

DK Resi Propco Veras Allé 16 ApS

**c/o Kereby ApS
La Cours Vej 7, 2. and 3. floor
2000 Frederiksberg**

CVR no. 35 41 28 16

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 30 April 2024

Theis Jacobsen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The Executive management has today discussed and approved the annual report of DK Resi Propco Veras Allé 16 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

Management recommends to the company in general meeting that the financial statements for 2024 are not to be audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Frederiksberg, 30 April 2024

Executive management

Fernando Bautista

Dorota Marta Roch

Lars Pærregaard

The company in general meeting has resolved that the financial statements for the coming financial year are not to be audited.

Company details

The company

DK Resi Propco Veras Allé 16 ApS
c/o Kereby ApS
La Cours Vej 7, 2. and 3. floor
2000 Frederiksberg

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Website: www.kereby.dk

CVR no.: 35 41 28 16

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Frederiksberg

Executive management

Fernando Bautista
Dorota Marta Roch
Lars Pærregaard

Management's review

Business review

The objects of the company are acquisition, sale and letting out of properties.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 1,011,418, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows negative equity of DKK 3,266,420.

It is management's assessment that the company and the group has sufficient capital resources, including liquidity, for its continued operations in the coming financial year.

Furthermore, it is management's assessment that operations for the coming financial years will be able to generate profits, or contribution of additional capital can be obtained, which will reestablish the share capital.

Accounting policies

The annual report of DK Resi Propco Veras Allé 16 ApS has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to class B entities and certain provisions applying to class C.

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

The annual report is presented in DKK.

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.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Rental income has been accrued to cover the period up to the end of the financial year. Rental income is recognized excluding VAT and net of sales discounts. Payments charged to cover heating are not included in rental income.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration, premises, bad debts etc.

Depreciation

Depreciation comprise the year's depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

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

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.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components and sub-suppliers.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings, installations and various extensions	5-50 years	0-25 %

Impairment of tangible assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprise bank deposits.

Income tax and deferred tax

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

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

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in 'Other receivables' or 'Other payables', respectively.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for hedging of future cash flows are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in the fair value reserve under 'Equity'. If the future transaction results in recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the income statement.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Gross profit		132,056	-191,634
Depreciation		<u>-235,542</u>	<u>-204,359</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		-103,486	-395,993
Financial income	1	157,087	150,907
Financial costs	2	<u>-1,065,241</u>	<u>-624,864</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-1,011,640	-869,950
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>222</u>	<u>33,900</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-1,011,418</u>	<u>-836,050</u>
Retained earnings		<u>-1,011,418</u>	<u>-836,050</u>
		<u>-1,011,418</u>	<u>-836,050</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Assets			
Land and buildings	4	10,866,792	11,011,792
Property, plant and equipment in progress	4	31,007	0
Prepayments for tangible fixed assets	4	0	0
Tangible assets		<u>10,897,799</u>	<u>11,011,792</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>10,897,799</u>	<u>11,011,792</u>
Trade receivables		5,176	11,751
Receivables from group enterprises		7,215,215	7,061,624
Other receivables		0	1,800
Joint taxation contributions receivable		222	33,900
Prepayments		36,812	31,034
Receivables		<u>7,257,425</u>	<u>7,140,109</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>15,375</u>	<u>1,672</u>
Total current assets		<u>7,272,800</u>	<u>7,141,781</u>
Total assets		<u><u>18,170,599</u></u>	<u><u>18,153,573</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		80,000	80,000
Reserve for current value of hedging		-362,600	0
Retained earnings		-2,983,820	-1,972,402
Equity		<u>-3,266,420</u>	<u>-1,892,402</u>
Other provisions		4,026	0
Total provisions		<u>4,026</u>	<u>0</u>
Mortgage loans		14,930,242	0
Payables to subsidiaries		338,881	0
Derivative financial instruments, liabilities		362,600	0
Total non-current liabilities	5	<u>15,631,723</u>	<u>0</u>
Short-term part of long-term debet	5	0	14,385,070
Prepayments received from customers		507,394	468,979
Trade payables		103,835	74,545
Payables to group enterprises		5,101,806	5,015,555
Other payables		28,235	101,826
Deferred income		60,000	0
Total current liabilities		<u>5,801,270</u>	<u>20,045,975</u>
Total liabilities		<u>21,432,993</u>	<u>20,045,975</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>18,170,599</u>	<u>18,153,573</u>
Contingent liabilities	6		
Mortgages and collateral	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserve for current value of hedging</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2023	80,000	0	-1,972,402	-1,892,402
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	-362,600	0	-362,600
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1,011,418</u>	<u>-1,011,418</u>
Equity at 31 December 2023	<u>80,000</u>	<u>-362,600</u>	<u>-2,983,820</u>	<u>-3,266,420</u>

Notes

	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
1 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	156,764	150,321
Other financial income	<u>323</u>	<u>586</u>
	<u>157,087</u>	<u>150,907</u>
2 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group enterprises	209,510	190,922
Other financial costs	<u>855,731</u>	<u>433,942</u>
	<u>1,065,241</u>	<u>624,864</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Joint taxation contribution	<u>-222</u>	<u>-33,900</u>
	<u>-222</u>	<u>-33,900</u>

Notes

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	12,455,819	0	12,455,819
Additions for the year	90,542	401,451	491,993
Disposals for the year	0	-370,444	-370,444
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>12,546,361</u>	<u>31,007</u>	<u>12,577,368</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	1,444,027	0	1,444,027
Depreciation for the year	<u>235,542</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>235,542</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	<u>1,679,569</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,679,569</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u>10,866,792</u>	<u>31,007</u>	<u>10,897,799</u>

Notes

5 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2023	Debt at 31 December 2023	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Mortgage loans	0	14,930,242	0	0
Payables to subsidiaries	0	338,881	0	0
Derivative financial instruments, liabilities	0	362,600	0	0
	0	15,631,723	0	0

Derivative financial instruments consists of hedging agreements related to mortgage loans and long term payables to subsidiaries.

The hedging agreements are in place to hedge against interest rate risk by changing the interest from variable to fixed interest rates.

The fair value of the derivative relating to the mortgage loan hedges 100 % of the mortgage loan and expire at 31 December 2028.

The fair value of the derivative relating to the payables to group enterprises hedges 75 % of the payables to group enterprises and expire at 9 February 2027.

The fair value is calculated by Chatham Financial.

6 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its Danish group entities. The entities are jointly and severally liable for Danish income taxes as well as withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties payable by the group of jointly taxed entities.

Tax payable of the group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of DK Resi Holdco I ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

7 Mortgages and collateral

Land and buildings at a carrying amount as disclosed in the balance sheet at 31 December have been provided as security for the company's total mortgage debt.