



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

CVR: 15 91 56 41

STORE KONGENSGADE 68
1264 KØBENHAVN K

TLF: 33 30 15 15
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS

Store Kongensgade 68, 1264 København K

Company reg. no. 28 66 06 77

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2017

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 May 2018.

Daniel Frey
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance EUR 146.940 is the same as the English amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.



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Management's report

The executive board has today presented the annual report of Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2017 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Copenhagen K, 10 May 2018

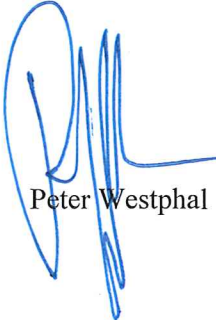
Executive board



Thierry Jean-Francois
Beaudemoulin
Managing Director



Arnaud Brément



Peter Westphal



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.



Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, 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 believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 10 May 2018

Christensen Kjaerulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 10678



Company data

The company

Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Company reg. no. 28 66 06 77
Established: 1 July 2006
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
11th financial year

Executive board

Thierry Jean-Francois Beaudemoulin, Managing Director
Arnaud Brément
Peter Westphal

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company consist of real estate investment property and rental properties in Germany.

Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement

Investment properties are measured at fair value. Investment properties are accounted for EUR 86.300.000 as of 31 December 2017. Fair values are measured individually for each property based on a number of assumptions including the budgeted cash flows and discount rate, according to accounting policies used. The discount rate is determined to reflect the current market required rate of return. In particular, determination of the discount rate is subject to uncertainty.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is EUR 1.257.000 against EUR 1.032.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are EUR 11.337.000 against EUR 6.959.000 last year. The results for 2017 are significantly affected by the value adjustment of investment property EUR 12.801.724. The value adjustment of investment property is mainly caused by a reduction in the discount rate. The management consider the results satisfactory.



Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Gross profit	1.256.804	1.031.701
Value adjustment of investment property	12.801.724	8.020.001
Other operating costs	<u>-276</u>	<u>-23.556</u>
Operating profit	14.058.252	9.028.146
Other financial income from group enterprises	0	1.413
1 Other financial costs	<u>-682.138</u>	<u>-759.854</u>
Results before tax	13.376.114	8.269.705
Tax on ordinary results	<u>-2.039.303</u>	<u>-1.310.996</u>
Results for the year	<u>11.336.811</u>	<u>6.958.709</u>
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Dividend for the financial year	690.000	0
Allocated to results brought forward	<u>10.646.811</u>	<u>6.958.709</u>
Distribution in total	<u>11.336.811</u>	<u>6.958.709</u>



Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Fixed assets			
2	Investment property	86.300.000	73.500.000
	Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>86.300.000</u>	<u>73.500.000</u>
	Fixed assets in total	<u>86.300.000</u>	<u>73.500.000</u>
Current assets			
	Trade debtors	17.952	39.100
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	689.422	651.925
	Other debtors	10.910	16.585
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	<u>131.931</u>	<u>42.811</u>
	Debtors in total	<u>850.215</u>	<u>750.421</u>
	Current assets in total	<u>850.215</u>	<u>750.421</u>
	Assets in total	<u>87.150.215</u>	<u>74.250.421</u>



Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Equity and liabilities			
Note	2017	2016	
Equity			
3	Contributed capital	169.136	169.136
4	Results brought forward	40.553.800	29.906.988
5	Proposed dividend for the financial year	690.000	0
	Equity in total	41.412.936	30.076.124
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	6.980.611	4.941.308
	Provisions in total	6.980.611	4.941.308
Liabilities			
6	Mortgage debt	35.320.339	35.530.897
	Debt to group enterprises	2.900.000	2.900.000
	Long-term liabilities in total	38.220.339	38.430.897
	Prepayments received from customers	89.095	144.003
	Trade creditors	248.863	366.746
	Debt to group enterprises	85.264	163.443
	Corporate tax	10.044	10.044
	Other debts	103.063	117.856
	Short-term liabilities in total	536.329	802.092
	Liabilities in total	38.756.668	39.232.989
	Equity and liabilities in total	87.150.215	74.250.421
7	Mortgage and securities		
8	Contingencies		



