

K/S AG SHDK 2

c/o Lund Elmer Sandager

Kalvebod Brygge 39, 5., 1560 København V

CVR no. 39 87 73 33

Annual report for 2019

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 03.04.20

Meta Sophia Beemer
Dirigent

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The company

K/S AG SHDK 2
c/o Lund Elmer Sandager
Kalvebod Brygge 39, 5.
1560 København V
Registered office: København V
CVR no.: 39 87 73 33
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

AG Denmark GP B.V. Robert William Tieskens
AG Denmark GP B.V. Meta Sophia Beemer
AG Denmark GP B.V. Anuj Kumar Mittal

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for K/S AG SHDK 2.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, April 3, 2020

Executive Board

Robert William Tieskens
AG Denmark GP B.V.

Meta Sophia Beemer
AG Denmark GP B.V.

Anuj Kumar Mittal
AG Denmark GP B.V.

To the owner of K/S AG SHDK 2**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of K/S AG SHDK 2 for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

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 "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 regarding the 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 Financial Statements Act.

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, April 3, 2020

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Carsten Collin

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne9406

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise owning shares in affiliated companies as well as related business activities.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a profit/loss of DKK -2,390,567 against DKK -963,833 for the period 17.09.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 21,292,442.

Subsequent events

Subsequent to December 31, 2019, global financial markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility resulting from the spread of a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The effects of COVID-19 have and may continue to adversely affect the global economy, the economies of certain nations and individual issuers, all of which may negatively impact the company's performance.

Income statement

		17.09.18
		31.12.18
Note		DKK
	Gross loss	-69,317
		-30,537
2	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-2,321,250
		-933,296
	Loss for the year	-2,390,567
		-963,833
Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	-2,390,567
		-963,833
	Total	-2,390,567
		-963,833

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.19	31.12.18
		DKK	DKK
Note			
3	Equity investments in group enterprises	21,392,296	22,213,546
	Total investments	21,392,296	22,213,546
	Total non-current assets	21,392,296	22,213,546
	Total assets	21,392,296	22,213,546

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.19	31.12.18
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	7,450	7,450
	Share premium	0	23,139,392
	Other reserves	24,639,392	0
	Retained earnings	-3,354,400	-963,833
	Total equity	21,292,442	22,183,009
	Trade payables	12,500	22,500
	Payables to group enterprises	87,354	8,037
	Total short-term payables	99,854	30,537
	Total payables	99,854	30,537
	Total equity and liabilities	21,392,296	22,213,546

4 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19					
Balance as at 01.01.19	7,450	23,139,392	0	-963,833	22,183,009
Capital increase	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-23,139,392	23,139,392	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-2,390,567	-2,390,567
Balance as at 31.12.19	7,450	0	24,639,392	-3,354,400	21,292,442

	17.09.18
2019	31.12.18
DKK	DKK

1. Staff costs

Average number of employees during the year	0	0
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2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	-2,321,250	-933,296
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3. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.19	23,146,842
Additions during the year	1,500,000
Cost as at 31.12.19	24,646,842
Revaluations as at 01.01.19	-933,296
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-2,321,250
Revaluations as at 31.12.19	-3,254,546
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	21,392,296

3. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest	Equity DKK	Net profit/loss for the year DKK	Recognised value DKK
Subsidiaries:				
K/S Finsensvej 84, Copenhagen	100%	21,392,296	-2,321,250	21,392,296

4. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.19.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

5. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to general partner fee and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is not an independent tax entity. Tax is therefore not recognised in the financial statements, as current and deferred tax is payable by the limited partners and the general partner.

BALANCE SHEET**Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between

5. Accounting policies - continued -

the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

The proportionate share of the equity value of subsidiaries is determined according to the accounting policies of the enterprise, which are stated in the other sections and also comprise the following:

Rental income:

Income from the rental of properties is recognised in the income statement for the relevant period. Rental income is measured at fair value and determined exclusive of VAT and discounts.

Depreciation and impairment losses:

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

- Buildings: Useful lives: 50 years, residual value: 25%
- Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment: Useful lives: 3-5 years, residual value: 0%

Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Other net financials:

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Amortisation of capital losses and borrowing costs relating to financial liabilities is recognised on an ongoing basis as financial expenses.

Investment properties:

Investment properties comprise investments in land and buildings for the purpose of earning a return on such investments in the form of regular operating income and capital gains on sale. Investment properties are recognised at cost at the date of acquisition. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Investment properties are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of investment properties is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Receivables:

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Payables:

Deposits recognised under liabilities comprise deposits received from lessees under the company's leases.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Deferred income:

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.