# Beha V ApS

Fridtjof Nansens Plads 5, 2100 København Ø CVR no. 40 74 79 31

# Annual report 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 21 May 2021

Chair of the meeting:

Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg





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Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg



# Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Beha V ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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, 21 May 2021 Executive Board:

Harry/Duncan MacDonald

Katia Cieşielska



## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Beha V ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Beha V ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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' 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 rules and requirements.

## 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:

ldentify 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.



# Independent auditor's report

- 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 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, 21 May 2021

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Morten Schougaard Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32129



# Management's review

# Company details

Name Beha V ApS

Address, Postal code, City Fridtjof Nansens Plads 5, 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 40 74 79 31
Established 30 August 2019
Registered office Copenhagen

Financial year 1 January - 31 December

Executive Board Harry Duncan MacDonald

Katia Ciesielska

Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg

Auditors EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Englandsgade 25, P.O. Box 200, 5100 Odense C, Denmark



# Management's review

#### **Business review**

The company's purpose is to own and hold shares in companies, buying, selling and renting real estate and any other related business.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 3,043,028 against a profit of DKK 430,288 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 66,093,316.

Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

The profit for 2020 is not materially effected by the outbreak of COVID19

# Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end 2020.



# Income statement

Note	DKK	2020 12 months	2019 4 months
	Gross profit Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant	4,103,710	700,939
	and equipment	-244,673	-144,841
	Profit before net financials	3,859,037	556,098
	Other financial income from group enterprises Financial expenses	68,311 -22,962	-216
	Profit before tax	3,904,386	555,882
	Tax for the year	-861,358	-125,594
	Profit for the year	3,043,028	430,288
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Proposed dividend recognised under equity	2,008,767	0
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	3,100,000	0
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-2,065,739	430,288
		3,043,028	430,288



# Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	ASSETS Fixed assets Property plant and equipment		
	Property, plant and equipment Land and buildings	66,613,693	66,858,366
		66,613,693	66,858,366
	Total fixed assets	66,613,693	66,858,366
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables from group enterprises Other receivables	67,310 8,985	996,086 1,469
		76,295	997,555
	Cash	2,301,518	39,990
	Total non-fixed assets	2,377,813	1,037,545
	TOTAL ASSETS	68,991,506	67,895,911
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity Share capital Share premium account Provision for distributions Retained earnings	80,000 0 2,008,767 64,004,549	80,000 0 0 66,070,288
	Total equity	66,093,316	66,150,288
	Provisions Deferred tax	109,229	65,596
	Total provisions	109,229	65,596
3	Liabilities other than provisions Non-current liabilities other than provisions Deposits	1,316,401 1,316,401	1,295,140 1,295,140
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables Payables to group enterprises Joint taxation contribution payable Other payables	2,021 261,620 817,725 391,194	1,836 0 59,998 323,053
		1,472,560	384,887
		2,788,961	1,680,027
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	68,991,506	67,895,911

- 1 Accounting policies2 Staff costs
- 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 5 Collateral
- 6 Related parties



# Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Share premium account	Provision for distributions	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 30 August 2019	0	0	0	0	0
Additions on merger/corporate acquisition	40,000	65,640,000	0	0	65,680,000
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	0	430,288	430,288
Transferred from share premium account	0	-65,640,000	0	65,640,000	0
Cash payments concerning formation of enterprise	40,000	0	0	0	40,000
Equity at 1 January 2020	80,000	0	0	66,070,288	66,150,288
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	2,008,767	1,034,261	3,043,028
Proposed extraordinary dividend recognised under equity	0	0	0	-3,100,000	-3,100,000
Equity at 31 December 2020	80,000	0	2,008,767	64,004,549	66,093,316



#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Beha V ApS for 2020 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.

Effective from the financial year 2020, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. 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

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

#### 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'.

# Other external expenses

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

# Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

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 Installations 10 years

Land is not depreciated.

# Financial expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses etc.



#### 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 entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

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, plant and equipment 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.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.



#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

#### Cash

Cash comprises bank balances.

#### Equity

## Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

#### 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.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

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.

# 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

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.



### Notes to the financial statements

#### 2 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

## 3 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 0 falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

Non-current liabilities are deposits.

# 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

# Other contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with Neptune Ejendomme ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest and dividends falling.

### 5 Collateral

As security for mortgage debt in Beha Properties ApS, the company has placed assets with a carrying amount of DKK 66,614 thousand.

# 6 Related parties

# Information about consolidated financial statements

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