

GR RD 1 ApS

Fridtjof Nansens Plads 5, 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 25 59 67 22

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19 May 2020

Chairman:



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Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg





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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of GR RD 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

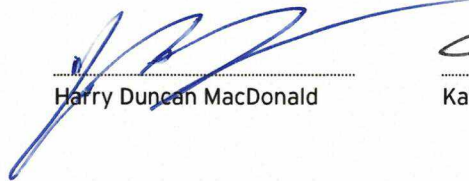
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

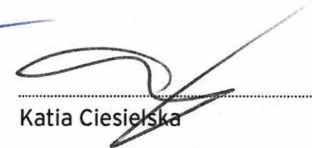
Copenhagen, 19 May 2020
Executive Board:



Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg



Harry Duncan MacDonald



Katia Ciesielska

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of GR RD 1 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GR RD 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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:

- ▶ 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.

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.

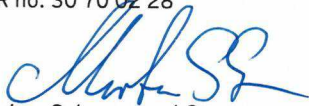
Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense, 19 May 2020

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Morten Schougaard Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32129



Management's review

Company details

Name	GR RD 1 ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Fridtjof Nansens Plads 5, 2100 København Ø
CVR no.	25 59 67 22
Established	18 December 2013
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Carl Edgar Serge Vøgg Harry Duncan MacDonald Katia Ciesielska
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Englandsgade 25, P.O. Box 200, 5100 Odense C, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

It is the company's objective to own and hold ownership interest in companies, to purchase, own, sell, rent and rent out real estate and all other related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a loss of DKK 1,391,268 against a loss of DKK 4,244,635 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 20,284,994.

Management considers the company's financial performance in the year as expected.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end 2019.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	Gross profit	2,896,789	2,561,789
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-2,192,038	-2,192,037
	Profit before net financials	704,751	369,752
	Income from investments in group entities	0	-683,254
	Financial income, group enterprises	736,631	0
	Financial income	20	18,380
	Financial expenses, group enterprises	-2,000,980	-9,302
	Financial expenses	-1,225,148	-4,929,741
	Profit/loss before tax	-1,784,726	-5,234,165
	Tax for the year	393,458	989,530
	Profit/loss for the year	-1,391,268	-4,244,635
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-1,391,268	-4,244,635
		-1,391,268	-4,244,635

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	117,260,501	117,796,595
		<u>117,260,501</u>	<u>117,796,595</u>
	Investments		
	Investments in associates, net asset value	0	16,656,786
	Other receivables	4,402,719	3,923,313
		<u>4,402,719</u>	<u>20,580,099</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>121,663,220</u>	<u>138,376,694</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group entities	25,396,702	129,896
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	325,848	792,025
	Other receivables	130,784	63,080
	Prepaid expenses	35,245	36,297
		<u>25,888,579</u>	<u>1,021,298</u>
	Cash	<u>42,744,379</u>	<u>6,821,038</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>68,632,958</u>	<u>7,842,336</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>190,296,178</u></u>	<u><u>146,219,030</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	80,000	80,000
	Retained earnings	20,204,994	21,596,262
	Dividend proposed for the year	0	0
	Total equity	<u>20,284,994</u>	<u>21,676,262</u>
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	3,530,068	3,597,678
	Other provisions	5,784,859	5,202,538
4	Total provisions	<u>9,314,927</u>	<u>8,800,216</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
3	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Mortgage debt	102,438,407	97,066,287
	Deposits	2,343,096	2,388,267
		<u>104,781,503</u>	<u>99,454,554</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
3	Current portion of long-term liabilities	139,100	122,500
	Trade payables	322,339	133,637
	Payables to group entities	55,273,576	15,796,536
	Joint taxation contribution payable	0	26,187
	Other payables	179,739	209,138
		<u>55,914,754</u>	<u>16,287,998</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>160,696,257</u>	<u>115,742,552</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>190,296,178</u></u>	<u><u>146,219,030</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 6 Collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	80,000	25,840,897	9,140,948	35,061,845
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-4,244,635	0	-4,244,635
Dividend distributed	0	0	-9,140,948	-9,140,948
Equity at 1 January 2019	80,000	21,596,262	0	21,676,262
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-1,391,268	0	-1,391,268
Equity at 31 December 2019	80,000	20,204,994	0	20,284,994

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of GR RD 1 ApS for 2019 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

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'.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the entity'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
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Land is not depreciated.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The item includes the entity's proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year in subsidiaries and associates after elimination of intra-group income or losses and net of amortisation and impairment of goodwill and other excess values at the time of acquisition.

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, 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.

Investments in associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured, using the equity method, at the parent's proportionate share of such entities' equity plus goodwill on consolidation and intra-group losses and less intra-group gains and negative goodwill, if any. Investments in entities whose net asset value is negative are measured at DKK 0. The entity's proportionate share of a deficit on equity, if any, is set off against receivables from the investment in so far as the deficit is irrecoverable. Amounts in excess thereof are recognised under 'Provisions' in so far as the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the deficit.

On initial recognition, equity investments in associates are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in associates measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Impairment of fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are 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 or groups of 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 or a group of receivables are impaired. Provisions are made to the lower of the net realisable value and the carrying amount.

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".

Provisions

Other provisions comprise maintenance liabilities in accordance with section 22 of the Danish Rent Act and section 18b of the Consolidated act on Temporary Regulation of Housing Conditions. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow 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.

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 subsidiaries' income taxes vis à vis the tax authorities as the subsidiaries pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

2 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

3 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 103,273 thousand falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

4 Provisions

The provision for deferred tax primarily relates to timing differences in respect of properties. Deferred tax DKK 3,530,067.

Other provisions

Maintenance liabilities BRL § 18b, DKK 4,402,719.

Maintenance liabilities BRL § 22, DKK 1,382,140.

Maintenance liabilities related to BRL § 18b are expected to fall due within 2-5 years.

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

5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

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.

6 Collateral

As security for the company's mortgage debt, the company has placed assets as security with total value of DKK 117,261 thousand.

Letter of indemnity totalling DKK 15,000 thousand are held by the Company.