

**18 Rue Godot de Mauroy Paris IX
ApS**

Lersø Parkallé 107

2100 Copenhagen

CVR no 30 54 32 62

**Annual report for 2015/16
(8th Financial year)**

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 21 February 2017

Mads Harboe Nørring
Chairman

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Company details

The Company

18 Rue Godot de Mauroy Paris IX ApS
Lersø Parkallé 107
2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 30 54 32 62
Reporting period: 1 October - 30 September
Incorporated: 29. February 2008
Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive Board

Jeffrey Savoie, manager
Mads Harboe Nørring, manager

Auditors

Crowe Horwath
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business activities

The company's main activity consists in any kind of financial investment, including, but not limited to, buy, own, rent, manage and sell real estate, and any other similar business in accordance with the decision of the executive board.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The company investment property fair market value are based on estimates and assumptions which Management considers reasonable, but which are, inherently, uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events and circumstances are likely to be different from those assumed in the calculations, since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected. The measurement of the Company's property is therefore subject to uncertainty.

Business review

The Company's income statement for the year ended 30 September shows a profit of EUR 1.958.888, and the balance sheet at 30 September 2016 shows equity of EUR 17.894.486.

The company's investment property is measured at fair value. The measurement of fair value is based on estimates of existing leases, and current market rent for similar properties, in the same location and condition. The discount rate used is significant for the valuation of the company's investment property.

The company's cash reserve is limited, however, it is management's expectation that a positive cash flow will be created through renting out and/or sale of the company's property, whereby the company will be able to meet its liabilities. Further, the company's parent company has provided a letter of support, expiring September 30, 2017, in which they declare to ensure that there will be sufficient liquid funds in the company to cover its current operations.

The company's investment property are established as a branch located in France under the current tax laws. In this regard, the company has acquired an external evaluation of the tax conditions in France. The management concluded, based on this evaluation, that the company does not have any tax obligations which are not included in the balance.

Based on the above, it is the management's overall expectation that the company can run its day to day business with a satisfactory income in the coming year.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the group's and the parent company's financial position.

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of 18 Rue Godot de Mauroy Paris IX ApS for the financial year 1 October 2015 - 30 September 2016.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 30 September 2016 and of the results of the the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2015 - 30 September 2016.

In our opinion, Management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the Management's review

We recommend the adoption of the annual report at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 21 February 2017

Executive Board

Jeffrey Savoie
manager

Mads Harboe Nørring
manager

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of 18 Rue Godot de Mauroy Paris IX ApS

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of 18 Rue Godot de Mauroy Paris IX ApS for the financial year 1 October 2015 - 30 September 2016, which comprise summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The 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 the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish Audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 30 September 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2015 - 30 September 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent Auditor's Report

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 4 in which the Management describes the company's financial situation and the uncertainty associated with the valuation of the company's investment property. We concur with the Management's description of the uncertainties and the accounting treatment.

Statement on the Management's Review

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the Management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the Financial Statements.

Copenhagen, 21 February 2017

Crowe Horwath
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab
CVR-no. 33 25 68 76

Lasse Nørgård
Statsautoriseret revisor

Accounting policies

The annual report of 18 Rue Godot de Mauroy Paris IX ApS for 2015/16 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2015/16 is presented in EUR.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company's and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company's and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any instalments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report are presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue less other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from rent is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration and operation of the companies properties.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, including changes arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Investment properties comprises investments in land and buildings for purposes of gaining a return on the invested capital in the form of regular operating income and/or capital gains on resale.

On acquisition, investment properties is measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, including purchase costs.

Interest expenses on loans are not recognised in cost during erection and reconstruction periods.

On subsequent recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value.

In management's opinion, the classification of the property as investment properties has not given rise to any difficulty.

The fair value reflects the price for which the property should exchange on the balance sheet date between well-informed and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The determination of fair value involves significant accounting estimates.

In management's assessment, the fair value for the current year could not be determined based on market information. Accordingly, values have been determined based on discount models.

The fair value of each individual investment properties at 30 September 2016 has been determined using a return-based valuation model. Calculations are based on the budget for the coming year, adjusted for any fluctuations characterised as non-recurring events. These normal earnings are capitalised based on an individually determined return rate. The resulting value is adjusted for any non-operating assets, such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc., provided these are not separately disclosed elsewhere in the balance sheet, to arrive at the fair value.

