

K.A.L. Ejendomme ApS

Erhvervsparken 5 A
4621 Gadstrup
Business Registration No
26105609

Annual report 2018

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 16.05.2019

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Xavier Boivin

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Entity details

Entity

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

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 26105609

Registered in: Roskilde

Financial year: 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018

Executive Board

Xavier Boivin, CEO

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 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

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

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

Gadstrup, 16.05.2019

Executive Board

Xavier Boivin
CEO

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 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018, 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 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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

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, 16.05.2019

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No (CVR)

33963556

Stine Eva Grothen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne29431

Mads Lundemann

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne44181

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 amounts to DKK 417 thousand, and equity amounts to DKK 3,817 thousand.

During the financial year, the Entity sold the land Erhvervsparken 5B which affected the results positively.

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 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>
Gross profit		376.196	391.498
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	65.074	(47.804)
Operating profit/loss		441.270	343.694
Other financial income	2	38.391	25.165
Other financial expenses		(24.331)	(28.383)
Profit/loss before tax		455.330	340.476
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(38.810)	(74.999)
Profit/loss for the year		416.520	265.477
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1.600.000	0
Retained earnings		(1.183.480)	265.477
		416.520	265.477

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>
Land and buildings		4.280.598	4.885.604
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>4.280.598</u>	<u>4.885.604</u>
Fixed assets		<u>4.280.598</u>	<u>4.885.604</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		1.693.106	699.949
Other receivables		71	71
Prepayments		0	13.422
Receivables		<u>1.693.177</u>	<u>713.442</u>
Current assets		<u>1.693.177</u>	<u>713.442</u>
Assets		<u>5.973.775</u>	<u>5.599.046</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>
Contributed capital		125.000	125.000
Revaluation reserve		1.115.564	1.255.745
Retained earnings		975.955	2.019.254
Proposed dividend		1.600.000	0
Equity		<u>3.816.519</u>	<u>3.399.999</u>
Deferred tax	5	780.000	826.000
Provisions		<u>780.000</u>	<u>826.000</u>
Mortgage debt		865.169	1.032.322
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	6	<u>865.169</u>	<u>1.032.322</u>
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions	6	176.309	180.000
Income tax payable		84.810	83.732
Other payables		250.968	76.993
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>512.087</u>	<u>340.725</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>1.377.256</u>	<u>1.373.047</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>5.973.775</u>	<u>5.599.046</u>
Contingent liabilities	7		
Assets charged and collateral	8		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2018

	Contributed capital DKK	Revaluation reserve DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK
Equity beginning of year	125.000	1.255.745	2.019.254	0
Other entries on equity	0	(140.181)	140.181	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(1.183.480)	1.600.000
Equity end of year	125.000	1.115.564	975.955	1.600.000
				Total DKK
Equity beginning of year				3.399.999
Other entries on equity				0
Profit/loss for the year				416.520
Equity end of year				3.816.519

Notes

	2018	2017
	DKK	DKK
1. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	44.997	47.804
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(110.071)	0
	(65.074)	47.804
	2018	2017
	DKK	DKK
2. Other financial income		
Financial income arising from group enterprises	38.391	25.165
	38.391	25.165
	2018	2017
	DKK	DKK
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax	84.810	83.732
Change in deferred tax	(46.000)	(8.733)
	38.810	74.999

Notes

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
4. Property, plant and equipment		
Cost beginning of year	4.065.380	48.120
Disposals	(431.640)	0
Cost end of year	3.633.740	48.120
Revaluations beginning of year	1.642.787	0
Reversal regarding disposals	(128.369)	0
Revaluations end of year	1.514.418	0
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(822.563)	(48.120)
Depreciation for the year	(44.997)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(867.560)	(48.120)
Carrying amount end of year	4.280.598	0

5. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is incumbent on property, operating equipment and prepayments, etc.

	Due within 12 months 2018 DKK	Due within 12 months 2017 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2018 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years DKK
6. Liabilities other than provisions				
Mortgage debt	176.309	180.000	865.169	504.000
	176.309	180.000	865.169	504.000

7. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Clextral A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity 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

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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. Assets charged and collateral

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

The carrying amount of the mortgaged property amounts to DKK 4,280,598.

Bank debt of Clextral 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 registered with the Land Register.

9. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Legris Industries Developpement, 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 with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

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

Depreciation and impairment losses relating to plant and equipment comprise 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 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

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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 write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

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

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Accounting policies

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.

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.