

C/O CEJ Ejendomsadministration A/S Meldahlsgade 5, 1613 København V

CVR No. 34073368

Annual Report 2021/22

11. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 12 April 2023

-DocuSigned by:

Helene Egede Scotwin Helene Egede Scotwin

Chairman

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Management's Statement

Today, the Executive Board has considered and adopted the Annual Report of BF BER DENMARK 01 K/S for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 30 September 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 12 April 2023

Executive Board

DocuSigned by: Jeppe Lynge Larsen Jeppe Lynge Larsen

— Docusigned by: Matthias bath-Burdack Matthias Kath-Burdack

DocuSigned by: Kent Hoeg Sørensen Kent Hoeg Sørensen





Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of BF BER DENMARK 01 K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BF BER DENMARK 01 K/S for the financial year 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022, 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 30.09.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2021 - 30.09.2022 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 responsibility 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.

Independent Auditors' Report

*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, 12 April 2023

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-no. 33963556

Thomas Frommelt Hertz State Authorised Public Accountant mne31543

Company information

Company	BF BER DENMARK 01 K/S C/O CEJ Ejendomsadministration A/S Meldahlsgade 5, 1613 København V
CVR No.	34073368
Date of formation	2 December 2011
Executive Board	Jeppe Lynge Larsen Kent Hoeg Sørensen Carmen Reschke Matthias Kath-Burdack Christian Karl Dinger
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 2300 København S CVR-no.: 33963556

Management's Commentary

The Company's principal activities

The Company's objects are to conduct business by aquisition and subsequent letting and potential sale of properties and any other related activity.

Uncertainty relating to recognition or measurement

As the company is engaged in development of investment properties, the Company is affected by changes in the property market, including the general level of interest rates and economic conditions. For a description of significant assumptions for the fair value recognition as 30 September 2022 please refer to note 2.

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022 shows a result of DKK 14,684,743 and the Balance Sheet at 30 September 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 427,395,696 and an equity of DKK 223,608,604.

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

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of BF BER DENMARK 01 K/S for 2021/22 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

Non-comparability

The company has changed it's financial year in prior year. The financial year covers 12 months against 9 months last year.

The accounting policies remain unchanged from last year.

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, 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.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

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 statement

Gross profit/loss

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operating income, costs for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Accounting Policies

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Fair value adjustment 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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Tax on net profit for the year

Other taxes comprise taxes and duties for the year that are independent of the Company's operation.

Balance sheet

Investment property

Investment property comprises investment in land and buildings for the purpose of achieving a return on the invested capital in the form of regular operating income and a capital gain on resale.

On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of the property and any directly related expenses.

Investment properties are subsequently measured at their value. The fair value of the properties is reassessed annually based on the return-based valuation model.

The fair value is determined based on the net return on commercial properties located in the same geographical area as the properties. Net return is calculated taking into consideration the existing leases, the state of repair of the properties and the budget for the next year.

Net return is calculated as total rental income less direct costs for property taxes, insurance, maintenance and housing management incurred on the investment properties divided by the carrying amounts of the investment properties less deposits.

Change in fair value are recognised in the income statement under value adjustment of investment properties.

As the investment properties are measured at fair value, they are not depreciated.

Receivables

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises in hand and bank deposits.

Dividends

Accounting Policies

Proposed dividend for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting. 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.

Mortgage debt

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Income Statement

	Note	2021/22 kr.	2021 kr.
Gross profit		8,999,515	7,602,614
Fair value adjustments of investment property		9,475,000	94,000,000
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments	_	18,474,515	101,602,614
Finance expenses	1	-3,789,772	-4,168,859
Profit	-	14,684,743	97,433,755
Proposed distribution of results			

Proposed dividend recognised in equity	5,209,743	0
Retained earnings	9,475,000	97,433,755
Distribution of profit	14,684,743	97,433,755

Balance Sheet as of 30 September

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
Assets			
Investment property	2, 3	423,975,000	414,500,000
Fixed assets	-	423,975,000	414,500,000
Trade receivables		44,657	93,900
Other receivables	_	466,360	284,428
Receivables	-	511,017	378,328
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,909,679	6,748,158
Current assets	-	3,420,696	7,126,486
Assets	-	427,395,696	421,626,486

