BPT HANSA LUX SICAV-SIF
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

GENERAL INFORMATION

Business name	BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF (the "Fund") Registered alternative investment fund manager ("AIFM")
Beginning of financial year	1 January 2018
End of financial year	31 December 2018
Investment Manager	Northern Horizon Capital A/S Christian IX's Gade 2, 2nd floor, DK-1111 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Custodian and Paying Agent	Banque de Luxembourg S.A. (the "BdL") 14, Boulevard Royal L-2449 Luxembourg
Fund Administrator, Domiciliary, Registrar and Transfer agent	European Fund Administration S.A. (the "EFA") 2, rue d'Alsace, P.O. Box 1725, L-1017 Luxembourg
Type of Fund	Non-public closed-ended real estate fund
Style of Fund	Core plus/ Value added
Status of Fund	Closed for new subscriptions
Market segment	Retail/ Offices/ Hotel/ Industrial
Life time	Finite (3 May 2023)
Address of the Fund	2, Rue d'Alsace, L-1122 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Fund manager	Sebastian Russ (from 1 March 2019) Georg Haider (until 18 December 2018)
Board of Directors	Alain Heinz, Chairman (Luxembourg) Dr. Lars Christian Ohnemus (Denmark) Rüdiger Kimpel (Luxembourg)
Phone Fax	+352 48 48 80 80 +352 48 65 61 8690
Independent auditor	Ernst & Young S.A. 35 E, Avenue John Kennedy, L-1855, Kirchberg, Luxembourg
Property valuators	Bulwiengesa appraisal GmbH Eschersheimer Landstrasse 10 D-60322 Frankfurt am Main

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DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSSF	Luxembourg financial supervisory authority ("Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier")
Fund	BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF
Board/Board of Directors	Board of directors of the Fund
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
INREV	European Association for Investors in Non-listed Real Estate Vehicles
INREV NAV	NAV, adjusted to comply with INREV guidelines
Investor(s)	Well-informed investors defined in Article 2 (1) of the SIF Law shall be any institutional investor, a professional investor or any other investor who a) has confirmed in writing that he adheres to the status of well-informed Investor, and b) (ii) invests a minimum of EUR 125,000 in the Fund, or (ii) has obtained an assessment made by a credit institution within the meaning of Directive 2006/48/EC, by an investment firm within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC or by a management company within the meaning of Directive 2001/107/EC certifying his expertise, his experience and his knowledge in adequately appraising an investment in the specialised investment fund
GAV	The gross asset value meaning the aggregate of the market value of investments
INREV GAV	IFRS GAV, adjusted to comply with INREV guidelines
Investment Manager	Northern Horizon Capital A/S, registered address at Christian IX's Gade 2, 2nd floor, DK-1111 Copenhagen K, Denmark acting through its wholly owned subsidiary Northern Horizon Capital GmbH, registered address at Weinmeisterstrasse 12-14, D-10178 Berlin, Germany
Leverage	Debt financing of the Fund, corresponding to maximum 70% of GAV
NAV	Net asset value for the Fund determined in compliance with IFRS
NAV per share	NAV divided by the amount of shares in the Fund at the moment of determination
NOI	Net operating income
Direct Property Yield (DPY)	NOI divided by the total acquisition price including acquisition fees and incurred capital expenditures
PPM	Fund's Private Placement Memorandum dated 29 June 2012
Return on Equity	Ratio between Return and Average Total Equity for the relevant period expressed as a percentage
Valuation Day	31 December each year

MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors have reviewed and approved the 2018 consolidated financial statements of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF and its subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. We consider the applied policies to be appropriate and that the consolidated financial statements provide a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2018 and of their consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements and the annual report are approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders.

