

**DK RESI 2019 PROPCO II APS**  
**C/O KEREBY APS, GÖTEBORG PLADS 1, 9., 2150 NORDHAVN**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**27 DECEMBER 2018 - 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 29 August 2020**

---

**Cecilie Rust**

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Details</b>	
Company Details.....	3
<b>Statement and Report</b>	
Statement by Board of Executives.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Management's Review.....	7
<b>Financial Statements 27 December 2018 - 31 December 2019</b>	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9
Notes.....	10
Accounting Policies.....	11-12

**COMPANY DETAILS****Company**

DK Resi 2019 Propco II ApS  
c/o Kereby ApS, Göteborg Plads 1, 9.  
2150 Nordhavn

Telephone: +45 39 45 62 00

E-mail: info@kereby.dk

CVR No.: 40 14 85 07

Established: 27 December 2018

Registered Office: Copenhagen

Financial Year: 27 December 2018 - 31 December 2019

**Board of Executives**

Lars Pærregaard  
Solveig Diana Hoffmann  
Donatella Fanti

**Auditor**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
2300 Copenhagen

## STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of DK Resi 2019 Propco II ApS for the financial year 27 December 2018 - 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 27 December 2018 - 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, 29 August 2020

Board of Executives

---

Lars Pærregaard

---

Solveig Diana Hoffmann

---

Donatella Fanti

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholder of DK Resi 2019 Propco II ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DK Resi 2019 Propco II ApS for the financial year 27.12.2018 - 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 27.12.2018 - 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, 29 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 objects of the company are acquisition, sale and letting out of real property.

### **Exceptional matters**

The company measure the value of the deferred tax asset at DKK 0. The accounting estimate is related to the uncertainty regarding the time of utilization of the tax asset.

### **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 27 DECEMBER - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2018/19 DKK
GROSS LOSS.....		-50,976
OPERATING LOSS.....		-50,976
Other financial expenses.....	1	-706
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-51,682
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-51,682
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS</b>		
Retained earnings.....		-51,682
TOTAL.....		-51,682

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK
Cash and cash equivalents.....		26,176
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>26,176</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>26,176</b>
 <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Share capital.....		50,000
Retained profit.....		-51,682
<b>EQUITY.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1,682</b>
Bank debt.....		2,895
Trade payables.....		17,718
Payables to group enterprises.....		7,245
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>27,858</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>27,858</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>26,176</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 3	
Consolidated financial statements	4	

## NOTES

	2018/19 DKK	Note
<b>Other financial expenses</b>		<b>1</b>
Group enterprises.....	47	
Other interest expenses.....	659	
	<b>706</b>	

<b>Equity</b>	<b>2</b>
---------------	----------

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 27 December 2018.....	50,000	0	50,000
Proposed distribution of loss.....		-51,682	-51,682
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-51,682</b>	<b>-1,682</b>

<b>Contingencies etc.</b>	<b>3</b>
---------------------------	----------

**Contingent liabilities****Joint liabilities**

The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax.

Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income is stated in the annual report of DK Resi Holdco I ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

**Consolidated financial statements**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of DK Resi Holdco IV 2019 ApS, c/o Kereby ApS, Göteborg Plads 1, 9., 2150 Nordhavn.

4

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of DK Resi 2019 Propco II ApS for 2018/19 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.

The Annual Report is prepared with the following accounting principles.

### **Non-comparability**

As it is the Company's first financial year, there are no comparative figures.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### **Gross profit or loss**

Gross Profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

### **Other external expenses**

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

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, 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.

## BALANCE SHEET

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises bank deposits.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **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 tax-on-account 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 will 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 for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.