Balance Sheet as of 30 September

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
Liabilities and equity	Note	кг.	Kr.
Contributed capital		20,184,000	20,184,000
Retained earnings		198,214,861	195,989,861
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		5,209,743	0
Equity	_	223,608,604	216,173,861
Mortgage debt		102,929,370	102,879,315
Payables to group enterprises		93,186,000	93,186,000
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	4	196,115,370	196,065,315
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than			
provisions		1,017,335	2,292,167
Payables to group enterprises		279,774	339,286
Deposits, liabilities other than provisions		5,442,599	5,315,375
Trade payables		569,569	410,289
Other payables		362,445	1,030,193
Short-term liabilities other than provisions	_	7,671,722	9,387,310
Liabilities other than provisions within the business	_	203,787,092	205,452,625
Liabilities and equity	_	427,395,696	421,626,486
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations Related parties	5 6		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed	Retained	Proposed	
	capital	earnings	dividend	Total
Equity 1 October 2021	20,184,000	195,989,861		216,173,861
Extraordinary dividend	0	-7,250,000	0	-7,250,000
Profit (loss)	0	9,475,000	5,209,743	14,684,743
Equity 30 September 2022	20,184,000	198,214,861	5,209,743	223,608,604

The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Notes

1. Finance expenses

·	2021/22	2021
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	2,795,580	3,707,588
Expenses bank account	35,598	36,601
Non-deductible interest	1,136	538
Amortization transaction costs, mortgage credit institution	15,454	11,591
Interest expenses, mortgage credit institution	942,004	412,541
	3,789,772	4,168,859

2. Investment properties

	2022	2021
Cost at the beginning of the year	224,558,140	224,558,140
Cost at the end of the year	224,558,140	224,558,140
Fair value adjustments at the beginning of the year	189,941,860	189,941,860
Adjustments for the year	9,475,000	0
Fair value adjustments at the end of the year	199,416,860	189,941,860
Carrying amount at the end of the year	423,975,000	414,500,000

3. Investment properties

The Company's investment properties are 97% residential and 3% commercial and is primarily located in and around Copenhagen.

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods. The value is determined on the basis of a return-based model, combined with the value of the land, after German principles of valuation. This combination does not materially deviate from the return-based model.

The fair value of the properties has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

		<u>Copenhagen</u>
Residential of areal in %		97%
Commercial of areal in %		3%
The fair value of investments properties amounts to		423.975.000
Increase in market rent		1,04%
Expected idle rent in % of rental income		2,08%
Change in operating expenses	+	18,72%
Expected refurbishment expenses		0

Notes

Rate of return

Sensitivity in determination of fair value of investment properties

A rate of return of 2.8% has been applied in the market value assessment at 30 September 2022.

Changes in estimated required rate of return for investment properties will affect the value of investment properties

recognised in the balance sheet as well as value adjustments carried in the income statement.

Changes in average required rate of return	-0,5%	Basis	0,5%
Rate of return	2,3	2,8	3,3
Fair value	516.143.000	423.975.000	359.736.000
Changes in fair value	92.168.000	0	-64.239.000

2,81%

4. Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due	Due	Due
	after 1 year	within 1 year	after 5 years
Mortgage debt	102,929,369	1,017,335	99,340,352
Payables to group enterprises	93,186,000	0	93,186,000
	196,115,369	1,017,335	192,526,352

5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with Mortgage Credit Institutes:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Investments properties with a total carrying amount of	423.975.000	414.500.000

Contingent liabilities

The limited partnership has signed a management agreement with interminable of 3 months. The total commitment amounts to DKK 166k.

In connection with the acquistion of one of the properties the company has acquired a VAT liability which amounted to DKK 7k at 30 September 2022 (30-09-2021: DKK 13k)

6. Related parties

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Swiss Life European Living LuxCo 1 S.a.r.l., Bld de la Foire 11 -13, 1528 Luxembourg, Luxembourg.