

Deloitte.



Vestre Ringgade 26, 4.
8000 Aarhus C
CVR No. 38784595

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 13.08.2025

Skovlunde Bycenter Lejl. 41 ApS | Contents

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Entity details

Entity

Skovlunde Bycenter Lejl. 41 ApS
Vestre Ringgade 26, 4.
8000Aarhus C

Business Registration No.: 38784595

Registered office: Aarhus

Financial year: 01.04.2024- 31.03.2025

Executive Board

Hendrik Ebe Reitsma
Casper Vernooij

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Skovlunde Bycenter Lejl. 41 ApS for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.03.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025.

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

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

Aarhus, 13.08.2025

Executive Board

Hendrik Ebe Reitsma

Casper Vernooij

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Skovlunde Bycenter Lejl. 41 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Skovlunde Bycenter Lejl. 41 ApS for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025, 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 31.03.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025 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.

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 by relevant law and regulations.

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, 13.08.2025

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Claus Jorch Andersen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne33712

Frederik Juhl Hestbæk

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne47807

Management commentary

Primary activities

The activities of the company are to carry on, directly and indirectly, the acquisition and sale of real estate, the administration and management of real estate and other related activities.

The annual result amounts to a profit of DKK 6.3 million which is considered satisfactory.

This year's reporting figures compare the period 01.10.2022-31.03.2024.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There is significant uncertainty associated with determining the yield. An increase in yield with 0.25% will reduce the total fair value by DKK 5.8 million. A decrease of the yield with 0.25% will increase the total fair value by DKK 6.4 million.

The fair value adjustment for the year amounts to a loss of DKK 7 million which relates to change in yield used.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2024/25

	Notes	2024/25 DKK	2022/24 DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,180,535	5,561,207
Fair value adjustments of investment property		7,000,000	(23,026,948)
Operating profit/loss		12,180,535	(17,465,741)
Other financial income		63,113	18,661
Other financial expenses	1	(3,872,604)	(5,711,543)
Profit/loss before tax		8,371,044	(23,158,623)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(2,117,258)	3,967,854
Profit/loss for the year		6,253,786	(19,190,769)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		6,253,786	(19,190,769)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		6,253,786	(19,190,769)

Balance sheet at 31.03.2025

Assets

	Notes	2024/25 DKK	2022/24 DKK
Investment property		115,000,000	108,000,000
Property, plant and equipment	3	115,000,000	108,000,000
Fixed assets		115,000,000	108,000,000
Trade receivables		133,947	41,717
Other receivables		120,460	0
Prepayments		181,211	438,830
Receivables		435,618	480,547
Cash		6,687,250	5,274,114
Current assets		7,122,868	5,754,661
Assets		122,122,868	113,754,661

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2024/25 DKK	2022/24 DKK
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		20,542,787	14,289,001
Equity		21,042,787	14,789,001
Deferred tax		5,173,079	3,649,353
Provisions		5,173,079	3,649,353
Mortgage debt		68,866,811	68,792,838
Payables to group enterprises		22,594,219	22,594,219
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	91,461,030	91,387,057
Deposits		1,569,453	1,611,763
Prepayments received from customers		495,853	585,871
Trade payables		56,992	267,063
Payables to group enterprises		1,483,051	296,139
Joint taxation contribution payable		495,091	504,943
Other payables		341,638	660,020
Deferred income		3,894	3,451
Current liabilities other than provisions		4,445,972	3,929,250
Liabilities other than provisions		95,907,002	95,316,307
Equity and liabilities		122,122,868	113,754,661

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Statement of changes in equity for 2024/25

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	14,289,001	14,789,001
Profit/loss for the year	0	6,253,786	6,253,786
Equity end of year	500,000	20,542,787	21,042,787

Notes

1 Other financial expenses

	2024/25 DKK	2022/24 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	1,186,912	1,570,824
Other interest expenses	2,685,692	4,140,719
	3,872,604	5,711,543

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2024/25 DKK	2022/24 DKK
Current tax	495,091	603,748
Change in deferred tax	1,523,726	(4,713,647)
Adjustment concerning previous years	98,441	142,045
	2,117,258	(3,967,854)

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Investment property DKK
Cost beginning of year	91,290,487
Cost end of year	91,290,487
Fair value adjustments beginning of year	16,709,513
Fair value adjustments for the year	7,000,000

Fair value adjustments end of year

23,709,513

Carrying amount end of year

115,000,000

The company's investment properties consists of one property with a total of 3,277 square meters in Ballerup with residential rental. The property are characterized as newly built in a developing area resulting in low vacancy and high rental potential.

The fair value of investment properties is determined on a broker's assessment on the basis of a DCF model alongside local market conditions, town planning and property repair and condition etc. The DCF model has a terminal growth equaling the inflation level.

Applied yield	4,74%
Budgeted rental income per square meters	2,032 DKK
Budget period	10 years
Budgeted vacancy	0%
Budgeted inflation	2%

There is significant uncertainty associated with determining the yield. An increase in yield with 0.25% will reduce the total fair value by DKK 5.8 million. A decrease of the yield with 0.25% will increase the total fair value by DKK 6.4 million.

The fair value adjustment for the year amounts to a loss of DKK 7 million which relates to change in yield used.

4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2024/25 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2024/25 DKK
Mortgage debt	68,866,811	69,100,000
Payables to group enterprises	22,594,219	22,594,219
	91,461,030	91,694,219

5 Employees

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

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Vivada Denmark ApS 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.

7 Assets charged and collateral

Mortgage debt is secured by way of mortgage on properties. The recognised value of the properties amounts to a total of DKK 115,000 thousand.

8 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Vivada Nordics B.V., Minervalaan 63, 1077 NR Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Vivada Nordics B.V., Minervalaan 63, 1077 NR Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Non-comparability

This year's reporting figures compare the period 01.10.2022-31.03.2024.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer.

Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Fair value adjustments of investment property

Fair value adjustments of investment property comprise adjustments for the financial year of the Entity's investment properties measured at fair value at the balance sheet date.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including profit from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, and salary refunds.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

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.

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

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.

Balance sheet

Investment property

On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost consisting of the acquisition price of the properties plus directly related acquisition costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value which is equivalent to the amount at which the individual property may be sold to an independent buyer at the balance sheet date.

Fair value is determined by using the DCF model as the calculated value in use of expected cash flows from each property. To determine expected cash flows, the budgeted cash flows for each property for the next years are used, including increases in price and rent levels, and a calculated terminal value which reflects the amount of normalised cash flows expected to be generated by the property after the budget period. The cash flows so calculated are discounted to net present value by using a discount rate that is estimated to reflect current market -required yield rates for similar properties inclusive of expected inflation.

The financial year's adjustments of the properties' fair value are recognised in the income statement.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

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.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of 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.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.