

Stefan Savov 999 ApS

Lergravsvej 59, st.
2300 København S

CVR-nr. 45 48 01 86

**Årsrapport for perioden
20. marts til 31. december 2025**
(1. regnskabsår)

Årsrapporten er fremlagt og godkendt på
selskabets ordinære generalforsamling
den 10. april 2026

Peter Grønholt-Pedersen
dirigent
CVR nr. 33 25 68 76

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Stefan Savov 999 ApS for the financial year 20 March - 31 December 2025.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 20 March - 31 December 2025.

In my opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 27 March 2026

Executive board

Peter Grønholt-Pedersen
Director

Den uafhængige revisors revisionspåtegning

Til shareholder i Stefan Savov 999 ApS

Konklusion

Vi har revideret årsregnskabet for Stefan Savov 999 ApS for regnskabsåret 20 March - 31 December 2025, der omfatter anvendt regnskabspraksis, resultatopgørelse, balance, egenkapitalopgørelse og noter. Årsregnskabet udarbejdes efter årsregnskabsloven.

Det er vores opfattelse, at årsregnskabet giver et retvisende billede af selskabets aktiver, passiver og finansielle stilling pr. 31. december 2025 samt af resultatet af selskabets aktiviteter for regnskabsåret 20 March - 31 December 2025 i overensstemmelse med årsregnskabsloven.

Grundlag for konklusion

Vi har udført vores revision i overensstemmelse med internationale standarder om revision og de yderligere krav, der er gældende i Danmark. Vores ansvar ifølge disse standarder og krav er nærmere beskrevet i revisionspåtegningens afsnit "Revisors ansvar for revisionen af årsregnskabet". Vi er uafhængige af selskabet i overensstemmelse med International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' internationale retningslinjer for revisoreres etiske adfærd (IESBA's Code) og de yderligere etiske krav, der er gældende i Danmark, ligesom vi har opfyldt vores øvrige etiske forpligtelser i henhold til disse krav og IESBA Code. Det er vores opfattelse, at det opnåede revisionsbevis er tilstrækkeligt og egnet som grundlag for vores konklusion.

Ledelsens ansvar for årsregnskabet

Ledelsen har ansvaret for udarbejdelsen af et årsregnskab, der giver et retvisende billede i overensstemmelse med årsregnskabsloven. Ledelsen har endvidere ansvaret for den interne kontrol, som ledelsen anser for nødvendig for at udarbejde et årsregnskab uden væsentlig fejlinformation, uanset om denne skyldes besvigelser eller fejl.

Ved udarbejdelsen af årsregnskabet er ledelsen ansvarlig for at vurdere selskabets evne til at fortsætte driften, at oplyse om forhold vedrørende fortsat drift, hvor dette er relevant, samt at udarbejde årsregnskabet på grundlag af regnskabsprincippet om fortsat drift, medmindre ledelsen enten har til hensigt at likvidere selskabet, indstille driften eller ikke har andet realistisk alternativ end at gøre dette.

Revisors ansvar for revisionen af årsregnskabet

Vores mål er at opnå høj grad af sikkerhed for, om årsregnskabet som helhed er uden væsentlig fejlinformation, uanset om denne skyldes besvigelser eller fejl, og at afgive en revisionspåtegning med en konklusion. Høj grad af sikkerhed er et højt niveau af sikkerhed, men er ikke en garanti for, at en revision, der udføres i overensstemmelse med internationale standarder om revision og de yderligere krav, der er gældende i Danmark, altid vil afdække væsentlig fejlinformation, når sådan findes. Fejlinformationer kan opstå som følge af besvigelser eller fejl og kan betragtes som væsentlige, hvis det med rimelighed kan forventes, at de enkeltvis eller samlet har indflydelse på de økonomiske beslutninger, som regnskabsbrugere træffer på grundlag af årsregnskabet.

Den uafhængige revisors revisionspåtegning

Som led i en revision, der udføres i overensstemmelse med internationale standarder om revision og de yderligere krav, der er gældende i Danmark, foretager vi faglige vurderinger og opretholder professionel skepsis under revisionen. Herudover:

- Identificerer og vurderer vi risikoen for væsentlig fejlinformation i årsregnskabet, uanset om denne skyldes besvigelser eller fejl, udformer og udfører revisionshandlinger som reaktion på disse risici samt opnår revisionsbevis, der er tilstrækkeligt og egnet til at danne grundlag for vores konklusion. Risikoen for ikke at opdage væsentlig fejlinformation forårsaget af besvigelser er højere end ved væsentlig fejlinformation forårsaget af fejl, idet besvigelser kan omfatte sammensværgelser, dokumentfalsk, bevidste udeladelser, vildledning eller tilsidesættelse af intern kontrol.
- Opnår vi forståelse af den interne kontrol med relevans for revisionen for at kunne udforme revisionshandlinger, der er passende efter omstændighederne, men ikke for at kunne udtrykke en konklusion om effektiviteten af selskabets interne kontrol.
- Tager vi stilling til, om den regnskabspraksis, som er anvendt af ledelsen, er passende, samt om de regnskabsmæssige skøn og tilknyttede oplysninger, som ledelsen har udarbejdet, er rimelige.
- Konkluderer vi, om ledelsens udarbejdelse af årsregnskabet på grundlag af regnskabsprincippet om fortsat drift er passende, samt om der på grundlag af det opnåede revisionsbevis er væsentlig usikkerhed forbundet med begivenheder eller forhold, der kan skabe betydelig tvivl om selskabets evne til at fortsætte driften. Hvis vi konkluderer, at der er en væsentlig usikkerhed, skal vi i vores revisionspåtegning gøre opmærksom på oplysninger herom i årsregnskabet eller, hvis sådanne oplysninger ikke er tilstrækkelige, modificere vores konklusion. Vores konklusioner er baseret på det revisionsbevis, der er opnået frem til datoen for vores revisionspåtegning. Fremtidige begivenheder eller forhold kan dog medføre, at selskabet ikke længere kan fortsætte driften.
- Tager vi stilling til den samlede præsentation, struktur og indhold af årsregnskabet, herunder noteoplysningerne, samt om årsregnskabet afspejler de underliggende transaktioner og begivenheder på en sådan måde, at der gives et retvisende billede heraf.