29 April 2019

Board of Directors

Alain Heinz (Chairman) ________________

Dr. Lars Ohnemus ________________

Rüdiger Kimpel ________________

MANAGEMENT REPORT

BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF (“the Fund” or “BPT Hansa”) is a direct real estate fund investing in commercial properties in Northern Germany, mainly Berlin. The fund is designed for institutional Investors, German and international, and should be seen as a long-term investment product. The financial objective of the Fund, when fully invested, is to provide its Investors with consistent and above average risk-adjusted return by acquiring high quality cash flows generating commercial properties with potential for adding value through active management, thereby creating a stable income stream of high yielding income combined with capital gains at exit. The strategy of the Fund did not change since the year-end 2013 despite the fact that the fund size of EUR 300 million has not been reached so far.

Northern Horizon Capital A/S has been appointed by the Board and the Shareholders as an investment adviser and manager of the investments of the Fund (the „Investment Manager“). The Investment Manager acts as adviser for the Fund and manages the investments of the Fund in relation to its investment practices. The Investment Manager has not been granted any discretionary investment powers over the assets of the Fund. The advice relates to the placement of funds and respects the overall investment policies, risk profile, purpose and investment-related restrictions determined by the PPM.

The Investment Manager has a clear focus on corporate governance and high ethical standards and as well an internal compliance management to ensure that all Investors are treated fairly and equally. The Investment Manager follows the INREV guidelines for corporate governance and it is a longstanding principle of the Investment Manager that all its funds are transparent and that communication to Investors is accurate, direct and timely. The requirements for good corporate governance in relation to the composition of the board of directors for each fund are also adhered to, ensuring an independent and competent Board of Directors.

Investors participate in management of the Fund through General Meetings. Any regularly constituted meeting of the Shareholders of the Fund shall represent the entire body of its Shareholders. It shall have the broadest power to order, carry out or ratify acts relating to the operations of the Fund. The general meeting of Shareholders shall meet upon call by the Board. It may also be called upon the request of Shareholders representing at least 5% of the share capital. Notice of the General Meeting is given at least 8 days in prior to the meeting to their addresses as recorded in the register of Shareholders. Every Share carries one (1) vote at general meetings of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors consists of a minimum of three and a maximum of five members. Currently, the Board of Directors consists of three members with broad international experience (profiles and CV’s of the Directors are available upon request). Any director may be removed with or without cause or be replaced at any time by resolution adopted by the general meeting.

The Fund has appointed European Fund Administration as its administrator (the “Administrator“). In this capacity, the Administrator is responsible for the computation of the NAV of the Shares, the maintenance of records and other general administrative functions as set forth under Luxembourg law. Furthermore, the administrator shall also verify that all Investors comply at all times with the status of Well-Informed Investors pursuant to article 2 of the SIF Law. European Fund Administration also acts as domiciliary, registrar and transfer agent.

The real estate property valuation policies of the Fund are determined by the Board based on market practice. Real estate properties are assessed at least annually by independent real estate appraisers (the ”Appraisers“) appointed from time to time by the Board. The Appraisers are selected from professionals or companies who are licensed and who operate in the geographical area where any relevant real estate properties are located. The property valuation is based on fair market value as of 31 December each year and in principle is a single valuation signed by independent appraisers. If the Appraisers do not reach an agreement and both opinions are credible, the Board will rely on the value that the Fund is most likely to realise from the property in a normal sale. At the end of 2018, Fund properties were valued externally by independent valuator - bulwiengesa appraisal GmbH.

Each potential acquisition opportunity is subject to extensive commercial, legal, technical and financial/tax due-diligence performed by the Investment Manager in cooperation with reputable local and international advisers. The auditor of the Fund is Ernst & Young S.A. Luxembourg.

Since inception in 2008, the Fund activities are monitored on a regular basis by the CSSF, the Fund administrative agent (also domiciliary, registrar and transfer agent) European Fund Administration (the “EFA”, registered address at 2 Rue d’Alsace, L-1122 Luxembourg) and Fund custodian and paying agent Banque de Luxembourg (the “BdL”, registered address at 14 boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg). As from 16 August 2013, the CSSF has registered the Fund as alternative investment fund manager (“AIFM”) in Luxembourg under the Luxembourg Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers and the European Union Directive on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (“AIFMD”). In addition, Investment Manager has assessed the level of compliance with INREV’s reporting, NAV, and the fee and expense metrics modules. The results of such self-assessment are summarised below:

