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# Tonsbakken Holding ApS

c/o Cura Management A/S  
Philip Heymans Alle 29, 1., 2900 Hellerup

CVR no. 39 18 22 03

## Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 31 March 2020

Chairman:

.....  
Juha Matti Salokoski



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## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Tonsbakken Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 March 2020  
Executive Board:

.....  
Hasse Lyngsie Wulff  
CEO

Board of Directors:

.....  
Peter Gill  
Chairman

.....  
Juha Matti Salokoski

.....  
Hasse Lyngsie Wulff

.....  
Sampsa Aulis Aleksi  
Apajalahti



## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Tonsbakken Holding ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tonsbakken Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

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 rules and requirements.

### 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 as to 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 the 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.



## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 31 March 2020  
ERNST & YOUNG  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Henrik Reedtz  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne24830

Kaare K. Lendorf  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne33819



## Management's review

### Company details

Name  
Address, Postal code, City

Tonsbakken Holding ApS  
c/o Cura Management A/S  
Philip Heymans Alle 29, 1., 2900 Hellerup

CVR no.  
Established  
Registered office  
Financial year

39 18 22 03  
20 December 2017  
Gentofte  
1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors

Peter Gill, Chairman  
Juha Matti Salokoski  
Hasse Lyngsie Wulff  
Sampsa Aulis Aleksii Apajalahti

Executive Board

Hasse Lyngsie Wulff, CEO

Auditors

Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg,  
Denmark



## Management's review

### Business review

The company's main activity is to invest in subsidiaries, which acquire and run real estate properties.

### Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

The financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a loss of DKK 1,614,768 against a loss of DKK 2,729,172 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 3,656,060.

### Events after the balance sheet date

In the beginning of 2020 the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) has had significant impact on the world economic. The COVID-19 outbreak can potentially impact future cash-flows and property valuations for the real estate companies, which the company owns. The real estate company's realised the operations as planned in Q1 2020.

Reference is made to the subsidiaries' annual report for more information.

No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date that materially affect the company's financial position.





## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK	2019 12 months	2017/18 13 months
	Gross loss	-139,291	-110,906
2	Financial income	3,265,576	3,420,575
3	Financial expenses	-5,196,500	-6,808,607
	Profit/loss before tax	-2,070,215	-3,498,938
4	Tax for the year	455,447	769,766
	Profit/loss for the year	<u>-1,614,768</u>	<u>-2,729,172</u>
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	<u>-1,614,768</u>	<u>-2,729,172</u>



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2017/18
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	Fixed assets		
5	Investments		
	Investments in Subsidiaries	61,010,146	61,010,146
	Receivables from group enterprises	54,124,535	63,425,553
		<u>115,134,681</u>	<u>124,435,699</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>115,134,681</u>	<u>124,435,699</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Deferred tax assets	561,734	544,403
	Corporation tax receivable	438,116	225,363
	Other receivables	154,030	0
		<u>1,153,880</u>	<u>769,766</u>
	Cash	324,118	2,625,042
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>1,477,998</u>	<u>3,394,808</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>116,612,679</u></u>	<u><u>127,830,507</u></u>
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	Equity		
	Share capital	50,001	50,001
	Share premium account	0	7,949,999
	Retained earnings	3,606,059	-2,729,172
	Total equity	<u>3,656,060</u>	<u>5,270,828</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
6	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	65,042,096	37,007,548
	Payables to group entities	46,245,077	84,327,347
	Other payables	747,948	309,101
		<u>112,035,121</u>	<u>121,643,996</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	31,349	6,249
	Payables to group enterprises	885,252	903,556
	Other payables	4,897	5,878
		<u>921,498</u>	<u>915,683</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>112,956,619</u>	<u>122,559,679</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>116,612,679</u></u>	<u><u>127,830,507</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Collateral
- 9 Related parties



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 20 December 2017	0	0	0	0
Capital increase	1	7,949,999	0	7,950,000
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-2,729,172	-2,729,172
Cash payments concerning formation of enterprise	50,000	0	0	50,000
Equity at 1 January 2019	50,001	7,949,999	-2,729,172	5,270,828
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-1,614,768	-1,614,768
Transferred from share premium account	0	-7,949,999	7,949,999	0
Equity at 31 December 2019	50,001	0	3,606,059	3,656,060



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Tonsbakken Holding ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

#### Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are recognised at cost in the balance sheet and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement on a current basis.

### Income statement

#### Gross loss

The items revenue and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross loss in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

##### Profit from investments in subsidiaries

The item includes dividend received from subsidiaries in so far as the dividend does not exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary in the period of ownership.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, declared dividends from other securities and investments, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

##### Tax

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date at which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, 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.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

## Balance sheet

## Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Dividends received that exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary during the period of ownership are treated as a reduction in the cost of acquisition.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

## Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

## Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK	2019 12 months	2017/18 13 months
2 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	3,253,201	3,420,575
Other financial income	12,375	0
	<u>3,265,576</u>	<u>3,420,575</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	3,583,939	6,118,618
Other financial expenses	1,612,561	689,989
	<u>5,196,500</u>	<u>6,808,607</u>
4 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	-438,116	-225,363
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-17,331	-544,403
	<u>-455,447</u>	<u>-769,766</u>

DKK	Investments in Subsidiaries	Receivables from group enterprises	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	61,010,146	63,425,553	124,435,699
Disposals	0	-9,301,018	-9,301,018
Cost at 31 December 2019	61,010,146	54,124,535	115,134,681
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	<u>61,010,146</u>	<u>54,124,535</u>	<u>115,134,681</u>

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK
Subsidiaries				
Tonsbakken 12-14	ApS	Copenhagen	100.00%	71,647,422

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2019	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Bank debt	65,042,096	0	65,042,096	65,042,096
Payables to group entities	46,245,077	0	46,245,077	46,245,077
Other payables	747,948	0	747,948	747,948
	<u>112,035,121</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>112,035,121</u>	<u>112,035,121</u>



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

##### Other contingent liabilities

As management company, the Company is jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

#### 8 Collateral

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

Investments in subsidiaries and receivables from group enterprises with a carrying amount of DKK 61,010,146.

#### 9 Related parties

##### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Erikoissijoitusrahasto CapMan Nordic Property Income Fund	Finland	PL 210, FI - 40101 Jyväskylä, Finland