Vi kommunikerer med den øverste ledelse om blandt andet det planlagte omfang og den tidsmæssige placering af revisionen samt betydelige revisionsmæssige observationer, herunder eventuelle betydelige mangler i intern kontrol, som vi identificerer under revisionen.

Udtalelse om ledelsesberetningen

Ledelsen er ansvarlig for ledelsesberetningen.

Vores konklusion om årsregnskabet omfatter ikke ledelsesberetningen, og vi udtrykker ingen form for konklusion med sikkerhed om ledelsesberetningen.

Den uafhængige revisors revisionspåtegning

I tilknytning til vores revision af årsregnskabet er det vores ansvar at læse ledelsesberetningen og i den forbindelse overveje, om ledelsesberetningen er væsentligt inkonsistent med årsregnskabet eller vores viden opnået ved revisionen eller på anden måde synes at indeholde væsentlig fejlinformation.

Vores ansvar er derudover at overveje, om ledelsesberetningen indeholder krævede oplysninger i henhold til årsregnskabsloven.

Baseret på det udførte arbejde er det vores opfattelse, at ledelsesberetningen er i overensstemmelse med årsregnskabet og er udarbejdet i overensstemmelse med årsregnskabslovens krav. Vi har ikke fundet væsentlig fejlinformation i ledelsesberetningen.

Hellerup, den 27. March 2026

CVR-nr. 33 25 68 76



Søren Jonassen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18488

Selskabsoplysninger

Selskabet

Stefan Savov 999 ApS
Lergravsvej 59, st.
2300 København S

CVR-nr.: 45480186

Regnskabsperiode: 20 March - 31 December 2025

Stiftet: 20 March 2025

Hjemsted: Copenhagen

Direktion

Peter Grønholt-Pedersen, director

Revision

Crowe
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.
CVR-nr.: 33256876
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Ledelsesberetning

Selskabets væsentligste aktiviteter

The purpose of the company is the purchase and possession of securities and promissory notes as well as, in the opinion of the Executive Board, related business.

The main activity in Stefan Savov 999 ApS is to own its Bulgarian participating interests. The Bulgarian participating is a real estate company that develops properties in the very central and historic part of Sofia, Bulgaria.

Udviklingen i aktiviteter og økonomiske forhold

Selskabets resultatopgørelse for 2025 udviser et underskud på DKK 32.936, og selskabets balance pr. 31 December 2025 udviser en negativ egenkapital på DKK 12.936.

Betydningsfulde hændelser, som er indtruffet efter regnskabsårets afslutning

Der er efter regnskabsårets afslutning ikke indtruffet begivenheder, som væsentligt vil kunne påvirke selskabets finansielle stilling.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Stefan Savov 999 ApS for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report for 2025 is presented in DKK

As 2025 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross loss

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

The gross profit consists of other external costs.

Other external costs

Other external costs include costs for administration.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Fixed asset investments

Investments in participating interests

Investment in participating interests are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement
20 March 2025 - 31 December 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK
Gross loss		-38.902
Financial income	2	1
Financial costs	3	<u>-1.902</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-40.803
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>7.867</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u><u>-32.936</u></u>
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
Retained earnings		<u>-32.936</u>
		<u><u>-32.936</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK
Assets		
Investments in participating interests		<u>37.435</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>37.435</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>37.435</u>
Deferred tax asset		<u>7.867</u>
Receivables		<u>7.867</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>540</u>
Total current assets		<u>8.407</u>
Total assets		<u><u>45.842</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital		20.000
Retained earnings		<u>-32.936</u>
Equity		<u>-12.936</u>
Payables to group entities		36.903
Other payables		<u>21.875</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>58.778</u>
Total liabilities		<u>58.778</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>45.842</u></u>
Contingent liabilities	5	
Mortgages and collateral	6	

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 20 March 2025	20.000	0	20.000
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-32.936</u>	<u>-32.936</u>
Equity at 31 December 2025	<u>20.000</u>	<u>-32.936</u>	<u>-12.936</u>

Notes

	<u>2025</u> DKK
1 Staff costs	
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>1</u>
2 Financial income	
Other financial income	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>
3 Financial costs	
Interest paid to group entities	<u>1.902</u>
	<u>1.902</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year	
Deferred tax for the year	<u>-7.867</u>
	<u>-7.867</u>

5 Contingent liabilities

Stefan Savov 999 ApS are jointly taxed with the Danish companies in Sofia Residential A/S. The joint taxation also covers withholding taxes in the form of dividend tax, royalty tax and interest tax. The Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for the joint taxation. Any subsequent adjustments to income taxes and withholding taxes may lead to a larger liability. The tax for the individual companies is allocated in full on the basis of the expected taxable income.

6 Mortgages and collateral

The company has no issued securities or pledged assets.