
SILJAN ApS

Siljangade 1, DK-2300 København S

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 36 05 80 56

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 27/5 2025

Camilla Dalum
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of SILJAN 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.

København S, 27 May 2025

Executive Board

Rasmus Juul-Nyholm
Executive Officer

Jakob Elvekjær Hermann
Executive Officer

Michael Christian Bunckenburg
Helbo
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of SILJAN 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 SILJAN 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, 27 May 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jakob Thisted Binder

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42816

Company information

The Company	SILJAN ApS Siljangade 1 DK-2300 København S CVR No: 36 05 80 56 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: København
Executive Board	Rasmus Juul-Nyholm Jakob Elvekjær Hermann Michael Christian Bunckenburg Helbo
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit before value adjustments		3,177,799	3,001,130
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		-3,144,076	523,419
Gross profit after value adjustments		33,723	3,524,549
Financial income	3	2,738,231	691,270
Financial expenses	4	-2,790,878	-1,678,798
Profit/loss before tax		-18,924	2,537,021
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	9,905	-123,357
Net profit/loss for the year		-9,019	2,413,664

Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-9,019	2,413,664
	-9,019	2,413,664

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Investment properties		106,400,276	105,402,931
Property, plant and equipment	6	106,400,276	105,402,931
Deposits		0	74,783
Fixed asset investments		0	74,783
Fixed assets		106,400,276	105,477,714
Receivables from group enterprises		38,339,319	34,630,853
Other receivables		26,001	40,313
Prepayments		23,385	0
Receivables		38,388,705	34,671,166
Cash at bank and in hand		94,475	1,127,409
Current assets		38,483,180	35,798,575
Assets		144,883,456	141,276,289

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		85,000	85,000
Retained earnings		72,985,862	72,994,881
Equity		73,070,862	73,079,881
Provision for deferred tax		16,854,939	16,864,844
Provisions		16,854,939	16,864,844
Credit institutions		36,004,603	37,740,756
Long-term debt	7	36,004,603	37,740,756
Credit institutions	7	909,861	0
Trade payables		2,119,564	50,000
Payables to group enterprises		14,924,743	12,191,246
Corporation tax		35,926	35,926
Deposits		559,397	601,669
Other payables		403,561	711,967
Short-term debt		18,953,052	13,590,808
Debt		54,957,655	51,331,564
Liabilities and equity		144,883,456	141,276,289
Key activities	1		
Staff	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	85,000	72,994,881	73,079,881
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-9,019	-9,019
Equity at 31 December	85,000	72,985,862	73,070,862

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's purpose is to develop, acquire, restore and rent real estate, and any related activity.

2. Staff

Average number of employees

2024	2023
1	1

3. Financial income

Interest received from group enterprises

Other financial income

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
2,728,848	579,852
9,383	111,418
2,738,231	691,270

4. Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises

Other financial expenses

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
995,589	1,070,235
1,795,289	608,563
2,790,878	1,678,798

5. Income tax expense

Deferred tax for the year

Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years

2024	2023
DKK	DKK
0	123,357
-9,905	0
-9,905	123,357

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	29,016,334
Additions for the year	4,141,421
Cost at 31 December	33,157,755
Value adjustments at 1 January	76,386,597
Revaluations for the year	-3,144,076
Value adjustments at 31 December	73,242,521
Carrying amount at 31 December	106,400,276

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods.

The fair value of Siljangade 1-5 has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
The fair value of investment properties amounts to	106,400,276	105,402,931
Value adjustment, income statement	-3,144,076	523,419
Capitalization rate, Residential	4,35%	4,5%
Capitalization rate, Office	5%	5%
Development fee	20%	20%
Building right percentage	160%	180%
NOI, Residential	1,763	1763
NOI, Office	1,257	1257

The calculation of the fair value is based on the current rental income combined with the expectations for the future construction project to be carried out in the company. The construction project is expected to start within the next five years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
7. 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:		
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	24,687,043	31,819,865
Between 1 and 5 years	11,317,560	5,920,891
Long-term part	36,004,603	37,740,756
Within 1 year	909,861	0
	36,914,464	37,740,756

8. 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 Home.Earth Group Holding A/S, 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

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of SILJAN 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.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from letting properties is recognized in the income statement in the period to which they relate. Rental income is measured at fair value and calculated excl. VAT and discounts.

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 Home.Earth K/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

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.

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 historical 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.

Return-based valuation model

The fair value of investment properties has been determined at 31 December 2024 for each property by using a return-based model under which the expected future cash flows for the coming year combined with a rate of return form the basis of the fair value of the property. The calculations are based on property budgets for the coming years. The budget takes into account developments in rentals, vacancies, operating expenses, maintenance and administration, etc. The budgeted cash flow is divided by the estimated rate of return to arrive at the fair value of the property. The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and 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 amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Fixed asset consist of deposits

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.

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 and loans from credit institutions, 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.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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