

# **Varmont Capital ApS**

**Lyngby Hovedgade 10C, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby**

**Company reg. no. 36 72 06 11**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2023**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 June 2024.

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**Elena Spiridonova**  
Chairman of the meeting

## Contents

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	<u>Page</u>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2023</b>	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	12

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Vermont Capital ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Kgs. Lyngby, 24 June 2024

**Managing Director**

Elena Spiridonova

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholders of Varmont Capital ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Varmont Capital ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for conclusion**

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' 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 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.

#### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 24 June 2024

### **BUUS JENSEN**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

*Arne Sørensen*

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne27757

## Company information

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### **The company**

Varmont Capital ApS  
Lyngby Hovedgade 10C  
2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 36 72 06 11  
Established: 22 April 2015  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Managing Director**

Elena Spiridonova

### **Auditors**

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

### **Subsidiaries**

Varmont Properties One GmbH, Leipzig  
Varmont Properties Two GmbH, Leipzig

## **Management's review**

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### **Description of key activities of the company**

Like previous years, the principal activities are ownership in two German real estate companies.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -89.315 against DKK -165.390 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.

The company has since the beginning being financed by itself but also by associated companies. Financial support from associated companies will continue in the coming year. The management expect to recover the capital by positive income by new investments or a capital increase or converting subordinate loan capital.



## **Income statement 1 January - 31 December**

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>-83.631</b>	<b>-160.811</b>
Other financial income	8	263
2 Other financial expenses	-5.692	-4.842
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-89.315</b>	<b>-165.390</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-89.315</b>	<b>-165.390</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Allocated from retained earnings	-89.315	-165.390
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-89.315</b>	<b>-165.390</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
3	Investments in group enterprises	186.138	186.138
	Total investments	186.138	186.138
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>186.138</b>	<b>186.138</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Income tax receivables	0	2.000
	Other receivables	6.256	4.248
	Total receivables	6.256	6.248
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>6.256</b>	<b>6.248</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>192.394</b>	<b>192.386</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	-572.821	-483.506
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-522.821</b>	<b>-433.506</b>
 <b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	50.000	50.000
Payables to shareholders and management	509.898	423.542
Other payables	155.317	152.350
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	715.215	625.892
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>715.215</b>	<b>625.892</b>
 <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	 <b>192.394</b>	 <b>192.386</b>

### 1 Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	50.000	-318.116	-268.116
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-165.390</u>	<u>-165.390</u>
Equity 1 January 2023	50.000	-483.506	-433.506
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-89.315</u>	<u>-89.315</u>
	<b><u>50.000</u></b>	<b><u>-572.821</u></b>	<b><u>-522.821</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern</b>		
In 2023 the company has been financed by associated companies. The management is aware of that the company needs the same financial support in 2024 and the annual report for 2023 has been prepared on this assumption.		
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Other financial costs	5.692	4.842
	<u>5.692</u>	<u>4.842</u>
<b>3. Investments in group enterprises</b>		
Cost 1 January 2023	186.138	372.296
Disposals during the year	0	-186.158
<b>Cost 31 December 2023</b>	<u>186.138</u>	<u>186.138</u>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2023</b>	<u>186.138</u>	<u>186.138</u>

## **Accounting policies**

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The annual report for Varmont Capital 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.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### **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.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises the revenue and external costs.

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

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

## **Accounting policies**

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

### **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, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

### **Results from investments in subsidiaries**

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

### **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**

### **Investments**

#### **Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

#### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

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.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### **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.