Strandlodden ApS

Trianglen 4, 3. tv, 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 32 05 65 39

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 20 May 2025

Chair of the meeting:



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Carl Edgar Serge Vogg

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Strandlodden 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 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.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen,
Executive Board:

Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg	Stephan Schmitz	Harry Duncan MacDonald

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Strandlodden ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Strandlodden ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to 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 the 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

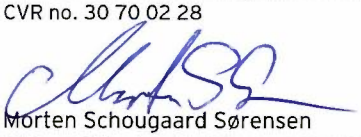
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense,
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Morten Schougaard Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32129

Management's review

Company details

Name	Strandlodden ApS
Address, Postal code, City	C/O Pears Global Real Estate Denmark Aps Trianglen 4, 3. tv, 2100 København Ø
CVR no.	32 05 65 39
Established	5 February 2009
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg Stephan Schmitz Harry Duncan MacDonald
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Cortex Park Vest 3, 5230 Odense M, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of the Company is to hold shares in companies, acquire, hold, sell, and rent out real estate or to engage in any other related business.

Financial review

The income statement for 2024 shows a loss of DKK 210,877 against a loss of DKK 356,316 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows a negative equity of DKK 5,847,511.

The company has lost the share capital. The share capital is expected to be recovered by future positive income.

The company is partly financed by loans from Group entities. Neptune Kiwi Holding ApS has declared that, if necessary, it will support Strandlodden ApS financially in 2025 to enable the company to meet all its obligations as they fall due.

Based on the support from the parent company the annual report for 2024 has been prepared under the going concern assumption.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2024	2023
	Gross profit	458,119	432,646
	Amortisation/depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-110,460	-205,042
	Profit before net financials	347,659	227,604
	Financial income from group enterprises	131,527	42,546
	Financial income	2,541	2,174
	Financial expenses, group enterprises	-494,929	-494,678
	Financial expenses	-278,482	-185,960
	Profit/loss before tax	-291,684	-408,314
	Tax for the year	80,807	51,998
	Profit/loss for the year	-210,877	-356,316
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-210,877	-356,316
		-210,877	-356,316

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	9,930,305	9,657,015
		9,930,305	9,657,015
	Total fixed assets	9,930,305	9,657,015
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group entities	2,429,861	2,962,743
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	84,096	61,028
	Other receivables	0	116,550
	Prepaid expenses	1,558	11,891
		2,515,515	3,152,212
	Total non-fixed assets	2,515,515	3,152,212
	TOTAL ASSETS	12,445,820	12,809,227
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Retained earnings	-6,347,511	-6,136,634
	Total equity	-5,847,511	-5,636,634
	Provisions		
	Other provisions	85,128	119,277
5	**Total provisions**	85,128	119,277
	Liabilities other than provisions		
4	**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**		
	Mortgage debt	7,100,809	7,324,095
	Deposits	624,998	615,464
		7,725,807	7,939,559
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
4	Current portion of long-term liabilities	221,861	196,337
	Trade payables	5,592	1,188
	Payables to group entities	10,148,673	10,143,406
	Other payables	106,270	46,094
		10,482,396	10,387,025
	Total liabilities other than provisions	18,208,203	18,326,584
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	12,445,820	12,809,227

1 Accounting policies
2 Going concern uncertainties
3 Staff costs
6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
7 Contingent assets
8 Security and collateral
9 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	500,000	-5,780,318	-5,280,318
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-356,316	-356,316
Equity at 1 January 2024	500,000	-6,136,634	-5,636,634
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-210,877	-210,877
Equity at 31 December 2024	500,000	-6,347,511	-5,847,511

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Strandlodden ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue comprises rental income from the leases of properties. Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis.

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items 'Revenue', 'Property expenses', 'Other external expenses' and 'Other operating income' are consolidated into one item designated 'Gross margin'.

Expenses, property

Property expenses include expenses relating to renting out the Company's investment property, including expenses relating to running and maintaining such property.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to advertising, administration, bad debts, etc.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of buildings.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings	50 years

Land is not depreciated.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its group entities are jointly taxed. The income tax charge is allocated between profit making and loss making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income.

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Impairment of fixed assets

Property is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation. Impairment tests are conducted in respect of individual assets generating separate cash flows when there is indications of impairment. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and net realisable value (recoverable amount) of the asset or group of assets if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Provisions are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable are impaired. Provisions are made to the lower of the net realisable value and the carrying amount.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Provisions

Other provisions comprise expected maintenance liabilities in accordance with section 22 of the Danish Rent Act. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outlfow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, as well as temporary differences on non-amortisable goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

As management company for all the entities in the joint taxation arrangement, the parent company is liable for payment of the group entities' income taxes vis à vis the tax authorities as the group entities pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Going concern uncertainties

Equity and reserves are negative at DKK 5,848 thousand at 31 December 2024. The company is partly financed by loans from Group entities.

The company has lost the share capital. The share capital is expected to be recovered by future positive income.

Neptune Kiwi Holding ApS has declared that, if necessary, it will support Strandlodden ApS financially in 2025 to enable the company to meet all its obligations as they fall due.

Based on the support from the parent company the annual report for 2024 has been prepared under the going concern assumption.

3 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 6,199 thousand falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

5 Provisions

Other provisions

External maintenance BRL §22, DKK 85 thousand.

Maintenance liabilities related to BRL §22 are expected to fall due after 5 years.

6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

Guarantee has been provided in respect of the mortgage loans and bank commitments in some of the other companies in the Neptune Ejendomme ApS Group.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year as well as withholding taxes on interest and dividends.

7 Contingent assets

The company has a deferred tax asset of DKK 720 thousands that has not been capitalized.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Security and collateral

As security for the company's mortgage debt, the company has placed assets with carrying amount of DKK 9,930 thousand.

9 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Neptune Ejendomme ApS	Trianglen 4, 3. tv Copenhagen	www.cvr.dk