

EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE ApS

Holbergsgade 14 2. tv.
1057 København K

CVR no. 26 49 56 79

Annual report for 2020

(19th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 31 May 2021

Ole Meier Sørensen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2021

Executive board

Juan Francisco de Jesus Clerico Giancarla Clerico
Avendano
CEO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

The company has lost its share capital and must consider the Danish Companies Act's capital losses rules. We refer to note 1, in which management describes this and the conditions for presenting the financial statement under the condition of continued operations. We have not modified our audit report on this matter.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 company'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 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the 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.

Independent auditor's report

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 management's review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review 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 management's review.

Hellerup, 31 May 2021

CVR no. 33 25 68 76



Søren Jonassen
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne18488

Company details

The company

EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE ApS
Holbergsgade 14 2. tv.
1057 København K

CVR no.: 26 49 56 79

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Incorporated: 1 February 2002

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Juan Francisco de Jesus Clerico Avendano
Giancarla Clerico

Auditors

Crowe
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activity is to act as holding company.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a loss of EUR 11.335, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows negative equity of EUR 1.480.002.

The company has lost its share capital.

A letter of support has been issued from the parent company so that the company is guaranteed sufficient funds to continue operating at least until next balance day.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2020 is presented in EUR

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue less other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement with the amounts that concern financial year. Financial items comprise interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Accounting policies

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

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 is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Joint taxation contributions receivable' or 'Joint taxation contributions payable'.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Income statement
1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		EUR	EUR
Gross profit		-14.034	-14.616
Financial income		3.865	3.501
Financial costs		<u>-1.166</u>	<u>-463</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-11.335	-11.578
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-11.335</u>	<u>-11.578</u>
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>-11.335</u>	<u>-11.578</u>
		<u>-11.335</u>	<u>-11.578</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		EUR	EUR
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries		6.903.345	6.704.345
Other receivables		<u>105.516</u>	<u>101.701</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>7.008.861</u>	<u>6.806.046</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>7.008.861</u>	<u>6.806.046</u>
Receivables from Group Companies		269.427	270.308
Prepayments		<u>1.089</u>	<u>1.089</u>
Receivables		<u>270.516</u>	<u>271.397</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>906</u>	<u>66</u>
Total current assets		<u>271.422</u>	<u>271.463</u>
Total assets		<u><u>7.280.283</u></u>	<u><u>7.077.509</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> EUR	<u>2019</u> EUR
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		16.900	16.900
Retained earnings		-1.496.902	-1.485.567
Equity		-1.480.002	-1.468.667
Payables from Group Companies		8.746.742	8.537.639
Total non-current liabilities		8.746.742	8.537.639
Trade payables		2.772	0
Other payables		10.771	8.537
Total current liabilities		13.543	8.537
Total liabilities		8.760.285	8.546.176
Total equity and liabilities		7.280.283	7.077.509
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	1		
Staff costs	2		
Contingent liabilities	3		
Mortgages and collateral	4		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2020	16.900	-1.485.567	-1.468.667
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-11.335	-11.335
Equity at 31 December 2020	<u>16.900</u>	<u>-1.496.902</u>	<u>-1.480.002</u>

Notes

1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

The company has lost its share capital. The company has received a letter of support from the parent company that ensures, that the company can finance the continued operation at least one year after the balance date.

2 Staff costs

The company does not have any employees.

3 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

4 Mortgages and collateral

The company has no mortgages and collateral.