# Tinipalma Danmark ApS

Sankt Peders Vej 1, st., DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 39 35 93 59

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 24/6 2024

Pia Lorenzen Chairman of the general meeting



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## Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Tinipalma Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Company complies with the exemption provisions governing the omission to have its Financial Statements audited.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 24 June 2024

#### **Executive Board**

Pia Lorenzen Manager

#### **Board of Directors**

Pia Lorenzen

Fillipa Camille Harley Lorenzen



## **Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements**

To the Management of Tinipalma Danmark ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of Tinipalma Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 on the basis of the Company's accounting records and other information you have provided.

The Financial Statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed our work in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Information.

Based on our professional expertise, we have assisted you with the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information forming the basis of the compilation of the Financial Statements are your responsibility.

As an engagement to compile financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are under no duty to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile the Financial Statements. Accordingly, we express no audit opinion or review opinion as to whether the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Hellerup, 24 June 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers** Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR No 33 77 12 31

Morten Jørgensen State Authorised Public Accountant mne32806



# Management's review

### **Key activities**

The company's purpose is to invest in real estate - lending - as well as investment in securities and related business.

### Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 1,258,022, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a negative equity of DKK 8,143,605.

### **Subsequent events**

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.



# **Income statement 1 January - 31 December**

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		690,312	690,287
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and		1 722 026	00.214
equipment		-1,733,036	-99,314
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-1,042,724	590,973
The same form of the section of the section is the section of the		75 202	100 700
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-75,302	-139,728
Financial income		0	6
Financial expenses	1	-139,996	-223,797
Profit/loss before tax	•	-1,258,022	227,454
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-1,258,022	227,454
Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-1,258,022	227,454
	•	-1,258,022	227,454



# **Balance sheet 31 December**

## Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Land and buildings		8,500,000	10,233,036
Property, plant and equipment		8,500,000	10,233,036
Fixed assets		8,500,000	10,233,036
Receivables from group enterprises		0	90,760
Receivables		0	90,760
Cash at bank and in hand		2,791,255	2,070,077
Current assets		2,791,255	2,160,837
Assets		11,291,255	12,393,873



# **Balance sheet 31 December**

# Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		-8,193,605	-6,935,583
Equity		-8,143,605	-6,885,583
Payables to group enterprises		13,946,836	13,816,191
Long-term debt	2	13,946,836	13,816,191
Payables to group enterprises	2	5,249,313	1,017,907
Payables to owners and Management		0	4,225,779
Deposits		100,000	100,000
Other payables		138,711	119,579
Short-term debt		5,488,024	5,463,265
Dobt		10 424 960	10 270 456
Debt		19,434,860	19,279,456
Liabilities and equity		11,291,255	12,393,873
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# **Statement of changes in equity**

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	-6,935,583	-6,885,583
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,258,022	-1,258,022
Equity at 31 December	50,000	-8,193,605	-8,143,605



		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
1.	Financial expenses		
	Interest paid to group enterprises	138,120	212,567
	Other financial expenses	1,876	11,230
		139,996	223,797
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK

## 2. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

### Payables to group enterprises

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	13,946,836	13,816,191
Long-term part	13,946,836	13,816,191
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	5,249,313	1,017,907
	19,196,149	14,834,098

# 3. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

#### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Alicon ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. 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.



### 4. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Tinipalma Danmark ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

#### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

#### **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, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been 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.

#### **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

#### **Income statement**

#### Revenue

Rental income is recognized in the income statement with the amounts relating to the financial year according to general accrual principles.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

#### Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.



#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

#### **Gross profit**

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

#### Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

#### Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

### **Balance** sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Land and buildings

50 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.



#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

#### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

#### Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

#### **Financial liabilities**

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