Table 1: Statement of level of adoption of INREV Guidelines

INREV module	Guidelines	Level of adoption or compliance
1	Corporate Governance	The Investment Manager has considered the compliance with the INREV corporate governance module. The intended framework partially complies with the INREV corporate best practices. The vehicle assessed at the end of the financial year that it is currently following its intended corporate governance framework.
2	Reporting	Although not detailed in the fund documentation, the INREV reporting module has been considered. The INREV requirements are in compliance except that no semi-annual reporting is provided for Investors.
3	Property valuation	The property valuations of the Fund are carried out in line with INREV best practices. Though not separately documented, the valuation performed by the external valuator is subject to the Investment Manager’s internal review.
4	Performance measurement	The Fund calculates performance measurement as per guidelines set by INREV.
5	INREV NAV	The Fund calculates INREV NAV as per guidelines set by INREV.
6	Fee and expense metrics	The Fund calculates INREV fee and expense metrics as per guidelines set by INREV. However, the forward looking ratios have not been computed and disclosed at vehicle launch.
7	Liquidity	The Investment Manager has assessed that it is currently follows the liquidity framework defined by INREV except that the Fund as a closed-end fund does not maintain a liquidity protocol document and the secondary trading policy has not been described in the Fund documentation, as it is not practiced by the Fund.
8	INREV data delivery	The Fund complies with the INREV data delivery module.

The Fund currently is not engaged in property development activities, joint ventures, associate investments or other non-property related investments.

All the financial information disclosed in this review coincides with the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

MANAGER’S REPORT

As of the end of 2018 BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF (hereinafter “the Fund” or “BPT Hansa”) has completed its eleventh full year of operations. The net property operating income of the Fund in 2018 remains at EUR 3.2 million like in 2017. The average direct property yields for the year were as follows: Hamburg-Wärtsilä (7.5%), Berlin-Dahlem (4.4% - disposed 30.09.2018), Berlin-Trachenbergring (4.6% - acquired 15.11.2018), Walsroder Strasse (6.8%) and Bessemerstraße, Berlin (8.1%). The NAV per share increased from EUR 127.87 at year-end 2017 to EUR 132.96 at the year-end 2018, mainly driven due to valuation gain at year-end property valuations.

The Fund’s total gross asset value (GAV) decreased in 2018 from EUR 68.1 million to EUR 58.8 million and the direct property yield shows an average of 6.1% for the entire portfolio. During 2018, the Fund disposed the hotel in Berlin-Dahlem and acquired a first re-investment in Berlin-Trachenbergring in November 2018. The second re-investment will take place in first half year of 2019 so the GAV will increase accordingly. The handover of the space in Berlin-Dahlem to the tenant Freie Universität will take place end of Q1 2019. Due to unforeseen construction works of damaged water pipes there is a delay in finalizing these construction works. The Fund’s gross property value has decreased by EUR 13.1 million to EUR 52.4 million compared to year-end 2017.

The remaining weighted non-breakable lease term for the properties in the portfolio was approximately 4.3 years at the end of 2018. This term decreased from former 8.2 years in 2017 because of the disposal of the property in Berlin-Dahlem, which had a weighted lease term of approx. 10 years. Also in 2018, the market value of property in Bessemerstraße increased again significantly by 15% compared to year-end 2017. At the end of 2018, the portfolio occupancy decreased to 87%, which was mainly driven by the acquisition of the property in Berlin-Trachenbergring, which had a vacancy rate of approx. 50% at acquisition. By the end of 2018, the fund management team could re-let already 50% of the vacant spaces to new tenants on market level of approx. EUR 12.00/ sqm.

Having closed the investment period for new subscriptions, BPT Hansa has not faced with any legacy issues; the business concept in general is clear and the operating results are satisfactory. In this respect, the management is proceeding to look at different investment opportunities. Buildings that have no future value enhancement shall be disposed (like Berlin-Dahlem property) and the funds be re-invested in properties having such potential according to the strategy of the Fund (like Berlin-Trachenbergring property). With this strategy, the Fund expects to be able to distribute comparable dividends to the Shareholders as well in the future years.

