

REI DENMARK COPENHAGEN APS
C/O CBRE A/S, RUED LANGGAARDS VEJ 6-8, 2300 KØBENHAVN S
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 16 June 2020**

Andreas Norberg

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	REI DENMARK Copenhagen ApS c/o CBRE A/S Rued Langgaards Vej 6-8 2300 Copenhagen S CVR No.: 36 04 52 13 Established: 1 July 2014 Registered Office: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Executives	Sara Martina Lous-Christensen Andreas Norberg Mette Pii
Auditor	KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfærgevej 28 2100 Copenhagen

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of REI DENMARK Copenhagen ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 16 June 2020

Board of Executives

Sara Martina Lous-Christensen

Andreas Norberg

Mette Pii

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of REI DENMARK Copenhagen ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of REI DENMARK Copenhagen ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, 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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review 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 Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 16 June 2020

KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Jette Kjær Bach
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne19812

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise construction of warehouses, offices and parking facilities and rental of the properties.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
NET REVENUE		10.397	10.201
Other external expenses.....		-3.058	-3.070
GROSS PROFIT		7.339	7.131
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-3.492	-3.461
OPERATING PROFIT		3.847	3.670
Other financial expenses.....		-15	-17
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		3.832	3.653
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	1	-843	-803
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2.989	2.850
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		6.000	3.500
Extraordinary dividend.....		0	3.500
Retained earnings.....		-3.011	-4.150
TOTAL		2.989	2.850

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Land and buildings.....		71.347	74.799
Tangible fixed assets.....	2	71.347	74.799
Rent deposit.....		979	979
Fixed asset investments.....	3	979	979
FIXED ASSETS.....		72.326	75.778
Deferred tax assets.....		754	539
Other receivables.....		72	50
Prepayments and accrued income.....		7	0
Receivables.....		833	589
Cash and cash equivalents.....		7.258	3.433
CURRENT ASSETS.....		8.091	4.022
ASSETS.....		80.417	79.800

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Share capital.....		50	50
Retained profit.....		68.367	71.378
Proposed dividend.....		6.000	3.500
EQUITY.....		74.417	74.928
Prepayments received from customers.....		3.291	3.206
Trade payables.....		0	150
Payables to group enterprises.....		1.012	0
Corporation tax.....		597	0
Joint tax contribution payable.....		461	1.012
Other liabilities.....		639	504
Current liabilities.....		6.000	4.872
LIABILITIES.....		6.000	4.872
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		80.417	79.800
 Contingencies etc.	4		
 Related parties	5		
 Staff costs	6		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	50	71.378	3.500	74.928
Dividend paid			-3.500	-3.500
Proposed distribution of profit.....		-3.011	6.000	2.989
Equity at 31 December 2019	50	68.367	6.000	74.417

NOTES

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000	Note
Tax on profit/loss for the year			1
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1.058	1.012	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-215	-209	
	843	803	
Tangible fixed assets			2
		Land and buildings	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		87.257	
Additions.....		40	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		87.297	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....		12.458	
Depreciation for the year.....		3.492	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019.....		15.950	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		71.347	
Fixed asset investments			3
		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		979	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		979	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		979	
Contingencies etc.			4
Contingent liabilities			
Joint liabilities			
The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.			
Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 1.058 at the balance sheet date.			

NOTES**Note****Related parties****5**

REI Investment I B.V holds the majority of share capital in the Company.

Ownership

REI Denmark ApS is a part of the consolidated financial statements of REI Investment I B.V and ING Groep N.V and can be obtained at the following address:

Largest group:

ING Groep N.V
Bijlmerplein 888
1102 MG Amsterdam
P.O Box 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Smallest group:

REI Investment I B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
90504, 2509LM's - Gravenhage
Belgium

Staff costs**6**

Average number of employees
0 (2018: 0)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of REI DENMARK Copenhagen ApS for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue comprises rental income from lease of property and from recharged costs. Revenue is recognised in the income statement for the period relating to the financial year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, administration, buildings, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings.....	25 years	0 %

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Prepayments and accrued income

Comprise costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

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