
WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS

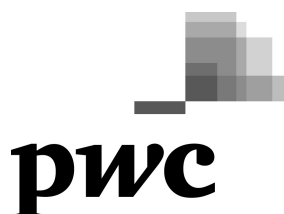
c/o Lyngby Hovedgade 4, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 38 77 56 34

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
14/5 2019

Torben Degn
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

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

Hellerup, 14 May 2019

Executive Board

Torben Degn
CEO

Dennis Jørgen Althoff-
Andersen
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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, 14 May 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob Fromm Christiansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18628

Jesper Bo Winther
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26864

Company Information

The Company

WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS
c/o Lyngby Hovedgade 4
DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby

CVR No: 38 77 56 34

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Lyngby, Denmark

Executive Board

Torben Degn

Dennis Jørgen Althoff-Andersen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44

DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Gross profit/loss		-117.746	-50.000
Income from investments in subsidiaries		21.250.588	0
Financial expenses	2	<u>-4.396.434</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss before tax		16.736.408	-50.000
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>989.251</u>	<u>11.000</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>17.725.659</u>	<u>-39.000</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		21.250.590	0
Retained earnings		<u>-3.524.931</u>	<u>-39.000</u>
		<u>17.725.659</u>	<u>-39.000</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	4	209.000.264	0
Fixed asset investments		209.000.264	0
Fixed assets		209.000.264	0
Receivables from group enterprises		652.030	0
Other receivables		0	14.336.561
Deferred tax asset		0	3.869
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		993.120	7.131
Receivables		1.645.150	14.347.561
Cash at bank and in hand		19.632	50.000
Currents assets		1.664.782	14.397.561
Assets		210.665.046	14.397.561

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Share capital		52.000	50.000
Share premium account		100.914.929	0
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		21.250.590	0
Retained earnings		10.770.630	-39.000
Equity		132.988.149	11.000
Payables to group enterprises		77.009.247	0
Long-term debt		77.009.247	0
Payables to group enterprises		473.051	14.336.561
Other payables		194.599	50.000
Short-term debt		667.650	14.386.561
Debt		77.676.897	14.386.561
Liabilities and equity		210.665.046	14.397.561
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Accounting Policies	6		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50.000	0	0	-39.000	11.000
Cash capital increase 1 February 2018	1.000	14.334.561	0	0	14.335.561
Cash capital increase 22 March 2018	1.000	100.914.929	0	0	100.915.929
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	21.250.590	-3.524.931	17.725.659
Transfer from share premium account	0	-14.334.561	0	14.334.561	0
Equity at 31 December	52.000	100.914.929	21.250.590	10.770.630	132.988.149

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The purpose of the Company is investment, owner-ship, administration, development and sale of properties and any business related hereto.

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
2 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	3.719.160	0
Other financial expenses	677.274	0
	4.396.434	0

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	-993.120	-7.131
Deferred tax for the year	0	-3.869
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	3.869	0
	-989.251	-11.000

4 Investments in subsidiaries

Cost at 1 January	0	0
Additions for the year	187.749.676	0
Cost at 31 December	187.749.676	0
Net profit/loss for the year	21.250.588	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	21.250.588	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	209.000.264	0

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Nygade 1-3 PropCo ApS	Kgs. Lyngby	51.000	100%	209.000.264	21.250.588
				209.000.264	21.250.588

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income as well as Danish withholding taxes through dividend tax and tax on unearned income. The total amount of tax payables is included in the Annual Report of WRE Denmark Non-Cph ApS that is the administration Company in relation to the joint taxation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of WRE Denmark - Nygade 1-3 ApS for 2018 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018 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

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item “Income from investments in subsidiaries” in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

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.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies (continued)

“Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

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.

Financial debts

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