MACROECONOMIC FACTORS

After a promising start, many of the most important European stock markets had to face their performance year since the 2008 Financial Crisis. Almost all asset classes closed negatively in 2018, some of them significantly, which triggers a kind of déjà vu experience of 2008. Stocks and Commodities performed worst. Aside selected real estate markets, German and European Government Bonds as classic "safe havens" proved to be the only positive performing asset class, even if the extremely small gains were not able to compensate for losses in the other asset classes in most multi-asset portfolios. Even gold could not escape the negative trend in 2018, closing with a slight minus, and thus unable to act as an insurance.

In the last month of 2018, there were renewed fears about an expansion of the US-Chinese trade war and worries about the continuation of the global upswing. In addition, the Federal Reserve's December 19 meeting with their decision to stick to its restrictive course disappointed the market participants.

As expected, the Fed announced to lift the key interest rate by another quarter of a percentage point to 2.5%, and announced at the same time further interest Rate steps – contrary to market expectations. This is now the ninth increase since December 2015. At now 2.5%, the US key rate is above the current inflation rate of 2.2%, which means a positive real interest rate.

Meanwhile, the European Central Bank (ECB) ended its net purchase of securities as planned at the turn of the year. According to their own statements, they do not want to touch key interest rates "over the Summer of 2019" and the money market forwards imply an initial interest rate hike of 0.2% not before the end of 2020. Rather sooner than later market participants should think about how to manage a transition from a period of massive excess liquidity back to monetary normality and shrinking central bank balance sheets. The tailwind coming from the central banks, which flooded markets with cheap money since the Global Financial Crisis, might begin to fall away, perhaps even becoming the biggest brake block in the future. Whether the Fed and ECB will reopen the locks in the event of a next crisis / recession remains to be seen.

Table 2: Main macro-economic indicators for Germany

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at Market Prices (EUR bn)	2,645	2,735	2,820	3,025	3,133	3,263	3,386
Real GDP Growth (%, YOY)	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.5
Government Balance (% of GDP)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.7
Consumer Price Inflation (%)	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
Unemployed rate (%)	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.2
Population (million)	80.5	80.8	81.1	81.9	82.7	82.6	82.8

Sources: *Statistisches Bundesamt, Deutsche Bundesbank, Bundesagentur für Arbeit, HWWI.*

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND VEHICLE LEVEL RETURNS

As at 31 December 2018, the paid in capital of the Fund from Investors amounts to EUR 24.3 million. The current amount of share capital allowed in the PPM is EUR 100 million. All the capital contributed into Fund's account has been fully invested.

The Fund has not declared any dividend distribution of operating income generated during 2018. The NAV and INREV NAV are further detailed in the Manager's report section.

There have been no changes in the Fund's fee structure and its impact on the Fund's capital structure or vehicle level returns.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial position of the Fund

As at 31 December 2018, the GAV of the Fund decreased to EUR 58.8 million compared to 68.1 million as at 31 December 2017, however the Fund NAV is EUR 32.4 million (EUR 132.96 per share), compared to EUR 31.1 million (EUR 127.87 per share) as at 31 December 2017. The NAV increase is mainly related to the valuation adjustment of the investment properties (EUR 1.3 million).

With the intention to fully comply with the requirements set in INREV guidelines, the Fund also calculated INREV NAV, which was EUR 34.3 million (EUR 140.92 per share) as at 31 December 2018 (EUR 121.77 per share as at 31 December 2017).

