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# HotelCityB ApS

Fredtoftevej 10, 2980 Kokkedal

Company reg. no. 31 05 04 05

# **Annual report**

# 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 2 April 2021.

Jakov Dolgoj Chairman of the meeting







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<sup>•</sup> To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.

<sup>•</sup> Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance EUR 146.940 means the amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of HotelCityB ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020 of HotelCityB ApS.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 September 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Kokkedal, 29 March 2021

### **Managing Director**

Jakov Dolgoj

# **Example 1** Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of HotelCityB ApS

# Auditor's report on the financial statements Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HotelCityB ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 September 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

### Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

### **Independent** auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

### Reporting requirements in accordance with section 7 (2) of the Statutory Order

### Breach of the Companies Act's provisions on shareholder loans and loans to management

In breach of section 210 (1) of the Companies Act, the company has granted loans to several of the shareholders whereby the management may incur liability. However, no further loans were granted during the financial year, only the addition of interest on loans already granted. In March 2020, repayment of the loans were made by payment to the company including interest in accordance with applicable regulations.

### Breach of the Danish Financial Statements Act

In breach of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared the annual report according to the time-limit, whereby the management may incur liability.

Copenhagen, 29 March 2021

### Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Anders Ingemann Hansen State Authorised Public Accountant mne32726

The company	HotelCityB ApS Fredtoftevej 10 2980 Kokkedal	
	Company reg. no. Established: Domicile: Financial year:	<ul> <li>31 05 04 05</li> <li>6 November 2007</li> <li>Fredensborg</li> <li>1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020</li> </ul>
Managing Director	Jakov Dolgoj	i oetobel 2017 50 Septembel 2020
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulf Statsautoriseret Rev Store Kongensgade ( 1264 København K	isionsaktieselskab
Parent company	Eyles Assets Limited	d, Cyprus

### The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company are to acquire and develop properties in Berlin.

### Unusual circumstances

The company faces challenges and financial risks due to the Corona virus / COVID-19.

Corona / COVID-19 has or may have a significant impact on the company's lessors and tenants of the Berlin property among other things as a result of the recommendations and orders given by the political team. Given the major uncertainty Corona / COVID-19 has created and the uncertainty about the duration of the situation, it is currently not possible to make a reasonable assessment of the financial consequences of the Corona crisis. On the same basis, it is not possible to express a sufficiently secure expectation of revenue and profit before tax.

So far, however, management believes that the company has the necessary liquidity and credit facilities to continue its operations.

Prior to the outbreak of Corona /COVID-19, expectations for 2020 were a result in line with 2019, before revaluation to fair value of the company's property in Berlin.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals EUR 629.000 against EUR 695.000 last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals EUR -1.100.000 against EUR 5.633.000 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

The investment property in Berlin has been measured at EUR 16.740.000 at 30 September 2020. The required rate of return applied is 4,0 (4,5% in 2019/20).

# Income statement 1 October - 30 September

All amounts in EUR.

Not	e	2019/20	2018/19
	Gross profit	628.575	695.206
1	Value adjustment of investment property	-1.460.000	5.700.497
	Other financial income	28.852	64.556
	Other financial costs	-227.076	-257.200
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	-1.029.649	6.203.059
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-70.110	-569.829
	Net profit or loss for the year	-1.099.759	5.633.230
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Allocated to results brought forward	360.241	0
	Transferred to other reserves	-1.460.000	7.392.175
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-1.758.945
	Total allocations and transfers	-1.099.759	5.633.230

# **Statement of financial position at 30 September**

All amounts in EUR.

Not	e	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
2	Investment property	16.740.000	18.200.000
	Total property, plant, and equipment	16.740.000	18.200.000
3	Other receivables	937.199	0
	Total investments	937.199	0
	Total non-current assets	17.677.199	18.200.000
	Current assets		
	Trade receivables	7.836	190
	Other receivables	674.736	194.602
4	Receivables from owners and management	0	688.561
	Prepayments and accrued income	66.365	48.935
	Total receivables	748.937	932.288
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	33.700	461.405
	Total current assets	782.637	1.393.693
	Total assets	18.459.836	19.593.693

# **Statement of financial position at 30 September**

### All amounts in EUR.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>e</u>	2020	2019
Equity		
Contributed capital	16.779	16.779
Reserve for fair value	5.932.175	7.392.175
Retained earnings	2.544.856	2.184.537
Total equity	8.493.810	9.593.491
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	1.147.901	1.077.791
Total provisions	1.147.901	1.077.791
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	7.685.198	7.821.422
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	7.685.198	7.821.422
Current portion of long term payables	130.000	130.000
Trade payables	25.000	18.458
Payables to group enterprises	936.788	918.419
Other payables	41.139	34.112
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.132.927	1.100.989
Total liabilities other than provisions	8.818.125	8.922.411
Total equity and liabilities	18.459.836	19.593.693

5 Charges and security

# Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in EUR.

