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# ***Stamholmen 217 ApS***

Nyhavn 55, DK-1051 København K

## **Annual Report for 2018**

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CVR No 17 14 93 85

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
31/5 2019

Eric K. Horten  
Chairman of the General  
Meeting

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## **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Stamholmen 217 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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 financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

In my opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Copenhagen, 31 May 2019

### **Executive Board**

Thomas Larsson

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Stamholmen 217 ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Stamholmen 217 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

## 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2019

**BDO**

Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

*CVR No 20 22 26 70*

Iben Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34474

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

Stamholmen 217 ApS  
Nyhavn 55  
DK-1051 København K

CVR No: 17 14 93 85  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Incorporated: 1 July 1993  
Municipality of reg. office: København

### **Executive Board**

Thomas Larsson

### **Auditors**

BDO  
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
Havneholmen 29  
DK-1561 København V

## Group Chart

### Group Enterprises

Neohorm A/S  
Nyhavn 55  
1051 København K  
CVR No 79 45 17 11  
Parent company

Industriholmen 1 ApS  
Nyhavn 55  
1051 København K  
CVR No 20 04 39 46  
Affiliated company

Strandesplanaden ApS  
Nyhavn 55  
1051 København K  
CVR No 27 39 46 47  
Affiliated company

Roskilde ApS  
Nyhavn 55  
1051 København K  
CVR No 33 15 27 28  
Affiliated company

Soundport A/S  
Nyhavn 55  
1051 København K  
CVR No 35 23 40 98  
Affiliated company



# **Management's Review**

## **Key activities**

The company's main activity is trade and investment, including acquisition and management of real property.

## **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a profit of DKK 3,620,586, of which value adjustments amount to DKK 1,000,000, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 43,305,517.

The company's leasing activities in 2018 proceeded as planned.

## **Subsequent events**

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>4,031,659</b>	<b>3,942,943</b>
Other external expenses		-565,808	-626,245
<b>Gross profit/loss before value adjustments</b>		<b>3,465,851</b>	<b>3,316,698</b>
Value adjustments of investment assets		1,000,000	-1,100,000
<b>Gross profit/loss after value adjustments</b>		<b>4,465,851</b>	<b>2,216,698</b>
Financial income	1	258,856	222,238
Financial expenses		-82,929	-138,648
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>4,641,778</b>	<b>2,300,288</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-1,021,192	-506,063
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>3,620,586</b>	<b>1,794,225</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		3,620,586	1,794,225
		<b>3,620,586</b>	<b>1,794,225</b>

## Balance Sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Investment properties	4	59,000,000	58,000,000
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>59,000,000</b>	<b>58,000,000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>59,000,000</b>	<b>58,000,000</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		10,477,762	8,828,906
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>10,477,762</b>	<b>8,828,906</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>40,222</b>	<b>98,705</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>10,517,984</b>	<b>8,927,611</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>69,517,984</b>	<b>66,927,611</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Share capital		300,000	300,000
Retained earnings		43,005,517	39,384,931
<b>Equity</b>	5	<b>43,305,517</b>	<b>39,684,931</b>
Provision for deferred tax		5,981,470	5,383,446
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>5,981,470</b>	<b>5,383,446</b>
Mortgage loans		18,092,373	19,749,257
<b>Long-term debt</b>	6	<b>18,092,373</b>	<b>19,749,257</b>
Mortgage loans	6	1,653,406	1,651,674
Trade payables		62,050	91,083
Corporation tax		423,168	367,220
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>2,138,624</b>	<b>2,109,977</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>20,230,997</b>	<b>21,859,234</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>69,517,984</b>	<b>66,927,611</b>
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## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
<b>1 Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	<u>258,856</u>	<u>222,238</u>
	<b><u>258,856</u></b>	<b><u>222,238</u></b>
<b>2 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	423,168	367,220
Deferred tax for the year	<u>598,024</u>	<u>138,843</u>
	<b><u>1,021,192</u></b>	<b><u>506,063</u></b>
<b>3 Property, plant and equipment</b>		Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January		<u>2,054,515</u>
Cost at 31 December		<u>2,054,515</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January		<u>2,054,515</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December		<u>2,054,515</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>		<b><u>0</u></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 4 Assets measured at fair value

	Investment pro- perties <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January	<u>52,947,928</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>52,947,928</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	5,052,072
Revaluations for the year	<u>1,000,000</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>6,052,072</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>59,000,000</u></b>

#### Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The determination of fair value is based on a return-based model, and Management uses accounting estimates when determining the fair value. The use of accounting estimates implies that the statement of fair value is subject to some uncertainty. The fair value is stated based on assumptions that Management considers probable and realistic. Management reassesses assumptions on a current basis, and any changes to the assumptions are reflected in the fair value. The key assumptions applied when determining the fair value are stated below:

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
The fair value of investment properties amounts to	59,000,000	58,000,000
Discount rate	5,75%	6%

### 5 Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January	300,000	39,384,931	39,684,931
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>3,620,586</u>	<u>3,620,586</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b><u>300,000</u></b>	<b><u>43,005,517</u></b>	<b><u>43,305,517</u></b>

The share capital consists of 300 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 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:

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
<b>Mortgage loans</b>		
After 5 years	11,552,998	13,203,286
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>6,539,375</u>	<u>6,545,971</u>
Long-term part	18,092,373	19,749,257
Within 1 year	<u>1,653,406</u>	<u>1,651,674</u>
	<b><u>19,745,779</u></b>	<b><u>21,400,931</u></b>

## 7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

Mortgage deeds totalling DKK 31,939,000 that provide a charge in land and buildings at a total carrying amount of	59,000,000	58,000,000
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### Contingent liabilities

The Danish 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 Neohorm A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8 Related parties

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group Annual Report of 2018 may be obtained at the following addresses:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
NEY Investments BV	Siriusdreef 41, NL-2132 WT Hoofddorp, The Netherlands
Haydn Holding AB	Moore Stephens Malmö AB, Stortorget 8, Box 4051, 203 11 Malmö, Sweden



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Stamholmen 217 ApS for 2018 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 2018 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.

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

### Revenue

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

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administration, maintenance, etc.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the onaccount taxation scheme.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9 Accounting Policies (continued)

### **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 its parent company and affiliated companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## **Balance Sheet**

### **Investment properties and other property, plant and equipment**

#### ***Investment properties***

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 investment properties 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.

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.

#### ***Return-based valuation model***

The fair value of certain investment properties has been determined at 31 December 2018 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9 Accounting Policies (continued)

The fair value of investment properties has been assessed by the independent assessor firm Colliers International A/S at 31 December 2018.

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.

### ***Other property, plant and equipment***

Other property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	15-30 years
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### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of property 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.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

### **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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 debts**

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.

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.