

K/S Mecura Hannover City

c/o Damborg, Astridsvej 20, 2770 Kastrup

Company reg. no. 29 85 26 69

Annual report

2017

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 31 May 2018.

Jørgen Skjødt

Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance EUR 146.940 means the amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's report

The management have today presented the annual report of K/S Mecura Hannover City 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.

Kastrup, 28 May 2018

Board of directors

Thomas Kjærgaard

Frank Werner Nielsen

Bjarke Gohr Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the limited partners of K/S Mecura Hannover City

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of K/S Mecura Hannover City 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.

Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion we refer to note 1, where the Management explains uncertainty in the recognition and measurement of the property.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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:

- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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, 28 May 2018

Redmark

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Henrik Juul Thomsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 33734

Company data

The company	K/S Mecura Hannover City c/o Damborg Astridsvej 20 2770 Kastrup
	Company reg. no. 29 85 26 69 Established: 4 September 2006 Domicile: Tårnby Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Thomas Kjærgaard Frank Werner Nielsen Bjarke Gohr Jensen
General partner	Komplementarselskabet Mecura Hannover City ApS Astridsvej 20 2770 Kastrup CVR-nr. 29 84 19 93
Auditors	Redmark, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The activities of the limited partnership comprise owning and leasing the business property acquired in 2006 and situated at Wöhnerstrasse 48, Hannover, Germany.

The limited partnership consists of 100 shares distributed among 8 limited partners.

Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement

The property is measured in accordance with the principles applied under accounting policies. The value is determined based on Managements estimate described further in note 1.

Development in activities and financial matters

The net turnover for the year is EUR 163.852 against EUR 169.970 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are EUR 63.415 against EUR 29.920 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Special risks

Credit risks

The limited partnership's Management is still seeking to obtain offers for alternative financing, as Sydbank informed the limited partnership in 2008 that financing of foreign property was outside the bank's strategic focus.

However, Sydbank has entered into loan agreements with repayment falling due after one year. Based on dialogue with the bank, extended finance is expected to be agreed.

Basis of earnings

Rent agreement

The main lessee has in 2014 informed that they wanted to use their 5-year option and extended the lease with 5 years valid until 31 August 2019.

Accordingly, the agreement ensures that the limited partnership and Sydbank renewed the agreement to extend the banking arrangement to the effect that the repayment profile etc. can be accommodated within the limited partnership's capital resources.

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Net turnover	163.852	169.970
Property costs	-25.575	-37.885
Other external costs	-14.381	-17.076
Gross results	123.896	115.009
2 Other financial income	17.927	0
3 Other financial costs	-78.408	-85.089
Results for the year	63.415	29.920
 Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated to results brought forward	63.415	29.920
Distribution in total	63.415	29.920

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets		
Fixed assets		
4 Investment property	2.213.311	2.213.311
Tangible fixed assets in total	2.213.311	2.213.311
Fixed assets in total	2.213.311	2.213.311
Current assets		
Other debtors	1.751	3.766
Debtors in total	1.751	3.766
Available funds	37.052	64.842
Current assets in total	38.803	68.608
Assets in total	2.252.114	2.281.919

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
5	Contributed capital	806.062	806.062
6	Results brought forward	-453.539	-516.954
	Equity in total	<u>352.523</u>	<u>289.108</u>
Liabilities			
	Mortgage debt	1.368.242	1.453.355
	Debt to group enterprises	15.501	15.667
	Long-term liabilities in total	<u>1.383.743</u>	<u>1.469.022</u>
7	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	70.256	76.543
	Other debts	445.592	447.246
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>515.848</u>	<u>523.789</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>1.899.591</u>	<u>1.992.811</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>2.252.114</u>	<u>2.281.919</u>

1 Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

8 Mortgage and securities

9 Contingencies

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

The property is stated in accordance with the principles applied under accounting policies. The value is fixed based on Management's estimate and is subject to some uncertainty, as the market is still not well-functioning.

Fair value is calculated based on a discount rate of 6.5%, which results in a fair value assessment of EUR 2.1 million.

Based on a concrete assessment, the Company's Management has maintained the value of EUR 2.2 million as it believes the results in the most accurate fair value. Moreover, Management believes that the difference compared to the above-mentioned assessment lies within a reasonable deviation considering the uncertainty connected to a fair value assessment of investment properties. The EUR 2.2 million corresponds to a factor of 13,5 x the annual rent income, which the Management assess fair for the specific building located in Hannover.

Rent agreement

The main lessee has in 2014 informed that they wanted to use their 5-year option and extended the lease with 5 years valid until 31 August 2019.

Accordingly, the agreement ensures that the limited partnership and Sydbank renewed the agreement to extend the banking arrangement to the effect that the repayment profile etc. can be accommodated within the limited partnership's capital resources.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
2. Other financial income		
Exchange differences	<u>17.927</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>17.927</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	304	308
Other financial costs	<u>78.104</u>	<u>84.781</u>
	<u>78.408</u>	<u>85.089</u>

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>31/12 2017</u>	<u>31/12 2016</u>
4. Investment property		
Cost 1 January 2017	<u>2.162.902</u>	<u>2.162.902</u>
Cost 31 December 2017	<u>2.162.902</u>	<u>2.162.902</u>
Fair value adjustment 1 January 2017	<u>50.409</u>	<u>50.409</u>
Fair value adjustment 31 December 2017	<u>50.409</u>	<u>50.409</u>
Book value 31 December 2017	<u>2.213.311</u>	<u>2.213.311</u>

Property located in major cities in Germany has been classified from A-D. Property located in Hannover is classified as a Class B property. Currently, the property has been valued by a factor of 13,5 calculated on the current annual rent. Management has assessed that this factor correspond to current market conditions for similar properties.

The yearly rental income and the estimated factor have a significant impact on the measurement of the property. If the yearly rental income decreases from 164 T.EUR to 154 T.EUR the value will be T.EUR 2.077 by a factor 13,5. Likewise the value will decrease to T.EUR 1.966 if the used factor changes from 13,5 to 12.

5. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2017	<u>806.062</u>	<u>806.062</u>
	<u>806.062</u>	<u>806.062</u>
6. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2017	-516.954	-546.874
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>63.415</u>	<u>29.920</u>
	<u>-453.539</u>	<u>-516.954</u>

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

			<u>31/12 2017</u>	<u>31/12 2016</u>
7. Short-term part of long-term liabilities				
	Instalments first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Debt in total 31 Dec 2017	Debt in total 31 Dec 2016
	<u>70.256</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.438.498</u>	<u>1.529.898</u>
	<u>70.256</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.438.498</u>	<u>1.529.898</u>

8. Mortgage and securities

As security for mortgage debts, EUR 1,456 thousand, mortgage has been granted in the investment property representing a book value of EUR 2,213 thousand at 31 December 2017

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

A former property administrator has filed a claim against the limited partnership. The Management expects to win the case and accordingly no obligation has been recorded in the annual report.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for K/S Mecura Hannover City is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C 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.

Accounting policies used

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.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The profit and loss account

Rental income from investment property

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.

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for administration and audit.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

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 properties are measured individually at an estimated fair value. The properties are measured using a return-based model, by which the expected future cash flows for the next year along with a rate of return determined by an external assessor form the basis for the fair value of the properties. Compared to the latest financial year, the method of measurement used remains unchanged.

Accounting policies used

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.

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.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank.

Liabilities

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