

Calder Denmark Propco K/S

**Göteborg Plads 1, 9.
2150 Nordhavn**

CVR no. 38 50 28 59

Annual report for 2020

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 10 May 2021

Cecilie Rust
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
 Management's review	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
 Financial statements	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	10
Balance sheet 31 December	11
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes to the annual report	14

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Calder Denmark Propco K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

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

Copenhagen, 10 May 2021

Management

DK Resi GP 2 ApS

Independent auditor's report

To the Partners of Calder Denmark Propco K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Calder Denmark Propco K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 10 May 2021

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

Company details

The company

Calder Denmark Propco K/S
Göteborg Plads 1, 9.
2150 Nordhavn

Telephone: +45 39 45 62 00

Website: www.kereby.dk

CVR no.: 38 50 28 59

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Copenhagen

Management

DK Resi GP 2 ApS

Auditors

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen

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 2020 shows a loss of DKK 21,471,950, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows negative equity of DKK 41,411,691.

It is Management's assessment that the Company and the Group has sufficient capital resources, including liquidity, for its continued operations in the financial year 2021.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Calder Denmark Propco K/S for 2020 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 for 2020 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.

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.

Accounting policies

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.

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	50 years	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.

Accounting policies

Prepayments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprise bank deposits.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to pending litigations. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realizable value or fair value if the fulfillment of the obligation is expected to be far in the future.

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.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Gross profit		-11,785,563	2,413,878
Depreciation		<u>-2,219,249</u>	<u>-2,037,215</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		-14,004,812	376,663
Financial income	1	4,111	0
Financial costs	2	<u>-7,471,249</u>	<u>-9,117,043</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-21,471,950</u>	<u>-8,740,380</u>
Retained earnings		<u>-21,471,950</u>	<u>-8,740,380</u>
		<u>-21,471,950</u>	<u>-8,740,380</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Assets			
Land and buildings		235,825,584	227,017,358
Property, plant and equipment in progress		<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>15,903,484</u>
Tangible assets	4	<u>237,825,584</u>	<u>242,920,842</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>237,825,584</u>	<u>242,920,842</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		0	2,372,491
Other receivables		1,582,592	1,362,870
Prepayments		<u>121,093</u>	<u>260,584</u>
Receivables		<u>1,703,685</u>	<u>3,995,945</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,401,165</u>	<u>7,660,564</u>
Total current assets		<u>4,104,850</u>	<u>11,656,509</u>
Total assets		<u>241,930,434</u>	<u>254,577,351</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Retained earnings		<u>-41,411,691</u>	<u>-19,939,741</u>
Equity		<u>-41,411,691</u>	<u>-19,939,741</u>
Other provisions		<u>2,050,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
Total provisions		<u>2,050,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
Banks		<u>227,404,574</u>	<u>226,399,336</u>
Total non-current liabilities	5	<u>227,404,574</u>	<u>226,399,336</u>
Prepayments received from customers		640,583	660,212
Trade payables		269,344	499,666
Payables to group enterprises		51,955,758	45,278,398
Other payables		1,021,866	836,993
Deferred income		<u>0</u>	<u>242,487</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>53,887,551</u>	<u>47,517,756</u>
Total liabilities		<u>281,292,125</u>	<u>273,917,092</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>241,930,434</u></u>	<u><u>254,577,351</u></u>
Mortgages and collateral	6		

Statement of changes in equity

	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	-19,939,741	-19,939,741
Net profit/loss for the year	-21,471,950	-21,471,950
Equity at 31 December 2020	-41,411,691	-41,411,691

Notes

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
1 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	<u>4,111</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4,111</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
2 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group enterprises	1,559,168	3,350,467
Other financial costs	<u>5,912,081</u>	<u>5,766,576</u>
	<u>7,471,249</u>	<u>9,117,043</u>

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Company is tax transparent and due to this, no local tax is accounted for in the annual report.

Notes

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	232,351,583	15,903,484	248,255,067
Additions for the year	11,027,475	3,736,741	14,764,216
Disposals for the year	0	-17,640,225	-17,640,225
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>243,379,058</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>245,379,058</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	5,334,225	0	5,334,225
Depreciation for the year	<u>2,219,249</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,219,249</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	<u>7,553,474</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,553,474</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>235,825,584</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>237,825,584</u>

5 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2020	Debt at 31 December 2020	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Banks	<u>226,399,336</u>	<u>227,404,574</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>226,399,336</u>	<u>227,404,574</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

6 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.