Though not discussed in the Fund documentation, the INREV NAV was calculated according to the principles and guidelines provided in the INREV Guidelines. The frequency of NAV calculation that is set in the PPM is as of each Valuation date, and the same terms are applied for INREV NAV calculation. The INREV NAV is calculated by adjusting the NAV for the items summarised in the table below:

Table 3: Adjustments for recalculating IFRS NAV to INREV NAV

No.	Item	Amount ('000 EUR)	Notes
1.	**IFRS NAV as of 31 December 2018**	**32,374**	
2.	Capitalization and amortization of property acquisition costs*	1,582	1
3.	Revaluation to fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities	721	2
4.	Estimation of tax effect of (2.) and (3.) above	(364)	3
5.	**INREV NAV**	**34,313**	
6.	Amount of units	243.484	
7.	**INREV NAV per unit**	**140,92**	

* The costs are amortized over the period of 5 years

The INREV Guidelines require that the set-up costs of the Fund are capitalized and amortized over the first five years after the inception. The Fund's set-up costs incurred at the inception of the Fund in 2008 have not been capitalized and amortised due to the 5-year amortization period set by INREV ended in 2013. Therefore, it is assumed that the residual capitalised set-up costs as at 31 December 2018 would equal to EUR 0.

Under the INREV Guidelines, the acquisition costs of an investment property should be capitalized and amortised over the first five years after acquisition of the property. The acquisition expenses of Walsroder Strasse property in 2007 and Wärtsilä property in 2008 have been capitalized according to IFRS. However, these were not amortized in INREV NAV calculation as the 5-years amortization period set by INREV NAV has already ended.

Notes to INREV NAV

1. In 2013 acquisition costs amounting to EUR 808 thousand were incurred in relation to acquisition of Bessemerstraße property. In accordance with INREV guidelines, these acquisition costs are capitalized and amortised over the period of five years after the acquisition. As at the end of 31 December 2018, the capitalized acquisition costs has been fully amortized and the residual capitalized cost amounted to EUR 0.

   During 2018, the Fund has acquired Trachenbergring property and incurred in total of EUR 1,757 thousand acquisition expenses (incl. Transfer tax). These acquisition cost are capitalized and amortized over the period of five year after the acquisition. As at the end of 31 December 2018, the Fund has amortized capitalized acquisition costs in total of EUR 175 thousand and the residual capitalized cost amounted to EUR 1,582 thousand.

2. Under INREV Guidelines, the financial liabilities, including debt obligations, should be at fair value for INREV NAV calculation purposes. As at 31 December 2018, the bank loans in amount of EUR 21.2 million are carried at fixed rate interest and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method in the financial statements of the Fund. The fair value of these bank loans as determined in accordance with IFRS amounts to EUR 20.5 million. The positive adjustment of EUR 0.7 million represents the impact on INREV NAV of the measurement of this debt to its fair value.

3. The tax effect in relation to measurement of the fixed rate debt to its fair value creates a negative effect of EUR 114 thousand as at 31 December 2018. The tax effect in relation to capitalization and amortization of property acquisition costs results to a negative effect of EUR 250 thousand. The tax effect was calculated using 15.825% tax rate applicable in Germany on the financial debt fair value adjustment and on the unamortized portion of the acquisition costs related to Trachenbergring property in Germany.

4. The management aims to dispose the investment properties through the way of an asset deal. Therefore, no economic impact is expected to be realized on the balance of deferred taxes presented in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Fund. As a result, no such adjustment has been reflected in the calculation of the INREV NAV.

Financial results of the Fund

In 2018, the Fund recorded net consolidated profit of EUR 1,239 thousand (EUR 4,481 thousand profit was recorded in 2017) which had a positive effect on the Fund's NAV. More details are provided in the statement of comprehensive income.

During 2018, the gross rental income earned by the Fund subsidiaries amounted to EUR 4,237 thousand (EUR 4,380 thousand during 2017). During 2018, the property related expenses in the Fund subsidiaries amounted to EUR 1,067 thousand (EUR 1,208 thousand during 2017).

Fees and expenses

The Fund fee structure is determined by the PPM that was approved by the CSSF. The Fund calculates the fee and expense metrics based on INREV guidelines as a percentage of INREV GAV and INREV NAV. The detail calculations are provided in the Table 4.

