
Ørestad Ejendomme A/S

c/o Brickshare ApS, Vesterbrogade 149, 1. b9., DK-1620 København V

Annual Report for 20 December 2016 - 31 December 2017

CVR No 38 28 27 94

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
30/5 2018

Eric Korre Horten
Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Ørestad Ejendomme A/S for the financial year 20 December 2016 - 31 December 2017.

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 at 31 December 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016/17.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 25 April 2018

Executive Board

Juniad Ahmad
CEO

Board of Directors

Eric Korre Horten
Chairman

Juniad Ahmad

Jesper Sørensen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Ørestad Ejendomme A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 20 December 2016 - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ørestad Ejendomme A/S for the financial year 20 December 2016 - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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

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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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.
- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 25 April 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kaare von Cappeln
statsautoriseret revisor
mne11629

Jakob Thisted Binder
statsautoriseret revisor
mne42816

Company Information

The Company

Ørestad Ejendomme A/S
c/o Brickshare ApS
Vesterbrogade 149, 1. b9.
DK-1620 København V

CVR No: 38 28 27 94

Financial period: 20 December - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Board of Directors

Eric Korre Horten, Chairman
Juniad Ahmad
Jesper Sørensen

Executive Board

Juniad Ahmad

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's main activity is rental of properties.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2016/17 shows a loss of DKK 447,751, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 3,492,249.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The deferred tax asset is recognized at a value of DKK 126, based on an overall assessment and management expectations for the future.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 20 December - 31 December

	Note	2016/17 DKK
Gross profit/loss before value adjustments		-480.492
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		0
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		-480.492
Financial expenses	1	-93.548
Profit/loss before tax		-574.040
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	126.289
Net profit/loss for the year		-447.751

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-447.751
	-447.751

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016/17</u> DKK
Investment properties		9.520.601
Property, plant and equipment	3	9.520.601
Fixed assets		9.520.601
Other receivables		87.081
Deferred tax asset		126.289
Receivables		213.370
Cash at bank and in hand		517.405
Currents assets		730.775
Assets		10.251.376

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016/17</u> DKK
Share capital		3.940.000
Retained earnings		-447.751
Equity	4	<u>3.492.249</u>
Mortgage loans		6.253.513
Long-term debt	5	<u>6.253.513</u>
Mortgage loans	5	104.228
Credit institutions		247.556
Trade payables		25.000
Deposits		94.514
Other payables		34.316
Short-term debt		<u>505.614</u>
Debt		<u>6.759.127</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>10.251.376</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6	
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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2016/17
	DKK
1 Financial expenses	
Other financial expenses	93.548
	93.548
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year	
Current tax for the year	0
Deferred tax for the year	-126.289
	-126.289
3 Assets measured at fair value	
	Investment pro- perties
	DKK
Cost at 20 December	0
Additions for the year	9.520.601
Cost at 31 December	9.520.601
Carrying amount at 31 December	9.520.601

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is the market price that the company has bought the investment property for close to year end.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cash payment concerning formation of entity 20			
December	500.000	0	500.000
Cash capital increase	3.440.000	0	3.440.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-447.751	-447.751
Equity at 31 December	3.940.000	-447.751	3.492.249

The share capital consists of 3,940,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

5 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2016/17
	DKK
Mortgage loans	
After 5 years	5.938.259
Between 1 and 5 years	315.254
Long-term part	6.253.513
Within 1 year	104.228
	6.357.741

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totaling DKK 6,357,741, providing security on land and buildings with a carrying amount of	9.520.601
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Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Ørestad Ejendomme A/S for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2016/17 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss after value adjustments

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Rental income is recognised on a straight line-basis over the term of the lease.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of investment properties.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Investment properties

Investment properties constitute land and buildings held to earn a return on the invested capital by way of current operating income and/or capital appreciation on sale.

After the initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

On acquisition investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed investment properties comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.