

DK RESI LUNAH PROPCO APS
C/O KEREBY APS, GÖTEBORG PLADS 1, 9., 2150 NORDHAVN
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 30 August 2020**

Cecilie Rust

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COMPANY DETAILS**Company**

DK Resi Lunah Propco ApS
c/o Kereby ApS, Göteborg Plads 1, 9.
2150 Nordhavn

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CVR No.: 36 93 18 25

Established: 23 June 2015

Registered Office: Copenhagen

Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of Executives

Donatella Fanti
Lars Pærregaard
Solveig Diana Hoffmann

Auditor

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of DK Resi Lunah Propco ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 August 2020

Board of Executives

Donatella Fanti

Lars Pærregaard

Solveig Diana Hoffmann

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of DK Resi Lunah Propco ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DK Resi Lunah Propco ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet 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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 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 of 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.

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 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 AUDITOR'S 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, 30 August 2020

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 96 35 56

Lars Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34506

Chris Middelhede
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne45823

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

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

Exceptional matters

Deferred tax was erroneously overstated at 31 December 2018. The impact in terms of money of this error is corrected in the comparative figures and is recognised in equity at 1 January 2019.

At the payment of unpaid share capital at 31 December 2018, the equity was not stated correctly. This error is corrected in the comparative figures and is recognized in equity at 1 January 2019.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which would influence the evaluation of the annual report. The outbreak and the spreading of the COVID-19 disease in early 2020 have not had and are not expected to have any material impact on the Entity's financial position and developments as the Entity's rental income is received from lessees who have a high credit rating and have paid a deposit as security for rent payments.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
GROSS LOSS		-3,354,922	-9,748,675
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-7,240,238	-7,072,925
OPERATING LOSS		-10,595,160	-16,821,600
Other financial income.....	1	6,720,975	1,693,669
Other financial expenses.....	2	-15,094,385	-15,839,474
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-18,968,570	-30,967,405
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-3,432,221	3,817,406
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-22,400,791	-27,149,999
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS			
Retained earnings.....		-22,400,791	-27,149,999
TOTAL		-22,400,791	-27,149,999

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Land and buildings.....		519,128,433	508,376,698
Tangible fixed assets.....	4	519,128,433	508,376,698
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		500,000	500,000
Fixed asset investments.....	5	500,000	500,000
FIXED ASSETS.....		519,628,433	508,876,698
Trade receivables.....		138,188	351,330
Receivables from group enterprises.....		194,418,589	164,957,037
Deferred tax assets.....		0	3,817,406
Other receivables.....		2,544,555	2,815,290
Prepayments and accrued income.....		328,752	0
Receivables.....		197,430,084	171,941,063
Cash and cash equivalents.....		3,919,912	9,057,512
CURRENT ASSETS.....		201,349,996	180,998,575
ASSETS.....		720,978,429	689,875,273
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital.....		2,190,000	2,190,000
Share premium account.....		216,810,000	216,810,000
Retained profit.....		-73,174,508	-50,773,717
EQUITY.....	6	145,825,492	168,226,283
Bank loan.....		547,600,928	496,150,501
Long-term liabilities.....	7	547,600,928	496,150,501
Trade payables.....		4,851,710	11,811,599
Payables to group enterprises.....		9,198,162	0
Other liabilities.....		4,398,156	5,648,278
Prepayments received from customers.....		9,103,981	8,038,612
Current liabilities.....		27,552,009	25,498,489
LIABILITIES.....		575,152,937	521,648,990
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		720,978,429	689,875,273
Contingencies etc.	8		
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NOTES

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK	Note
Other financial income			1
Group enterprises.....	6,720,975	1,693,618	
Other interest income.....	0	51	
	6,720,975	1,693,669	
Other financial expenses			2
Group enterprises.....	2,004,446	763,858	
Other interest expenses.....	13,089,939	15,075,616	
	15,094,385	15,839,474	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	3,432,221	-3,817,406	
	3,432,221	-3,817,406	
Tangible fixed assets			4
		Land and buildings	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		531,230,453	
Additions.....		17,991,973	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		549,222,426	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....		22,853,755	
Depreciation for the year.....		7,240,238	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019.....		30,093,993	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		519,128,433	
Fixed asset investments			5
		Equity investments in group enterprises	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		500,000	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		500,000	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		500,000	
Investments in subsidiaries (DKK)			
Name and registered office	Equity	Profit/loss for the year	Ownership
DK Resi Lunah ApS, Copenhagen.....	-799,776	-1,129,743	100 %

NOTES

	Note
Equity	6

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	2,190,000	188,624,700	-10,243,106	180,571,594
Change of equity due to correction of errors.....		28,185,300	-40,530,611	-12,345,311
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2019.....	2,190,000	216,810,000	-50,773,717	168,226,283
Proposed distribution of loss.....			-22,400,791	-22,400,791
Equity at 31 December 2019.....	2,190,000	216,810,000	-73,174,508	145,825,492

Long-term liabilities	7
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	31/12 2019 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2018 total liabilities	Current portion at the beginning of the year
Bank loan.....	547,600,928	0	0	496,150,501	0
	547,600,928	0	0	496,150,501	0

Contingencies etc.	8
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Joint liabilities

The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on 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.

Charges and securities	9
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Bank loan is secured by mortgages in properties amounting to DKK 519,128,433.

The carrying amount of mortgage debt is DKK 547,600,928.

Bank debt in group enterprises is secured by equity investments in group enterprises.

Consolidated financial statements	10
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The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of DK Resi Holdco II ApS, c/o Kereby ApS, Göteborg Plads 1, 9., 2150 Nordhavn.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of DK Resi Lunah Propco ApS for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Material errors

Deferred tax was erroneously overstated by DKK ('000) 41,541 at 31 December 2018. The impact in terms of money of this error is corrected in the comparative figures and is recognised in equity at 1 January 2019.

At the payment of unpaid share capital at 31 December 2018, the equity was not stated correctly. This error is corrected in the comparative figures and is recognized in equity at 1 January 2019.

The correction of the material errors has a considerable impact on the main items of the balance sheet at 31 December 2018. The differences are:

- Assets DKK ('000) 12,345
- Equity DKK ('000) 12,345
- Result for the year DKK ('000) 40,815

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared because the group fulfils the exemption provisions of section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act on sub-groups. The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of DK Resi Holdco II ApS, c/o Kereby ApS, Göteborg Plads 1, 9., 2150 Nordhavn.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Rental income and expenses have been accrued to cover the period up to the end of the financial year. Payments charged to cover heating are not included in rental income.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from subsidiary is recognised in the financial year when the dividend is declared.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings.....	50 years	25 %

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises bank deposits.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.