	Contributed	Reserve for fair value	<b>Retained</b> earnings	Total
	capital		earnings	10tai
Equity 1 October 2018	16.779	0	3.945.451	3.962.230
Correction due to changes in				
accounting policies	0	0	-1.969	-1.969
Retained earnings	0	7.392.175	-1.758.945	5.633.230
Equity 1 October 2019	16.779	7.392.175	2.184.537	9.593.491
Correction due to changes in				
accounting policies	0	0	78	78
Retained earnings	0	-1.460.000	360.241	-1.099.759
	16.779	5.932.175	2.544.856	8.493.810



### Notes

All amounts in EUR.

		2019/20	2018/19
1.	Value adjustment of investment property		
	Value adjustment arising from change in required rate of return	-1.460.000	5.700.497
		-1.460.000	5.700.497
2.	Investment property		
	Cost 1 October 2019	10.604.966	10.587.774
	Additions during the year	0	17.192
	Cost 30 September 2020	10.604.966	10.604.966
	Fair value adjustment 1 October 2019	7.595.034	1.693.634
	Adjustments to fair value for the year	-1.460.000	5.901.400
	Fair value adjustment 30 September 2020	6.135.034	7.595.034
	Carrying amount, 30 September 2020	16.740.000	18.200.000

The company's investment property consists of 1 commercial property used as a 3-star Hotel with a total size of 4.895 m2 in Berlin, Germany. The property was built in 1996 and in 2010, a major renovation took place. In 2014 and 2017/18 several rooms and the lobby were modernized as well as a restaurant/café area has been established and the number of rooms has increased to a total of 133 rooms. The entire property including parking lot are leased to a hotel manager and a restaurateur.

The investment property is according to the description in the accounting policies used - like previous years - measured at fair value based on the return-based model.

The rate applied for the investment property is 4,0% as per 30 September 2020 (4,5% as per 30.09.19).

### Sensitivity analysis:

An increase of the required rate of return by 0,5 percentage point would mean a reduction of the value of the investment property of 175 t.EUR.



### Notes

All amounts in EUR.

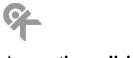
		30/9 2020	30/9 2019
3.	Other receivables		
	Additions during the year	937.199	0
	Cost 30 September 2020	937.199	0
	Carrying amount, 30 September 2020	937.199	0
	Specified as:		
	Other long-term receivables	710.000	0
	Long-term trade receivables	227.199	0
		937.199	0

### 4. Receivables from owners and management

		Amounts	Total
		repaid during	receivables at
	Interest	the financial	30 September
Category	rate	year	2020
Executive board	10,05%	700.635	0

### 5. Charges and security

As collateral for mortgage loans, 8.500 t.EUR, security has been granted on land and buildings representing a carrying amount of 16.740 t.EUR at 30 September 2020.



### Accounting policies

The annual report for HotelCityB ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

### Changes in the accounting policies

The presentation currency has been changed from DKK to EUR. The changes have been implemented in the current year, however the previous year's figures have also been converted to EUR from DKK.

The change in classification has a negative impact of EUR 1.969 in equity for the previous financial year. And a positive impact of EUR 78 in equity for the current financial year.

The comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the reclassification.

Except for the above, the accounting policies for the financial statements remain unchanged from last year.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the average exchange rate for the financial year. Exchange rate differences are recognised in the income statement as an item under net financials.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

### Income statement

### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the lease income, external costs and property costs.

Lease income comprises income from the lease of property and from overhead costs collected and is recognised in the income statement for the period relating to the lease payment.

Costs concerning investment properties comprises operating costs, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, charges, and other costs which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Other external cost comprises costs relating to administration activities.

### Value adjustment of investment property

Value adjustment of investment property comprises value adjustments of properties at fair value and profit or loss from the disposal of properties.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currency.

### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

### Statement of financial position

### **Investment property**

At the initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost, comprising the cost of the property and directly associated costs, if any.

Hereafter, investment properties are measured individually at an estimated fair value. The properties are measured using a returnbased model, by which the expected future cash flows for the following year, along with a rate of return determined by an external assessor, form the basis for the fair value of the properties. Compared to the previous financial year, the method of measurement remains unchanged.

Costs adding new or improved qualities to an investment property compared to its condition at the time of acquisition, thereby improving the future return on the property, are added to the cost as an improvement. Costs which do not add new or improved qualities to an investment property are recognised in the income statement under the item "Costs concerning investment property".

Like other property, plant, and equipment except for land, investment property has a limited economic life. The impairment taking place concurrently with the ageing of the investment property is reflected in the continuing measurement of the investment property at fair value.

Value adjustments are recognised in the income statement under the item "Value adjustments of property".

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

### Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities other than provisions

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

# ΡΕΠΠΞΟ

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

**Anders Ingemann Hansen** 

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On behalf of: CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF STATSAUTORISERET R...

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