

# **DK Resi Propco II ApS**

**c/o Kereby ApS, Göteborg Plads 1, 9.  
2150 Nordhavn**

**CVR no. 38 64 09 68**

**Annual report for 2020**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 10 May 2021

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Cecilie Rust  
chairman

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## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of DK Resi Propco II ApS 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

### **Board of Executives**

Donatella Fanti

Solveig Diana Hoffmann

Lars Pærregaard

## **Independent auditor's report**

### ***To the shareholder of DK Resi Propco II ApS***

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of DK Resi Propco II ApS 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

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

Telephone: +45 39 45 62 00

Website: [www.kereby.dk](http://www.kereby.dk)

CVR no.: 38 64 09 68

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Board of Executives

Donatella Fanti  
Solveig Diana Hoffmann  
Lars Pærregaard

### Auditors

Deloitte  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
2300 Copenhagen

### Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company DK Resi Holdco I ApS

The group annual report of DK Resi Holdco I ApS may be obtained at the following address:

Göteborg Plads 1, 9.  
2150 Nordhavn

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The objects of the company are aquisition, 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 31,040,977, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows negative equity of DKK 76,500,989.

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.

Furthermore, it is Management's assessment that operations for the coming financial years will be able to generate profits/or contribution of additional capital can be obtained, which will reestablish the share capital.



## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of DK Resi Propco II ApS 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.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

### **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.

## **Accounting policies**

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.

### **Prepayments**

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

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprise bank deposits.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

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

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

## **Accounting policies**

### **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
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>-15,973,906</b>	<b>-20,803,736</b>
Depreciation		<u>-4,986,420</u>	<u>-5,250,968</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>-20,960,326</b>	<b>-26,054,704</b>
Financial costs	1	<u>-10,758,031</u>	<u>-12,028,273</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-31,718,357</b>	<b>-38,082,977</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>677,380</u>	<u>-2,226,273</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-31,040,977</u></b>	<b><u>-40,309,250</u></b>
Retained earnings		<u>-31,040,977</u>	<u>-40,309,250</u>
		<b><u>-31,040,977</u></b>	<b><u>-40,309,250</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Land and buildings		349,525,522	370,428,705
Property, plant and equipment in progress		<u>7,281,554</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>	3	<b><u>356,807,076</u></b>	<b><u>370,428,705</u></b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b><u>356,807,076</u></b>	<b><u>370,428,705</u></b>
Trade receivables		25,523	314
Other receivables		950,403	1,006,525
Prepayments		<u>255,490</u>	<u>61,839</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>1,231,416</u></b>	<b><u>1,068,678</u></b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>10,996,708</u></b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>1,231,416</u></b>	<b><u>12,065,386</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>358,038,492</u></b>	<b><u>382,494,091</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		<u>-76,550,989</u>	<u>-45,510,012</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>-76,500,989</u></b>	<b><u>-45,460,012</u></b>
Banks		<u>264,773,765</u>	<u>260,207,973</u>
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	4	<b><u>264,773,765</u></b>	<b><u>260,207,973</u></b>
Prepayments received from customers		2,797,788	2,992,170
Trade payables		461,829	9,758,659
Payables to group enterprises		164,583,933	152,501,626
Other payables		<u>1,922,166</u>	<u>2,493,675</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>169,765,716</u></b>	<b><u>167,746,130</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>434,539,481</u></b>	<b><u>427,954,103</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>358,038,492</u></b>	<b><u>382,494,091</u></b>
Contingent liabilities	5		
Mortgages and collateral	6		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2020	50,000	-45,510,012	-45,460,012
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-31,040,977	-31,040,977
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>50,000</u></b>	<b><u>-76,550,989</u></b>	<b><u>-76,500,989</u></b>



## Notes

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK	
<b>1 Financial costs</b>			
Financial expenses, group enterprises	4,172,884	5,619,352	
Other financial costs	<u>6,585,147</u>	<u>6,408,921</u>	
	<b><u>10,758,031</u></b>	<b><u>12,028,273</u></b>	
<b>2 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			
Deferred tax for the year	0	2,226,273	
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>-677,380</u>	<u>0</u>	
	<b><u>-677,380</u></b>	<b><u>2,226,273</u></b>	
<b>3 Tangible assets</b>			
	<u>Land and buildings</u>	<u>Property, plant and equipment in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2020	381,021,921	0	381,021,921
Additions for the year	0	7,281,554	7,281,554
Disposals for the year	<u>-15,916,763</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-15,916,763</u>
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>365,105,158</u>	<u>7,281,554</u>	<u>372,386,712</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	10,593,216	0	10,593,216
Depreciation for the year	<u>4,986,420</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,986,420</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	<u>15,579,636</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,579,636</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>349,525,522</u></b>	<b><u>7,281,554</u></b>	<b><u>356,807,076</u></b>

## Notes

### 4 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2020	Debt at 31 December 2020	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Banks	<u>260,207,973</u>	<u>264,773,765</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>260,207,973</b></u>	<u><b>264,773,765</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>

### 5 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its danish group entities. The entities are jointly and severally liable for danish income taxes as well as withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties payable by the group of jointly taxed entities.

Tax payable of 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.

### 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.