

a&o hostel and hotel København
Nørrebro ApS

Tagensvej 135, 2200 Copenhagen N

Company reg. no. 37 94 03 48

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 5 July 2019.

Oliver Winter
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

Management's report

The executive board has today presented the annual report of a&o hostel and hotel København Nørrebro ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Copenhagen N, 5 July 2019

Executive board

Oliver Winter

Kasper Rønnow

Andreas Jozef Bleeker

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of a&o hostel and hotel København Nørrebro ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of A&O Hostel and Hotel København Nørrebro ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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' 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.

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.

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, in our view, 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 Management's Review.

Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our conclusion, we refer to Note 1 in the annual report in which the management explains the company's reestablishment of capital and future operations.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

Aarhus, 5 July 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 33 77 31 88

Mads Meldgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 24826

Company data

The company

a&o hostel and hotel København Nørrebro ApS
Tagensvej 135
2200 Copenhagen N

Company reg. no. 37 94 03 48
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Oliver Winter
Kasper Rønnow
Andreas Jozef Bleeker

Auditors

PwC Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
8000 Aarhus

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The purpose of the company is to drive hotel operations, and any other related business.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 7.112.000 against DKK -1.115.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -203.000 against DKK -4.878.000 last year. The management consider the results as not satisfactory, but as expected.

The company has lost all of its capital. The company had in it's first financial year 2016/17 many costs relating to the start-up. In the financial year 2018, the company has material reduced loss in comparison of 2016/17. The management assess that the company will generate positive operations forward and thus restore equity within a few years.

Profit and loss account

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	1/1 2018 - 31/12 2018	16/8 2016 - 31/12 2017
Gross profit	7.111.604	-1.115.266
2 Staff costs	-4.406.919	-2.947.340
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-1.532.961	-1.197.326
Other operating costs	-34.970	-739.242
Operating profit	1.136.754	-5.999.174
Other financial income	0	5.503
3 Other financial costs	-1.312.175	-255.955
Results before tax	-175.421	-6.249.626
4 Tax on ordinary results	-28.000	1.372.000
Results for the year	-203.421	-4.877.626
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated from results brought forward	-203.421	-4.877.626
Distribution in total	-203.421	-4.877.626

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fixed assets		
5 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	2.643.105	3.433.471
6 Decoration rented premises	19.676.767	20.383.650
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>22.319.872</u>	<u>23.817.121</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>22.319.872</u>	<u>23.817.121</u>
Current assets		
Trade debtors	2.183.888	0
Amounts owed by group enterprises	1.267.739	2.982.495
Deferred tax assets	1.344.000	1.372.000
Other debtors	8.462.526	8.339.883
Accrued expenses	1.648.821	14.300
Debtors in total	<u>14.906.974</u>	<u>12.708.678</u>
Available funds	<u>3.155.982</u>	<u>1.524.266</u>
Current assets in total	<u>18.062.956</u>	<u>14.232.944</u>
Assets in total	<u>40.382.828</u>	<u>38.050.065</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
7	Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
8	Results brought forward	-5.081.047	-4.877.626
	Equity in total	<u>-5.031.047</u>	<u>-4.827.626</u>
Liabilities			
	Accrued grant	6.609.688	6.372.322
	Long-term liabilities in total	<u>6.609.688</u>	<u>6.372.322</u>
	Bank debts	0	42.750
	Prepayments received from customers	1.461.061	1.138.864
	Trade creditors	3.063.820	1.210.588
	Debt to group enterprises	32.961.240	33.071.031
	Other debts	1.318.066	1.042.136
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>38.804.187</u>	<u>36.505.369</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>45.413.875</u>	<u>42.877.691</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>40.382.828</u>	<u>38.050.065</u>
1	Capital loss		
9	Contingencies		
10	Related parties		

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Capital loss

The company has lost all of its capital. The company had in its first financial year 2016/17 many costs relating to the start-up. In the financial year 2018, the company has material reduced loss in comparison of 2016/17. The management assess that the company will generate positive operations forward and thus restore equity within a few years.

	1/1 2018 - 31/12 2018	16/8 2016 - 31/12 2017
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	4.298.662	2.890.493
Other costs for social security	108.257	56.847
	4.406.919	2.947.340
Average number of employees	14	9
3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	941.665	0
Other financial costs	370.510	255.955
	1.312.175	255.955
4. Tax on ordinary results		
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	28.000	-1.372.000
	28.000	-1.372.000

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
5. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2018	4.100.631	0
Additions during the year	<u>35.712</u>	<u>4.100.631</u>
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>4.136.343</u>	<u>4.100.631</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-667.160	0
Depreciation for the year	<u>-826.078</u>	<u>-667.160</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>-1.493.238</u>	<u>-667.160</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>2.643.105</u>	<u>3.433.471</u>
6. Decoration rented premises		
Additions during the year	<u>20.913.816</u>	<u>20.913.816</u>
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>20.913.816</u>	<u>20.913.816</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-530.166	0
Depreciation for the year	<u>-706.883</u>	<u>-530.166</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>-1.237.049</u>	<u>-530.166</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>19.676.767</u>	<u>20.383.650</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
7. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2018	50.000	50.000
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
8. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2018	-4.877.626	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-203.421	-4.877.626
	<u>-5.081.047</u>	<u>-4.877.626</u>

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rent commitments

The company has entered rent agreement with an yearly payment of k.DKK 5.489. The lease is interminable until July 2046. The rent agreement has 12 months term og notice to eliminate the contract.

10. Related parties

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company

Name: Alpha Holdings, S.á.r.l.

Place of registered office: Senningerberg, Luxembourg

Under the following adress, the consolidated figures were published.

<https://www.lbr.lu/mjrsc/jsp/IndexActionNotSecured.action?time=1562156988212&loop=1>

Accounting policies used

The annual report for a&o hostel and hotel København Nørrebro ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Accounting policies used

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, operating expenses and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Operating expenses includes costs for the purchase of expenses less discounts related to the operating.

Other external costs comprise costs for, sales, advertisement, administration and premises.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

Accounting policies used

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
<i>Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i>	<i>3-5 years</i>	<i>0-20 %</i>

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Decoration of rented premises

Decoration of rented premises are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation. Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 30 years. A scrap value of DKK 0 has been used.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Accounting policies used

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accrued grant

Accrued grant recognised under liabilities comprise grant received prior year concerning the forthcoming financial years and are amortised over the 30 years of the lease agreement.