Table 4: Expense ratios of the Fund and Fund's subsidiaries based on INREV fee metrics guidelines

Classification	Fee/Expense Item		Amount ('000 EUR)
Management fees	Management fees		455
Vehicle costs	Custodian fees		47
	Valuation fees		23
	Audit fees		76
	Legal fees		95
	Other consultancy services		133
	Bank charges		20
	Administration and secretarial fees		100
Total vehicle costs before performance fees		**A**	**949**
Performance fees		**B**	-
Total vehicle costs after performance fees		**C=A+B**	**949**
Property expenses	Property management fees		181
	Property insurance		93
	Sales and marketing expenses		25
	Service charge shortfall		171
	Amortisation of property acquisition costs		324
Total property expenses		**D**	**794**
Total expenses before financing costs and taxes		**E=C+D**	**1,743**
Weighted average INREV NAV (WA INREV NAV)			
	Weighted average INREV NAV	**F**	32,541
Weighted average INREV GAV (WA GAV NAV)			
	Weighted average INREV GAV	**G**	65,509
TER before performance fees			
	Fund expenses before performance fees / WA NAV	**=A/F**	**2.92%**
	Fund expenses before performance fees / WA GAV	**=A/G**	**1.45%**
TER after performance fees			
	Fund expenses after performance fees / WA NAV	**=C/F**	**2.92%**
	Fund expenses after performance fees / WA GAV	**=C/G**	**1.45%**
REER			
	Property expenses / WA NAV	**= D/F**	**2.44%**
	Property expenses / WA GAV	**= D/G**	**1.21%**

The structure of fee arrangements with managers and affiliates are described below:

Fund Management Fee

The Investment Manager provides all economic and financial information which is necessary for the operations of the Fund as well as investment management of the Fund's portfolio on a day to day basis. For the specified services, the Investment Manager is entitled to receive a management fee calculated at 0.75% of the GAV per annum of the real estate portfolio. The GAV of the real estate portfolio is determined on each Valuation Day based on the investment value, in accordance with IAS 40. The investment value is the gross value of the real estate properties exclusive of all liabilities and not counting non-investment assets such as cars, furniture, stationary etc.

Performance Bonus Fee

The method used to compute the accrued monthly Performance Bonus Fee includes a claw back where the accrued Performance Bonus Fee can be reduced in case the annualized performance of the Fund is less than the 7% hurdle rate. The Performance Bonus Fee is calculated annually based on the 3-year rolling average and is paid out 8 days following the annual general meeting of Shareholders. If the annual Return on Equity (ROE) (calculated for performance purpose) of the Fund exceeds 7% p.a., calculated as Compounded Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) of the basis on the monthly weighted equity for the last three years, the Performance Bonus Fee will amount to 20% of the return achieved above this target.

The ROE is an amount, expressed as a percentage, earned on a Fund's common stock for a given period. It is calculated by dividing common stock equity (net worth) at the beginning of the accounting period into net income for the point in time after preferred stock dividends but before common stock dividends. Neither in 2017 nor in 2018 has the Investment Manager been entitled to receive a performance fee.

Property Management Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to a property management fee calculated as 0.5% and 1% of the monthly rental income of the real estates managed by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager has signed property management agreements regarding the management of Dahlem (disposed in Q3 2018) and Wärtsilä properties. The property management fee is accrued by the Fund subsidiaries holding the real estates on a monthly basis.

Acquisition fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to a one-time acquisition fee of 0.3% of the total acquisition sum (direct acquisition price plus transaction costs) of each real estate investment acquired directly or indirectly by the Fund. There is no fee payable to the Investment Manager if any properties are divested.

