WACC was reduced by 0.25% the value would be increased by DKK 12.4 million.

The fair value measurement is based on level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

### Investments

DKK

Other  
receivables

Cost at 1 January 2025	21,949,029
Disposals	<u>-638,382</u>
Cost at 31 December 2025	<u>21,310,647</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>21,310,647</u></b>

**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 145,134 thousand falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

**Provisions**

Maintenance liabilities BRL § 22, DKK 5,165 thousand.

Maintenance liabilities related to BRL § 22 are expected to fall due within 2-5 years.



Security and collateral

As security for the Company's mortgage debt, the Company has provided security in its assets. The total carrying amount of these assets is DKK 624,380 thousand.

**Related parties**

**Information about consolidated financial statements**

<b>Parent</b>	<b>Domicile</b>	<b>Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements</b>
Cornway Ltd.	Cyprus	19 Giritou Xenopoulou Street, Avra House, 2nd Floor, 1061 Nicosia, Cyprus