



## Zleep Hotel Vejle ApS

Dalbergstrøget 5, 1.  
2630 Taastrup  
CVR No. 41956208

## Annual report 16.12.2020 - 31.12.2021

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 24.06.2022

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**Peter Haaber**

Chairman of the General Meeting

# Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2020/21	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2021	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2020/21	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

# Entity details

## Entity

Zleep Hotel Vejle ApS

Dalbergstrøget 5, 1.

2630 Taastrup

Business Registration No.: 41956208

Date of foundation: 16.12.2020

Registered office: Høje-Taastrup

Financial year: 16.12.2020 - 31.12.2021

## Executive Board

Peter Haaber, CEO

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Zleep Hotel Vejle ApS for the financial year 16.12.2020 - 31.12.2021.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 16.12.2020 - 31.12.2021.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 24.06.2022

**Executive Board**

**Peter Haaber**  
CEO

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Zleep Hotel Vejle ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zleep Hotel Vejle ApS for the financial year 16.12.2020 - 31.12.2021, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 16.12.2020 - 31.12.2021 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 for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Material uncertainty related to going concern

We refer to note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company's cash position has been significantly negatively impacted by the outbreak of Covid-19. The speed at which the economy rebounds and long-term economic consequences of is not known at present. Based on current budgets management expects the company to have the necessary liquidity available to continue its operations. However, significant deviations from current budgets could entail doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### 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.
- 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.

København, 24.06.2022

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Claus Jorch Andersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne33712

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in operation of the hotel Zleep Hotel Vejle. The hotel is marketed as Zleep Hotels, which is a hotel chain in Europe. The hotel is planned to open in 2022.

## Development in activities and finances

The income statement for the period 16.12.2020-31.12.2021 shows a loss of DKK 12 thousand. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 40 thousand.

In the financial year, the parent company Zleep Hotels A/S has provided a group contribution of DKK 12 thousand.

As a result of the Covid-19 crisis in the financial year 2021, and the partial closure of Denmark, in parts of the year the company experienced a lower revenue than expected. As a result, the company continually has had focus on adjustment of its staff and cost structure. As a consequence of the various restrictions during 2021, the Danish government has launched different aid packages that the company has used. The economic rebound and long term and economic consequences of the Covid-19 impact is not known at present. Based on current budgets management expects the company to have the necessary liquidity available to continue its operations. Hence, the company's annual report has been presented with continued operations in mind. However, management acknowledges that there are significant uncertainties related to events of conditions that may create significant doubts about the company's ability to continue its operating.

## Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, the Covid-19 impact has continued. The effect of this cannot be finally determined but of the time of approval of the financial statements operations are as expected. No other important events has occurred.



# Income statement for 2020/21

	Notes	2020/21 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>(15,000)</b>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(15,000)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	3,300
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>(11,700)</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		
Retained earnings		(11,700)
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>(11,700)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2021

## Assets

	Notes	2020/21 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		33,466
Leasehold improvements		292,277
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	4	<b>325,743</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>325,743</b>
Deferred tax		1,957
Other receivables		10,367
Joint taxation contribution receivable		1,343
Prepayments		130,744
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>144,411</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>37,423</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>181,834</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>507,577</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	Notes	2020/21 DKK
Contributed capital		40,000
<b>Equity</b>		<b>40,000</b>
Payables to group enterprises		452,577
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	5	<b>452,577</b>
Trade payables		15,000
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>15,000</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>467,577</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>507,577</b>
Going concern	1	
Events after the balance sheet date	2	
Employees	6	
Contingent liabilities	7	
Assets charged and collateral	8	
Group relations	9	

# Statement of changes in equity for 2020/21

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Contributed upon formation	40,000	0	40,000
Group contributions etc	0	11,700	11,700
Profit/loss for the year	0	(11,700)	(11,700)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,000</b>

In the financial year, the parent company Zleep Hotels A/S has provided a group contribution of DKK 12 thousand.

# Notes

## 1 Going concern

As a result of the Covid-19 crisis in the financial year 2021, and the partial closure of Denmark, in parts of the year the company experienced a lower revenue than expected. As a result, the company continually has had focus on adjustment of its staff and cost structure. How long the closure of the country will last and what further economic consequences the closure of the country will have is not known at the present. Based on current budgets the company's annual report has been presented with continued operations in mind.

However, management acknowledges that there are significant uncertainties related to events of conditions that may create significant doubts about the company's ability to continue its operating.

## 2 Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, the Covid-19 impact has continued. The effect of this cannot be finally determined but of the time of approval of the financial statements operations are as expected. No other important events has occurred.

## 3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2020/21 DKK
Change in deferred tax	(1,957)
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(1,343)
	<b>(3,300)</b>

## 4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Additions	33,466	292,277
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>33,466</b>	<b>292,277</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>33,466</b>	<b>292,277</b>

## 5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2020/21 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2020/21 DKK
Payables to group enterprises	452,577	452,577
	<b>452,577</b>	<b>452,577</b>

## **6 Employees**

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

## **7 Contingent liabilities**

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Zleep Hotels A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

The company has concluded rent agreements, which can not be terminated until 31 October 2042. The total obligation is based on revenue, however, the obligation amounts to minimum DKK 48,793 thousand.

## **8 Assets charged and collateral**

The company has not provided any security over assets.

## **9 Group relations**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Steigenberger Hotels AG, Germany.

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the

portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

## Balance sheet

### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	7 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

### Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.



**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.