The estimates used are based on information and assumptions which management considers reasonable, but which are, inherently, uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events and circumstances are likely to be different from those assumed in the calculations, since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected. These variations may be material.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. 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 finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities are measured at realisable cost.

Income statement 1 October - 30 September 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015/2016</u> EUR	<u>2014/2015</u> T.EUR
Gross profit		24.623	-32
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		<u>2.317.816</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2.342.439	-32
Financial income		197	0
Financial costs		<u>-383.748</u>	<u>-972</u>
Profit/loss before tax		1.958.888	-1.004
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>1.958.888</u>	<u>-1.004</u>
Retained earnings		<u>1.958.888</u>	<u>-1.004</u>
		<u>1.958.888</u>	<u>-1.004</u>

Balance sheet at 30 September 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015/16</u> EUR	<u>2014/15</u> T.EUR
Assets			
Investment properties		<u>37.317.816</u>	<u>35.000</u>
Tangible assets		<u>37.317.816</u>	<u>35.000</u>
Fixed assets total		<u>37.317.816</u>	<u>35.000</u>
Trade receivables		0	13
Other receivables		<u>11.908</u>	<u>1</u>
Receivables		<u>11.908</u>	<u>14</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>74.017</u>	<u>29</u>
Currents assets total		<u>85.925</u>	<u>43</u>
Assets total		<u>37.403.741</u>	<u>35.043</u>

Balance sheet at 30 September 2016

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015/16</u> EUR	<u>2014/15</u> T.EUR
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		3.519.400	3.519
Retained earnings		<u>14.375.086</u>	<u>12.416</u>
Equity	2	<u>17.894.486</u>	<u>15.935</u>
Mortgage loans		<u>16.670.000</u>	<u>16.670</u>
Long-term debt	3	<u>16.670.000</u>	<u>16.670</u>
Payables intercompany		2.713.286	2.324
Other payables		63.401	58
Deferred income		<u>62.568</u>	<u>56</u>
Short-term debt		<u>2.839.255</u>	<u>2.438</u>
Debt total		<u>19.509.255</u>	<u>19.108</u>
Liabilities and equity total		<u>37.403.741</u>	<u>35.043</u>
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Notes to the Annual Report

1 Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
Cost at 1 October 2015	<u>18.903.125</u>
Cost at 30 September 2016	<u>18.903.125</u>
Revaluations at 1 October 2015	16.096.875
Revaluations for the year	<u>2.317.816</u>
Revaluations at 30 September 2016	<u>18.414.691</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September 2016	<u><u>37.317.816</u></u>

2 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 October 2015	3.519.400	12.416.198	15.935.598
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1.958.888</u>	<u>1.958.888</u>
Equity at 30 September 2016	<u><u>3.519.400</u></u>	<u><u>14.375.086</u></u>	<u><u>17.894.486</u></u>

3 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 October 2015	Debt at 30 September 2016	Payment within 1 year	Debt after 5 years
Mortgage loans	<u>16.670.000</u>	<u>16.670.000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>16.670.000</u></u>	<u><u>16.670.000</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>

Notes to the Annual Report

4 Financial Statement uncertainties

The company's cash reserve is limited, however, it is management's expectation that a positive cash flow will be created through renting out and/or selling of the company's property, whereby the company will be able to meet its liabilities.

Further, the company's parent company has provided a letter of support, expiring 30 September 2017, in which they declare to ensure that there will be sufficient liquid funds in the company to cover its current operations.

The company investment property fair market value are based on estimates and assumptions which Management consider reasonable, but which are, inherently, uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events and circumstances are likely to be different from those assumed in the calculations, since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected. The measurement of the company's property is therefore subject to uncertainty.

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The company is jointly taxed with its parent, Foncière du Triangle d'or ApS (management company), and is jointly and severally liable together with other jointly taxed entities for payment of corporate income tax and withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

6 Charges and securities

The company's property has been pledged as collateral for the company's debt.

7 Related parties and ownership

Ownership

According to the Company's register of shareholders, the following shareholders hold a minimum of 5% of the voting rights or a minimum of 5% of the share capital:

Foncière du Triangle d'Or ApS
Lersø Parkallé 107
2100 Copenhagen
Denmark

ABN AMRO LIFE S.A., Ultimate parent company
46 Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg