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SREIT Vesterbro Propco ApS

Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3.
2500 Valby
CVR No. 19559939

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 29.06.2023

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Gauthier Robert A Lambeaux
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

SREIT Vesterbro Propco ApS
Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3.
2500 Valby

Business Registration No.: 19559939
Registered office: København
Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Rasmus Juul-Nyholm
Gauthier Robert A Lambeaux

Executive Board

Helle Bjerre

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of SREIT Vesterbro Propco ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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.

Valby, 29.06.2023

Executive Board

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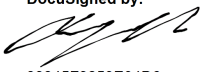


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Helle Bjerre

Board of Directors

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Rasmus Juul-Nyholm

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Gauthier Robert A Lambeaux

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of SREIT Vesterbro Propco ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SREIT Vesterbro Propco ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, 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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 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 under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

Copenhagen, 29.06.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

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Flemming Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne27790

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's main activities are acquiring and owning hotel properties.

The company owns the property Vesterbrogade 25-27, 1620 København V, which is designed as a hotel with 400 rooms, lobby, conference department and restaurant, etc.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The profit for the year totals DKK 46 million against a loss of DKK 20.8 million last year.

The result of the year is impacted by a fair value adjustment of investments properties of DKK 43.8 million in 2022 and DKK 41.1 million negative in 2021.

As of 31.12.2022 the equity amounts to DKK 264 million.

The profit for the year is considered satisfactory.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The fair value of the property is determined on the basis of a calculated capital value. To that extent market interest rates change, an investor's interest rate requirements change or the conditions of the properties change, the value of the property may change accordingly.

The ongoing military operation in Ukraine and the related sanctions targeted against the Russian Federation may impact on the company. This may result in assumptions and estimates requiring revisions which may lead to material adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In particular the management expects the assumptions and estimates used determining to be affected. At this stage management is not able to reliably estimate the impact as events are unfolding day-by-day.

The longer-term impact may also affect trading volumes, cash flows, and profitability. Nevertheless, at the date of these financial statements the company continues to meet its obligations as they fall due and therefore continues to apply the going concern basis of operations.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		29,314,521	26,162,283
Fair value adjustments of investment property		43,773,080	(41,119,039)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(1,799,586)	(1,799,585)
Operating profit/loss		71,288,015	(16,756,341)
Other financial income	2	28,873	23,532,506
Other financial expenses	3	(12,102,381)	(33,593,933)
Profit/loss before tax		59,214,507	(26,817,768)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(13,235,312)	5,995,445
Profit/loss for the year		45,979,195	(20,822,323)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		45,979,195	(20,822,323)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		45,979,195	(20,822,323)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investment property		699,782,121	655,000,000
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,676,385	5,475,970
Property, plant and equipment	5	703,458,506	660,475,970
Fixed assets		703,458,506	660,475,970
Receivables from group enterprises		20,000,000	0
Income tax receivable		1,056,000	0
Prepayments		4,835,605	3,395,988
Receivables		25,891,605	3,395,988
Cash		6,117,592	5,560,917
Current assets		32,009,197	8,956,905
Assets		735,467,703	669,432,875

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		3,001,000	3,001,000
Retained earnings		261,054,135	215,074,940
Equity		264,055,135	218,075,940
Deferred tax	6	121,531,905	110,384,801
Provisions		121,531,905	110,384,801
Bank loans		335,000,000	335,000,000
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	335,000,000	335,000,000
Trade payables		246,330	27,966
Payables to group enterprises		4,633,368	3,038,367
Joint taxation contribution payable		3,346,785	1,258,577
Other payables		6,654,180	1,647,224
Current liabilities other than provisions		14,880,663	5,972,134
Liabilities other than provisions		349,880,663	340,972,134
Equity and liabilities		735,467,703	669,432,875
Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement	1		
Employees	8		
Contingent liabilities	9		
Assets charged and collateral	10		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	3,001,000	215,074,940	218,075,940
Profit/loss for the year	0	45,979,195	45,979,195
Equity end of year	3,001,000	261,054,135	264,055,135

Contributed capital remained unchanged in the last 5 years

Notes

1 Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The fair value of the property is determined on the basis of a calculated capital value. To that extent market interest rates change, an investor's interest rate requirements change or the conditions of the properties change, the value of the property may change accordingly.

The ongoing military operation in Ukraine and the related sanctions targeted against the Russian Federation may impact on the company. This may result in assumptions and estimates requiring revisions which may lead to material adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In particular the management expects the assumptions and estimates used determining to be affected. At this stage management is not able to reliably estimate the impact as events are unfolding day-by-day.

The longer-term impact may also affect trading volumes, cash flows, and profitability. Nevertheless, at the date of these financial statements the company continues to meet its obligations as they fall due and therefore continues to apply the going concern basis of operations.

2 Other financial income

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	25,000	1,633
Other financial income	3,873	23,530,873
	28,873	23,532,506

3 Other financial expenses

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	236,353	0
Other financial expenses	11,866,028	33,593,933
	12,102,381	33,593,933

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Current tax	2,088,208	1,258,577
Change in deferred tax	11,147,104	(7,254,022)
	13,235,312	(5,995,445)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Investment property DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	288,448,478	47,386,858
Additions	1,009,041	0
Cost end of year	289,457,519	47,386,858
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	0	(41,910,888)
Impairment losses for the year	0	(1,799,585)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	0	(43,710,473)
Fair value adjustments beginning of year	366,551,522	0
Fair value adjustments for the year	43,773,080	0
Fair value adjustments end of year	410,324,602	0
Carrying amount end of year	699,782,121	3,676,385

For the measurement of investment properties, following key assumptions have been applied in the calculation:

Budget period	10 years
Exit yield	6,09%
Initial yield	4,28%
Growth in terminal period	2,0%

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2022 has been assessed by an independent assessor.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material.

6 Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to, investment property, plant and equipment

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2022 DKK
Bank loans	335,000,000
	335,000,000

All loan agreements are due within 5 years, and are to be fully repaid 2027.

8 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

9 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where SREIT Vesterbro Bidco ApS, company reg. no. 42461334 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, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend 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.

10 Assets charged and collateral

As collateral for mortgage loans, TDKK 335.000, security has been granted on land and buildings representing a carrying amount of TDKK 699.782 at 31 December 2022. Total security amounts to TDKK 969,900.

In addition, the Company has pledged their cash, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, receivables and prepayments representing a carrying amount of TDKK 35.686 at 31 December 2022.

11 Group relations

Parent company: SREIT Vesterbro Bidco ApS

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group: Starwood Real Estate Income Trust Inc, 1601 Washington Avenue, Suite 800, Miami Beach, FL 33139.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Starwood may be ordered at the following address: Starwood Real Estate Income Trust Inc, 1601 Washington Avenue, Suite 800, Miami Beach, FL 33139.

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, other operating income, and external expenses.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Fair value adjustments of investment property

Fair value adjustments of investment property comprise adjustments for the financial year of the Entity's investment properties measured at fair value at the balance sheet date.

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.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc. received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

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
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 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.

Investment property

On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost consisting of the acquisition price of the properties plus directly related acquisition costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value which is equivalent to the amount at which the individual property may be sold to an independent buyer at the balance sheet date.

Fair value is determined by applying the yield-based model as the calculated value in use of expected cash flows from each property. The calculation is based on budgeted net earnings for the next year that has been adjusted to normal earnings, and using a required yield rate that reflects current market yield rates for similar properties. The value is adjusted for factors not reflected in normal earnings, for example, actual vacancy rate, major refurbishments etc.

The financial year's adjustments of the properties' fair value are recognised in the income statement.

Receivables

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the 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.