

RIMC Denmark Hotels & Resorts ApS

Knud Højgaards Vej 9, 2860 Søborg CVR no. 37 38 89 98

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den ordinære generalforsamling, d. 24.06.24

Marek Nicolas Riegger Dirigent



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Company information etc.

The company

RIMC Denmark Hotels & Resorts ApS Knud Højgaards Vej 9 2860 Søborg

Registered office: Søborg CVR no.: 37 38 89 98

Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Marek Nicolas Riegger

Auditors

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab



Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for RIMC Denmark Hotels & Resorts ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 24, 2024

Executive Board

Marek Nicolas Riegger



Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the shareholder of RIMC Denmark Hotels & Resorts ApS

Conclusion

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of RIMC Denmark Hotels & Resorts ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our basis for conclusion.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our conclusion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion there on.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in doing so consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the



Independent auditor's report on extended review

information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management's review 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 in the management's review.

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 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 extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of inquiries to management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures, the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.



Independent auditor's report on extended review

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 24, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Torben Skov State Authorized Public Accountant MNE-no. mne19689



Primary activities

The purpose of the company is, directly or through shares in other companies, to conduct business in the hotel industry and to operate hotels in Denmark and orther associated activities deemed by the executives Board.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -24,970 against DKK 1,848 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 118,172.

Outlook

The company expects a minor profit before tax in 2024.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.



Income statement

int -24,970	1,848
ınt	
-24,370	1,040
-24 970	1,848
3,000	-2,000
-27,970	3,848
-2,100	-19,316
6,361	12,187
-32,231	10,977
DKK	DKK
2023	2022
	-32,231 6,361 -2,100 -27,970



Balance sheet

ASSETS

te _	31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
Receivables from group enterprises	117,367	147,530
Income tax receivable	0	3,000
Other receivables	0	8,125
Total receivables	117,367	158,655
Cash	30,555	18,744
Total current assets	147,922	177,399
Total assets	147,922	177,399



EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Total equity and liabilities	147,922	177,399
Total payables	29,750	34,257
Total short-term payables	29,750	34,257
Trade payables Other payables	29,750 0	29,200 5,057
Total equity	118,172	143,142
Contributed capital Retained earnings	50,000 68,172	50,000 93,142
	31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK

² Contingent assets



Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23 Net profit/loss for the year	50,000 0	93,142 -24,970	143,142 -24,970
Balance as at 31.12.23	50,000	68,172	118,172



	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
1. Financial income		
Interest, group enterprises Other interest income	6,337 24	12,187 0
Total	6,361	12,187

2. Contingent assets

The company has a deferred tax asset of DKK 43.807, which has not been recognised in the balance sheet. The tax asset can be attributed to tax losses carried forward which are not expected to be utilised within the next 3-5 years. The tax asset can be carried forward indefinitely.



3. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.



3. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross result

Gross result comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal writedowns.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.



3. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

