

KEREBY ASSET MANAGEMENT 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 31 August 2020**

Cecilie Rust

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Kereby Asset Management ApS Göteborg Plads 1,9. 2150 Nordhavn CVR No.: 38 78 62 96 Established: 1 July 2017 Registered Office: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Solveig Diana Hoffmann Lars Pærregaard James Christopher Seppala
Board of Executives	Solveig Diana Hoffmann Ole Markussen
Auditor	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 2300 Copenhagen

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Kereby Asset Management 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, 31 August 2020

Board of Executives

Solveig Diana Hoffmann

Ole Markussen

Board of Directors

Solveig Diana Hoffmann

Lars Pærregaard

James Christopher Seppala

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Kereby Asset Management ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kereby Asset Management 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, 31 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 company's principal activities are to carry on investment business and associated activities.

Exceptional matters

The company has changed its accounting policies during the year and it now recognises capital at cost while it was earlier recognised at equity value.

The comparative figures for last year are changed in accordance with the new policy.

Reference is made to the description under accounting policies, including the description of the impact of the change of policy on the annual report.

Development in activities and financial position

It is Management's assessment that the Company has sufficient capital resources, including liquidity, for its continued operations in the financial year 2020.

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.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
GROSS LOSS		-14,484,807	-11,000
Result of equity investments in group and associates.....		-7,483,376	0
Other financial expenses.....	1	-222,147	-30,357
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-22,190,330	-41,357
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-856	9,099
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-22,191,186	-32,258
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS			
Retained earnings.....		-22,191,186	-32,258
TOTAL		-22,191,186	-32,258

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		0	3,929,494
Fixed asset investments.....	3	0	3,929,494
FIXED ASSETS.....		0	3,929,494
Deferred tax assets.....		0	9,099
Other receivables.....		4,323,271	0
Receivables.....		4,323,271	9,099
Cash and cash equivalents.....		90,971	33,042
CURRENT ASSETS.....		4,414,242	42,141
ASSETS.....		4,414,242	3,971,635
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital.....		50,000	50,000
Retained profit.....		-22,223,444	-32,258
EQUITY.....	4	-22,173,444	17,742
Trade payables.....		20,000	0
Payables to group enterprises.....		26,567,686	2,014,399
Other liabilities.....		0	1,939,494
Current liabilities.....		26,587,686	3,953,893
LIABILITIES.....		26,587,686	3,953,893
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		4,414,242	3,971,635
Contingencies etc.	5		

NOTES

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK	Note	
Other financial expenses			1	
Group enterprises.....	219,331	30,328		
Other interest expenses.....	2,816	29		
	222,147	30,357		
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2	
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-8,243	0		
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	9,099	-9,099		
	856	-9,099		
Fixed asset investments			3	
		Equity investments in group enterprises		
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		3,929,494		
Additions.....		3,553,882		
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		7,483,376		
Revaluation and impairment losses for the year.....		-7,483,376		
Revaluation at 31 December 2019.....		-7,483,376		
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		0		
Equity			4	
	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity va	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	50,000	392,355	0	442,355
Change of equity due to change of policy....		-392,355	-32,258	-424,613
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2019.....	50,000	0	-32,258	17,742
Proposed distribution of loss.....			-22,191,186	-22,191,186
Equity at 31 December 2019.....	50,000	0	-22,223,444	-22,173,444

NOTES**Note****Contingencies etc.****5****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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Kereby Asset Management 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.

Change in accounting policies and classification

The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:

- The company's equity investments were earlier measured at equity value. The policy has been changed and equity investments are now recognised and measured at cost.

The reason for the change of policy is that the company during the year was acquired by a new group applying this accounting policy.

The comparative figures relating to the change of policy have been adjusted concerning last year. The change of policy for the comparative figures is recognised directly in equity at beginning of the year, see the equity note.

The comparative figures are changed in the following areas

There is no accumulated effect of the change of policy for 2019. For 2018, the result before tax for the year is changed by DKK ('000) -425 and after tax by DKK ('000) -425, whereas the balance sheet total at beginning of the year is reduced by DKK ('000) 425 and equity at 1 January 2019 is reduced by DKK ('000) 425 as a result of the change of policy.

The comparative figures in the income statement are not comparable with the current year because this year is a period of 12 months, whereas the last year covers 18 months.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sales is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Investments in subsidiaries

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

Other external expenses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, 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

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 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.

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 would 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

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.