

K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS
Erhvervsparken 5
4621 Gadstrup
Central Business Registration No
26105609

Annual report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 09.06.2017

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Xavier Boivin

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Entity details

Entity

K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS
Erhvervsparken 5
4621 Gadstrup

Central Business Registration No: 26105609

Registered in: Roskilde

Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Executive Board

Xavier Boivin

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
P.O. Box 1600
0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Gadstrup, 09.06.2017

Executive Board

Xavier Boivin

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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:

Independent auditor's report

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 09.06.2017

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Stine Eva Grothen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Entity's activities are to own the property located at Erhvervsparken 5, 4621 Gadstrup (Denmark) and the adjoining land and to lease these premises to the Parent, Clextral A/S.

Development in activities and finances

Profit for the year was DKK 255 thousand after which equity amounts to DKK 3,135 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Gross profit		389.136	385.669
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(49.809)	(49.809)
Operating profit/loss		339.327	335.860
Other financial income	2	19.557	14.723
Other financial expenses		(31.565)	(41.695)
Profit/loss before tax		327.319	308.888
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(72.010)	(52.857)
Profit/loss for the year		255.309	256.031
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		255.309	256.031
		255.309	256.031

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Land and buildings		4.930.601	4.975.598
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.807	7.619
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>4.933.408</u>	<u>4.983.217</u>
Fixed assets		<u>4.933.408</u>	<u>4.983.217</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		578.036	438.962
Prepayments		0	12.975
Receivables		<u>578.036</u>	<u>451.937</u>
Current assets		<u>578.036</u>	<u>451.937</u>
Assets		<u>5.511.444</u>	<u>5.435.154</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Contributed capital		125.000	125.000
Revaluation reserve		1.268.559	1.281.373
Retained earnings		<u>1.740.962</u>	<u>1.472.839</u>
Equity		<u>3.134.521</u>	<u>2.879.212</u>
Deferred tax	5	<u>834.733</u>	<u>844.937</u>
Provisions		<u>834.733</u>	<u>844.937</u>
Mortgage debts		<u>1.202.547</u>	<u>1.384.153</u>
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	6	<u>1.202.547</u>	<u>1.384.153</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions	6	180.000	168.000
Income tax payable		82.214	80.394
Other payables		77.429	78.458
Current liabilities other than provisions		339.643	326.852
Liabilities other than provisions		1.542.190	1.711.005
Equity and liabilities		5.511.444	5.435.154
Contingent liabilities	7		
Mortgages and securities	8		
Group relations	9		

Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital DKK	Revaluation reserve DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	125.000	1.281.373	1.472.839	2.879.212
Other equity postings	0	(12.814)	12.814	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	255.309	255.309
Equity end of year	125.000	1.268.559	1.740.962	3.134.521

Notes

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
1. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	49.809	49.809
	49.809	49.809
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
2. Other financial income		
Financial income arising from group enterprises	19.557	14.723
	19.557	14.723
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	82.214	80.394
Change in deferred tax for the year	(10.204)	(27.537)
	72.010	52.857
		Other
		fixtures and
		fittings,
		tools and
		equipment
	Land and	DKK
	buildings	DKK
	DKK	DKK
4. Property, plant and equipment		
Cost beginning of year	4.065.380	48.120
Cost end of year	4.065.380	48.120
Revaluations beginning of year	1.642.787	0
Revaluations end of year	1.642.787	0
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(732.569)	(40.501)
Depreciation for the year	(44.997)	(4.812)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year	(777.566)	(45.313)
Carrying amount end of year	4.930.601	2.807
5. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax is incumbent on property, operating equipment and prepayments, etc.		

Notes

	Instalments within 12 months 2016 DKK	Instalments within 12 months 2015 DKK	Instalments beyond 12 months 2016 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years DKK
6. Liabilities other than provisions				
Mortgage debts	180.000	168.000	1.202.547	504.000
	180.000	168.000	1.202.547	504.000

7. Contingent liabilities

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Clextrel A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and from 01.07.2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies. The jointly taxed companies' total known net liability in the joint taxation arrangement is stated in the financial statements of the administration company.

8. Mortgages and securities

Mortgage debt is secured by way of mortgage on the property.

The carrying amount of the mortgaged property amounts to DKK 4,930,601.

Bank debt of Clextrel A/S is secured by way of mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor on the property of DKK 3,500,000 nominal. The deeds have been entered in the Land Register.

9. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Legris Industries Développement, 20 Quai Duguay Trouin, 35 000 Rennes - France

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue comprises rental income, which is recognised in the income statement when invoiced.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for operation and maintenance of property, administration, etc.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises etc.

Accounting policies

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with its Parent. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost plus revaluation and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures etc.	10 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.