
COBO VI Birkehuset ApS

Axeltorv , 2N, 4., DK-1609 København V

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 42 78 04 64

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 14/4 2025

Peder Sehested Lund
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of COBO VI Birkehuset ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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

Copenhagen, 14 April 2025

Executive Board

Casper Elmelund Abild
Manager

Peder Sehested Lund
Manager

Morten Munkager Knudsen
Manager

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of COBO VI Birkehuset ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of COBO VI Birkehuset ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 are independent of the Company 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.

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 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 Company'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 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 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.

Hellerup, 14 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26718

Company information

The Company	COBO VI Birkehuset ApS Axeltorv , 2N, 4. DK-1609 København V CVR No: 42 78 04 64 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 22 October 2021 Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Executive Board	Casper Elmelund Abild Peder Sehested Lund Morten Munkager Knudsen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss before value adjustments		5,638,764	-12,360
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		42,601,324	0
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		48,240,088	-12,360
Financial income		48,059	0
Financial expenses	2	-9,469,147	0
Profit/loss before tax		38,819,000	-12,360
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-8,643,939	2,718
Net profit/loss for the year		30,175,061	-9,642
 Distribution of profit			
		2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		30,175,061	-9,642
		30,175,061	-9,642

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Investment properties		294,250,000	33,409,999
Property, plant and equipment	4	294,250,000	33,409,999
Fixed assets		294,250,000	33,409,999
Trade receivables		24,892	0
Receivables from group enterprises		4,377,765	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		0	605,624
Prepayments		268,903	0
Receivables		4,671,560	605,624
Cash at bank and in hand		3,566,343	3,621,141
Current assets		8,237,903	4,226,765
Assets		302,487,903	37,636,764

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,001	40,000
Retained earnings		75,008,517	-19,227
Equity		75,048,518	20,773
Provision for deferred tax		9,812,467	1,168,529
Provisions		9,812,467	1,168,529
Mortgage loans		146,888,557	0
Long-term debt	5	146,888,557	0
Mortgage loans	5	2,990,625	0
Prepayments received from customers		116,794	3,029,885
Trade payables		979,036	8,625
Payables to group enterprises		60,861,537	33,404,823
Deposits		5,441,320	0
Other payables		349,049	4,129
Short-term debt		70,738,361	36,447,462
Debt		217,626,918	36,447,462
Liabilities and equity		302,487,903	37,636,764
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,000	-19,227	20,773
Cash capital increase	1	44,852,683	44,852,684
Net profit/loss for the year	0	30,175,061	30,175,061
Equity at 31 December	40,001	75,008,517	75,048,518

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to own and operate investment residential properties.

2. Financial expenses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	3,705,612	0
Other financial expenses	5,763,535	0
	<u>9,469,147</u>	<u>0</u>

3. Income tax expense

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Current tax for the year	0	-605,624
Deferred tax for the year	8,643,939	591,200
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	0	11,706
	<u>8,643,939</u>	<u>-2,718</u>

4. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	33,409,999
Additions for the year	218,238,678
Cost at 31 December	<u>251,648,677</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	0
Revaluations for the year	42,601,323
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>42,601,323</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>294,250,000</u>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost	<u>5,782,008</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

The shares in the company was acquired by a 3rd party in the beginning of 2025. The fair value of the property as per 31 December 2024 has been based on the underlying agreed value of the property on which the price of the shares in the company was acquired by 3rd party. Management assesses this to be the best proxy for the fair value of the property as per 31 December 2024.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
5. 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:		
Mortgage loans		
After 5 years	128,260,533	0
Between 1 and 5 years	18,628,024	0
Long-term part	146,888,557	0
Within 1 year	2,990,625	0
	<u>149,879,182</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:		
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	294,250,000	33,409,999

Notes to the Financial Statements

2024	2023
DKK	DKK

6. 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 ISO III Copenhagen Holdco 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of COBO VI Birkehuset ApS for 2024 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 2024 are presented in DKK.

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.

Income statement

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Revenue from rental income is recognised in the income statement at amounts relating to the financial year when revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts.

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of rental income and other external expenses.

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 changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the 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 ISO III Copenhagen Holdco ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Investment properties constitute land and buildings held to earn a return on the invested capital by way of current operating income and/or capital appreciation on sale.

On acquisition investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed assets comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of properties are recognised in cost over the construction period.

After the initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

Value adjustments of assets held for investment.

In Management's opinion the classification of the properties as investment properties did not cause any difficulties.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

The valuation is not based on the statement from an external assessor.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material. The assumptions applied are disclosed in the notes.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Loans, such as mortgage loans, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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