

Annual report 2017

Company reg. no. 37 27 19 77

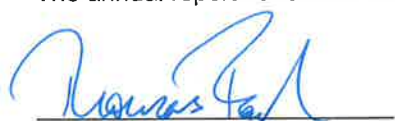
Rødovre City 2 ApS

c/o Gefion Group A/S

Østergade 1, 2.

1100 København K

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



Thomas Færch
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

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Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Rødovre City 2 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.

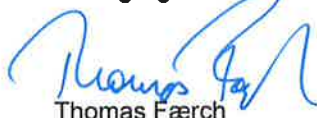
I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2017 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

I am 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.

København K, 31 May 2018

Managing Director



Thomas Færch

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Rødovre City 2 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Rødovre City 2 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.

Glostrup, 31 May 2018

PKF Munkebo Vindelev
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 14 11 92 99



Peter Krogsrud Eriksen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 34335

Company data

The company

Rødovre City 2 ApS
c/o Gefion Group A/S
Østergade 1, 2.
1100 København K

Company reg. no. 37 27 19 77
Established: 1 December 2015
Domicile: The City of Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
2nd financial year

Managing Director

Thomas Færch

Auditors

PKF Munkebo Vindelev, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Hovedvejen 56
2600 Glostrup

Bankers

Handelsbanken, Amaliegade 3, 1256 København K

Parent company

Rødovre Port Holding A/S

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2017</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
Profit and loss account:		
Gross loss	-23	-8
Results from operating activities	-23	-8
Results for the year	-563	-6
Balance sheet:		
Balance sheet sum	103.790	52
Equity	-520	44

The financial highlights for 2015/16 comprise the period 1 December 2015 - 31 December 2016.

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company are project development within real estate and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -563.307 against DKK -6.240 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

The company has lost more than half of the share capital and is therefore subject to the Company Act § 119. The company expects to restore the capital through future earnings.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Rødovre City 2 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).

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.

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.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises other external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

Accounting policies used

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

THE BALANCE SHEET

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

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.

Securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Rødovre City 2 ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Accounting policies used

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryover, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

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

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Gross loss	-22.951	-8.000
1 Tax on ordinary results	-540.356	1.760
Results for the year	-563.307	-6.240
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated from results brought forward	-563.307	-6.240
Distribution in total	-563.307	-6.240

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Current assets		
Work in progress	79.554.029	0
Inventories in total	79.554.029	0
Amounts owed by group enterprises	714	50.000
Deferred tax assets	0	1.760
Debtors in total	714	51.760
Other securities and equity investments	6.000.000	0
Securities in total	6.000.000	0
Available funds	18.234.915	0
Current assets in total	103.789.658	51.760
Assets in total	103.789.658	51.760

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
Note	2017	2016
Equity		
2 Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
3 Results brought forward	-569.547	-6.240
Equity in total	-519.547	43.760
Provisions		
4 Provisions for deferred tax	539.310	0
Provisions in total	539.310	0
Liabilities		
Other debts	103.769.895	8.000
Short-term liabilities in total	103.769.895	8.000
Liabilities in total	103.769.895	8.000
Equity and liabilities in total	103.789.658	51.760
5 Mortgage and securities		
6 Contingencies		

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
1. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	-714	0
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	541.070	-1.760
	<u>540.356</u>	<u>-1.760</u>
	<u>31/12 2017</u>	<u>31/12 2016</u>
2. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2017	50.000	50.000
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
3. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2017	-6.240	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-563.307	-6.240
	<u>-569.547</u>	<u>-6.240</u>
4. Provisions for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2017	-1.760	-1.760
Deferred tax of the results for the year	541.070	0
	<u>539.310</u>	<u>-1.760</u>
The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
Work in progress	2.117.581	0
Losses brought forward from previous years	-1.578.271	-1.760
	<u>539.310</u>	<u>-1.760</u>
5. Mortgage and securities		
As security for mortgage debts in the Parent company, t.DKK 95.000, an owner's mortgage in the amount of t.DKK 101.000 has been granted on work in progress representing a book value of t.DKK 79.554 at 31 December 2017		

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

6. Contingencies

Joint taxation

Gefion Group A/S being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration company.