Ege Spur A/S

Anelystparken 16
8381 Tilst
CVR No. 30572602

Annual report 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 25.06.2025

Kim Gravesen
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Ege Spur A/S
Anelystparken 16
8381 Tilst

Business Registration No.: 30572602
Registered office: Aarhus
Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Board of Directors

Mads Bilenberg Jørgensen
Johannes Thomas Harter
Bernd Georg Burkhard Baus

Executive Board

Kim Michél Gravesen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Egtved Allé 4
6000 Kolding

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Ege Spur A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 25.04.2025

Executive Board

Kim Michél Gravesen

Board of Directors

Mads Bilenberg Jørgensen

Johannes Thomas Harter

Bernd Georg Burkhard Baus

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Ege Spur A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ege Spur A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 about 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 these 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:

- 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.

- 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 Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

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

Kolding, 25.04.2025

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Morten Almtoft Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne41365

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's property is located in Hillerød and has been leased to BAUHAUS Danmark A/S throughout the financial period as a DIY superstore.

Income statement for 2024

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**12,288,557**	**11,759,106**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(3,900,712)	(3,862,367)
Operating profit/loss		**8,387,845**	**7,896,739**
Other financial expenses	2	(798,005)	(1,045,343)
Profit/loss before tax		**7,589,840**	**6,851,396**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(1,669,765)	(1,507,307)
Profit/loss for the year		**5,920,075**	**5,344,089**
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,000,000	0
Retained earnings		4,920,075	5,344,089
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		**5,920,075**	**5,344,089**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

Assets

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Land and buildings		92,828,756	96,477,710
Property, plant and equipment	4	**92,828,756**	**96,477,710**
Fixed assets		**92,828,756**	**96,477,710**
Receivables from group enterprises		1,851,143	0
Receivables		**1,851,143**	**0**
Current assets		**1,851,143**	**0**
Assets		**94,679,899**	**96,477,710**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Contributed capital	5	500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		60,967,333	56,047,258
Proposed dividend		1,000,000	0
Equity		**62,467,333**	**56,547,258**
Deferred tax		6,120,853	6,057,747
Provisions		**6,120,853**	**6,057,747**
Mortgage debt		19,922,980	23,646,484
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	6	**19,922,980**	**23,646,484**
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	6	3,723,503	3,643,033
Trade payables		46,300	21,000
Payables to group enterprises		0	5,773,182
Joint taxation contribution payable		1,606,659	438,572
Other payables		792,271	350,434
Current liabilities other than provisions		**6,168,733**	**10,226,221**
Liabilities other than provisions		**26,091,713**	**33,872,705**
Equity and liabilities		**94,679,899**	**96,477,710**
Employees	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		
Assets charged and collateral	9		
Related parties with controlling interest	10		
Group relations	11		

Statement of changes in equity for 2024

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	56,047,258	0	56,547,258
Profit/loss for the year	0	4,920,075	1,000,000	5,920,075
Equity end of year	**500,000**	**60,967,333**	**1,000,000**	**62,467,333**

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,900,712	3,862,367
	3,900,712	**3,862,367**

2 Other financial expenses

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	116,630	266,169
Other financial expenses	681,375	779,174
	798,005	**1,045,343**

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Current tax	1,606,659	438,572
Change in deferred tax	63,106	1,068,735
	1,669,765	**1,507,307**

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK
Cost beginning of year	142,810,263
Additions	251,758
Cost end of year	**143,062,021**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(46,332,553)
Depreciation for the year	(3,900,712)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(50,233,265)**
Carrying amount end of year	**92,828,756**

5 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
Ordinary shares	49	10,000	490,000
Ordinary shares	10	1,000	10,000
	59		**500,000**

6 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2024 DKK	Due within 12 months 2023 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2024 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2024 DKK
Mortgage debt	3,723,503	3,643,033	19,922,980	4,188,126
	3,723,503	**3,643,033**	**19,922,980**	**4,188,126**

7 Employees

Average number of full-time employees is 0.

8 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where BAUHAUS Danmark A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

9 Assets charged and collateral

Mortgage debt is secured by way of mortgage on properties.

The carrying amount of mortgaged properties is 92.829 t.kr. as of 31.12.2024.

10 Related parties with controlling interest

Anelystparken Holding A/S - Anelystparken 16, 8381 Tilst owns all shares in the Entity, thus exercising control.

11 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Anelystparken Holding A/S, Tilst.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue relates to rental income, which is accrued and recognized in the income statement in line with the acquisition of rights. Revenue is recognized excluding VAT, taxes and discounts and is measured at the fair value of the determined consideration.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies etc.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial expenses
Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	25-33 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Dividend
Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Mortgage debt
At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable
Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.