

ST Mariendalsvej ApS

Kr. Bernikowsgade 4, 1. sal, 1105 København K

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2017

Company reg. no. 37 24 21 44

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 8 May 2018.

Christian Winther Sørensen
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 DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Contents

Page

Reports

- 1 Management's report
- 2 Independent auditor's report

Management's review

- 5 Company data
- 6 Management's review

Annual accounts 1 January - 31 December 2017

- 7 Accounting policies used
- 10 Profit and loss account
- 11 Balance sheet
- 13 Notes

Management's report

The executive board has today presented the annual report of ST Mariendalsvej 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.

Copenhagen, 8 May 2018

Executive board

Jesper Dam

David Justin Irving Hamer

Michael Buckley

Armon Nathan Mordecai Bar-Tur

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ST Mariendalsvej ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of ST Mariendalsvej 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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, 8 May 2018

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Leif Tomasson

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 25346

Company data

The company

ST Mariendalsvej ApS
Kr. Bernikowsgade 4, 1. sal
1105 København K

Company reg. no. 37 24 21 44

Financial year: 1 January 2017 - 31 December 2017
2nd financial year

Executive board

Jesper Dam
David Justin Irving Hamer
Michael Buckley
Armon Nathan Mordecai Bar-Tur

Auditors

Martinsen
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Øster Allé 42
2100 København Ø
Phone +45 35 38 48 88
www.martinsen.dk

Parent company

ST Holdings S.à r.l.

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous year, the principal activity of the company is to own, develop, lease, purchase and sell real estate as well as any other business affiliate thereto.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is DKK -1.365.000 against DKK -553.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -1.473.000 against DKK -556.000 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for ST Mariendalsvej ApS 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 accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

The profit and loss account

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

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. Income from the heating account is recognised in the balance sheet as a balance among the lessees.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

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.

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.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

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.

Accounting policies used

Later, investment property is measured property for property at an estimated fair value. The measurements takes place by using a return-based model. The return rates (the interest demands) are determined property for property.

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.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

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 concerning investment property are measured at fair value. Value adjustments are recognised in the profit and loss account in the item "Value adjustments concerning property".

Accounting policies used

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

Profit and loss account

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	1/1 2017 - 31/12 2017	18/11 2015 - 31/12 2016
Gross loss	-1.364.753	-553.095
Operating profit	-1.364.753	-553.095
Other financial costs	-108.585	-3.105
Results before tax	-1.473.338	-556.200
Results from ordinary activities after tax	-1.473.338	-556.200
Results for the year	-1.473.338	-556.200
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated from results brought forward	-1.473.338	-556.200
Distribution in total	-1.473.338	-556.200

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Note		
Fixed assets		
1 Investment property	219.769.243	107.471.813
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>219.769.243</u>	<u>107.471.813</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>219.769.243</u>	<u>107.471.813</u>
Current assets		
Other receivables	19.958.365	407.087
Accrued income and deferred expenses	68.169	0
Debtors in total	<u>20.026.534</u>	<u>407.087</u>
Available funds	9.638.085	7.045.849
Current assets in total	<u>29.664.619</u>	<u>7.452.936</u>
Assets in total	<u>249.433.862</u>	<u>114.924.749</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Note</u>		
Equity		
2 Contributed capital	51.000	51.000
3 Results brought forward	<u>24.221.462</u>	<u>25.694.800</u>
Equity in total	<u>24.272.462</u>	<u>25.745.800</u>
 Liabilities		
Bank debts	131.252.713	12.054.366
Trade creditors	14.631.015	2.597.420
Debt to group enterprises	<u>79.277.672</u>	<u>74.527.163</u>
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>225.161.400</u>	<u>89.178.949</u>
Liabilities in total	<u>225.161.400</u>	<u>89.178.949</u>
 Equity and liabilities in total	<u>249.433.862</u>	<u>114.924.749</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 2017 - 31/12 2017	18/11 2015 - 31/12 2016
1. Investment property		
Cost 1 January 2017	107.471.813	0
Additions during the year	<u>112.297.430</u>	<u>107.471.813</u>
Cost 31 December 2017	<u>219.769.243</u>	<u>107.471.813</u>
Book value 31 December 2017	<u>219.769.243</u>	<u>107.471.813</u>

The property is under construction and is still at an very early stage.

The property therefore is valued at cost which is determined to equals the fair value of the property.

Changes in the rates of return have a material effect on the measuring of investment property. An increase in rate of return could mean a decrease of market value. The market development may result in changed requirements to the return on real property.

2. Contributed capital

Contributed capital 1 January 2017	51.000	50.000
Cash capital increase	<u>0</u>	<u>1.000</u>
	<u>51.000</u>	<u>51.000</u>

3. Results brought forward

Results brought forward 1 January 2017	25.694.800	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-1.473.338	-556.200
Share premium at capital increase 18/12 2015	<u>0</u>	<u>26.251.000</u>
	<u>24.221.462</u>	<u>25.694.800</u>