Notes

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
1. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	120.238	120.753
Other financial costs	<u>561.900</u>	<u>639.101</u>
	<u>682.138</u>	<u>759.854</u>
2. Investment property		
<p>The company's investment properties consist of 541 residential properties and 33 commercial properties with a total of 33.805 m2 in the area of Hamburg, Germany. Investment properties are according to the description in the accounting policies used measured at fair value based on a return-based cash flow model.</p>		
<p>The average discount rate including the expected inflation rate (2,00 %) amounts to 4,97 % (2016: 5,48 %).</p>		
<p>The following significant assumptions are used to measure the fair value:</p>		
<p>An occupancy rate of 98 %</p>		
<p>A market rental grow of 2,0 %</p>		
<p>A rental uplift on current rents of 6,5 %</p>		
<p>The investment properties are valued at an average value of 2.553 EUR/m2</p>		
<p>An external assessor has assisted in assessing the investment properties at a total fair value of t.EUR 86.300 equivalent to 100 % of the total fair value.</p>		
<p>Compared to the latest financial year, the methods of measurement used have not been changed.</p>		
3. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2017	<u>169.136</u>	<u>169.136</u>
	<u>169.136</u>	<u>169.136</u>
4. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2017	29.906.989	22.948.279
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>10.646.811</u>	<u>6.958.709</u>
	<u>40.553.800</u>	<u>29.906.988</u>



Notes

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>31/12 2017</u>	<u>31/12 2016</u>
5. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend for the financial year	690.000	0
	<u>690.000</u>	<u>0</u>
6. Mortgage debt		
Mortgage debt	35.486.459	35.723.350
Capitalized financial costs	-166.120	-192.453
	<u>35.320.339</u>	<u>35.530.897</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>32.561.232</u>	<u>29.009.824</u>

7. Mortgage and securities

The company is liable for the total mortgage debt to ING Bank, EUR 125.372.462, incurred with the group companies Immeo Hamburg 1 ApS, Immeo Hamburg 3 ApS, Immeo Hamburg 4 ApS and Immeo North ApS. As security for mortgage debts, EUR 125.372.462, mortgage has been granted on land and buildings representing a book value of EUR 86.300.000 at 31 December 2017.

8. Contingencies

Joint taxation

Immeo Dansk Holding ApS, company reg. no 30535723 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and, as from the financial year 2012, unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

As from 1 July 2012, the company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.



Accounting policies used

The annual report for Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual report is presented in euro (EUR).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.



Accounting policies used

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises rental income from investment property, costs concerning investment property, other operating income, and external costs.

Rental income comprises income from the lease of property and from charged joint costs, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the period relating to the lease payment. Income from the heating account is recognised in the balance sheet as a balance among the lessees.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for sales, advertisement, administration, and loss on debtors.

Costs concerning investment properties comprise operation costs, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, charges and other costs. Costs concerning the heating accounts are recognised in the balance sheet as a balance among the lessees.

Value adjustment of investment property

Value adjustment of investment property comprises value adjustments of properties at fair value and gain or loss from disposal of properties.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.



Accounting policies used

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses). Actual Danish tax rate is 22 %. Actual German tax rate is 15,8 %.

The balance sheet

Investment property

At the first recognition, investment property is measured at cost, comprising the cost of the property and directly attached costs, if any.

Hereafter, investment are measured individually on the basis of a return-based cash flow model based on expected future net cash flow over a period of 10 years. The required rate of return is determined by an external assessor. Fair value measurement is made on the basis of estimated rental income and expected operating costs, including scheduled maintenance. Compared to the latest financial year, the methods of measurement used have not been changed.

Costs which add new or improved qualities to an investment property compared to its condition at the time of acquisition and which thereby improves the future return on the property are added to the cost as an improvement. Costs which do not add new or improved qualities to an investment property are recognised in the profit and loss account in the item "Costs concerning investment property".

Like other material fixed assets, except from land, investment property has a limited life financial life. The impairment taking place concurrently with the aging of the investment property is reflected in the current measuring of the investment property at fair value.

Value adjustments are recognised in the profit and loss account in the item "Value adjustments of property".

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).



Accounting policies used

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Immeo Hamburg 2 ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Liabilities relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

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