
Beato Danmark ApS

Thorsvej 19, Frøslev, DK-6330 Padborg

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 33 38 15 22

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
28/6 2021

Tobias Nagel
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Beato Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Company complies with the exemption provisions governing the omission to have its Financial Statements audited.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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

Padborg, 28 June 2021

Executive Board

Tobias Nagel

André Siegel

Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of Beato Danmark ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of Beato Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 on the basis of the Enterprise's accounting records and other information you have provided.

The Financial Statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed our work in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Information.

Based on our professional expertise, we have assisted you with the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and IESBA's Code of Ethics, including the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information forming the basis of the compilation of the Financial Statements are your responsibility.

As an engagement to compile financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are under no duty to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile the Financial Statements. Accordingly, we express no audit opinion or review opinion as to whether the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Trekantområdet, 28 June 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30224

Henrik Forthoft Lind
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34169

Company Information

The Company

Beato Danmark ApS
Thorsvej 19
Frøslev
DK-6330 Padborg

CVR No: 33 38 15 22

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 29 December 2010

Financial year: 10th financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Aabenraa

Executive Board

Tobias Nagel
André Siegel

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> TDKK	<u>2019</u> TDKK
Gross profit/loss		-38	1.350
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		0	-506
Other operating expenses		0	-2.408
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-38	-1.564
Financial income		0	1
Financial expenses		-43	-917
Profit/loss before tax		-81	-2.480
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-1	316
Net profit/loss for the year		-82	-2.164

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-82	-2.164
		-82	-2.164

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Assets			
Other receivables		0	8.112
Corporation tax		0	79
Receivables		0	8.191
Cash at bank and in hand		1.651	314
Currents assets		1.651	8.505
Assets		1.651	8.505
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		81	81
Retained earnings		1.556	1.638
Equity		1.637	1.719
Trade payables		14	10
Payables to group enterprises		0	5
Other payables		0	6.771
Short-term debt		14	6.786
Debt		14	6.786
Liabilities and equity		1.651	8.505
Main activity	1		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital TDKK	Retained earnings TDKK	Total TDKK
Equity at 1 January	81	1.638	1.719
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-82	-82
Equity at 31 December	81	1.556	1.637

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

The object of the Company is to carry on investment activities, including purchase and sale as well as investment in real property.

	<u>2020</u> TDKK	<u>2019</u> TDKK
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	0
Deferred tax for the year	1	-194
	<u>1</u>	<u>-194</u>
which breaks down as follows:		
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	-316
Tax on changes in equity	0	122
	<u>1</u>	<u>-194</u>

3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Beato Danmark ApS for 2020 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 2020 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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 and 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Exchange differences 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.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have been made before year end.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise office expenses etc.

Gross profit/loss

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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

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.

Balance Sheet

Receivables

Receivables are recognised 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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.