

Block GKL3 ApS

c/o Cobblestone A/S
Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3., 2500 Valby

CVR no. 36 96 04 77

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 25 May 2020

Chairman:

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Louise Herz





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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Block GKL3 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the 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.

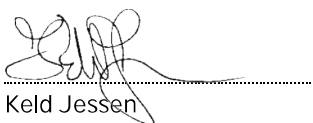
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 25 May 2020
Executive Board:


Louise Hertz

Board of Directors:


Nathalie Marion-Denise
Winkelmann
Keld Jessen
Louise Hertz

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Block GKL3 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Block GKL3 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the financial statements.

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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.


Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 25 May 2020
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Kaare K. Lendorf
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33819

Management's review

Company details

Name	Block GKL3 ApS
Address, Postal code, City	c/o Cobblestone A/S Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3., 2500 Valby
CVR no.	36 96 04 77
Established	30 June 2015
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Nathalie Marion-Denise Winkelmann Keld Jessen Louise Hertz
Executive Board	Louise Hertz
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The Company's objective is to buy and possess real estate and other hereby related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 7,436 thousand against a profit of DKK 94,422 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 42,027 thousand. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

The coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) has had a significant impact on the world economy in the beginning of 2020.

The COVID-19 outbreak might have a potential effect on the Company's business processes and the valuation of investment properties.

The company's realized results are generally in line with the expectations for Q1 2020.

Furthermore, no other events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019 12 months	2017/18 18 months
	Gross profit	10,498	11,833
	Fair value adjustment of investment property	8,000	116,020
	Profit before net financials	18,498	127,853
3	Financial expenses	-8,965	-6,799
	Profit before tax	9,533	121,054
	Tax for the year	-2,097	-26,632
	Profit for the year	7,436	94,422
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Proposed dividend recognised under equity	0	50
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	0	59,915
	Retained earnings	7,436	34,457
		7,436	94,422

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2017/18
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Property, plant and equipment		
5	Investment property	358,000	350,000
		358,000	350,000
	Total fixed assets	358,000	350,000
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group enterprises	2,493	2,493
	Other receivables	2	64
	Prepayments	0	129
		2,495	2,686
	Cash	4,018	2,422
	Total non-fixed assets	6,513	5,108
	TOTAL ASSETS	364,513	355,108

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2017/18
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	80	80
	Retained earnings	41,947	34,511
	Dividend proposed	0	50
	Total equity	42,027	34,641
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	28,729	26,632
	Total provisions	28,729	26,632
	Liabilities other than provisions		
6	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Mortgage debt	174,594	174,580
	Payables to group entities	112,146	112,146
		286,740	286,726
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Prepayments	1,341	1,297
	Trade payables	837	1,325
	Deposits	4,086	3,922
	Other payables	753	565
		7,017	7,109
	Total liabilities other than provisions	293,757	293,835
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	364,513	355,108

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	80	34,511	50	34,641
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	7,436	0	7,436
Dividend distributed	0	0	-50	-50
Equity at 31 December 2019	80	41,947	0	42,027

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Block GKL3 ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue (rent) is recognized in the income statement, when the company has achieved final rights for the sale. Revenue is recognized linear over the terms of the contracts.

Gross profit

The items revenue, property expenses and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Property expenses

Property expenses include expenses relating to renting out the Company's investment property, including expenses relating to running and maintaining such property.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Investment property

On initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost. Investment property is subsequently measured at fair value, and the value adjustment for the year is recognised in the income statement under the item "Fair value adjustment of investment property". The fair value is based on the expected future cash flows for the investment property.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Payables to credit institutions

Mortgage debt is recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, mortgage debt is measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs, including capital losses, are recognised as financing costs in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

2 Staff costs

The Company has hired a caretaker on part time, and has no other employees.

DKK'000	2019 12 months	2017/18 18 months
3 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	6,168	2,532
Other financial expenses	2,797	4,267
	8,965	6,799

4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Investment property
Cost at 1 January 2019	233,980
Cost at 31 December 2019	233,980
Revaluations at 1 January 2019	116,020
Value adjustments for the year	8,000
Revaluations at 31 December 2019	124,020
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	358,000

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Investment property

Fair value estimation

The fair value of investment property has been estimated for every single property by discounting the expected, future cash flows, using a relevant discount factor. Expected future cash flows are based on budgets, approved by management, for the coming 10-year period and an estimated terminal value for the remaining life of the property concerned. The discount factor comprises the risk-free interest rate and a risk premium for the property concerned.

Renate Grünwald is as independent valuer consulted for purposes of estimating the fair values.

Significant fair value assumptions:

The most significant fair value assumptions are:

Yield: 3.40%

Inflation rate: 1.50%

Average rent 1,700 DKK/sqm/year (actual rent)

Administration fee: 2,50% DKK of income (estimated)

External maintenance: 100 DKK/sqm/year (estimated)

6 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total debt at 31/12 2019	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Mortgage debt	174,594	0	174,594	174,594
Payables to group entities	112,146	0	112,146	112,146
	<u>286,740</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>286,740</u>	<u>286,740</u>

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, PADK V1 ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities.

8 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, creditors and other suppliers, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for a total amount of t.DKK 174,594. The total carrying amount of these assets is t.DKK 358,000.