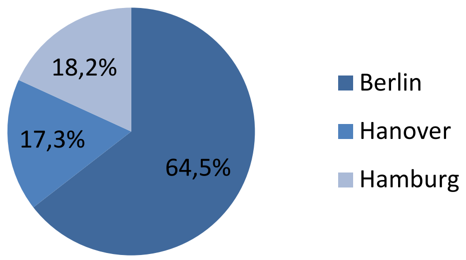
PROPERTY REPORT

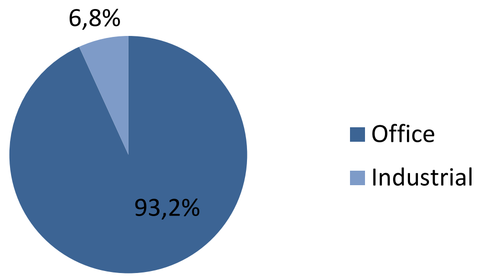
During 2018, the Fund disposed the hotel in Berlin-Dahlem and acquired a first re-investment in Berlin-Trachenbergring in November 2018. The second re-investment will take place in first half year of 2019 so the GAV will increase accordingly The current portfolio consists of four assets and has a total rentable area of 30,000 sq. m. The gross value of the total investment properties decreased to EUR 58.4 million (2017: EUR 65.5 million).

In 2018, the average direct property yield slightly increased to 6.1% (2017: 5.3%). The profit from property operating income for the year remained stable and amounted to EUR 3.2 million (2017: EUR 3.2 million). The average occupancy decreased to 95.8% for 2018 (2017: 99.0%), due to newly acquired property that was not fully let.

The summary of the portfolio allocation by sector and geography is detailed in the picture below.

Picture 1: Fund segment and area distribution*





**based on fair value of investment properties*

Property valuations

The breakdown of each property market value is shown in the table below.

Table 5: Property portfolio, in million euros

Property	**Market value 31 December 2018**	**Market value 31 December 2017**
Trachenbergring, Berlin	18.3	-
Wärtsilä, Hamburg	9.51	9.49
Walsroder Strasse, Hannover	9.08	8.96
Bessemerstraße, Berlin	15.5	13.2
Dahlem, Berlin	-	33.80

As of 31 December 2018, 100% of Fund properties were valued externally by independent valuator bulwiengesa appraisal GmbH. The appraisers derive the fair value in accordance with the Practice Statements and Relevant Guidance Notes of the RICS Appraisal and Valuation and approved by both the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC) and by the European Group of Valuers' Association (TEGoVA). In accordance with that basis, the market value is an estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

The appraisers derive the fair value by applying the methodology and valuation guidelines as set out by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom and in accordance with IAS 40.

The fair value of investment property in the subsidiaries is determined using recognized valuation techniques. The ranges of discount rates used by the appraisers to value the investment properties as of 31 December 2018 were in range between 5.4% and 5.7% (Discounted Cash Flow method). The valuation presumes that the properties could be realised in the ordinary course of business.

Property performance

The operating results of the Fund's properties have been in line with the budgeted figures. The detail performance for each property is described under each property section below.

<u>Wärtsilä, Hamburg</u>
The performance of the property in Hamburg is still excellent and outperforms the budgeted direct property yield after finalizing the construction works until today. The DPY was expected to be in a range of 6.0% - 6.3% and increased slightly again compared to last year from 7.4% to 7.5%. The property performance is in line with the budget.

The Board of Directors together with the fund management team decided to dispose the Core property in 2019 and invest in new projects with higher value enhancement. The expected purchase price is between EUR 10.5 million to EUR 11.5 million (latest valuation: EUR 9.5 million).

Walsroder Strasse, Hannover
The Walsroder Straße property showed again good results for 2018. The DPY remains at 6.9% compared to 2017, which was mainly driven by an increase of vacant space of 3%. The tenant Generali Versicherungs AG moved out by 31.10.2018. The market interest for the property in Hannover is still good and negotiations for the space are ongoing and it is expected to re-let the unit during the first half of 2019.

Bessemerstraße, Berlin
The performance of the property in Bessemerstraße was again very good. The DPY slightly increased to 8.2% (8.1% in 2017) and the vacancy rate at year-end 2018 was only 1.6%. The asset management activities resulted again into an increase of the average rent up to EUR 7.20/ sqm (EUR 6.70/ sqm in 2017) and of the weighted average lease term at the end of the year 2018. The property performance is in line with the budget.

Trachenbergring, Berlin
The newly acquired property in Berlin-Trachenbergring is a value-add office building in South of Berlin with a leasable area of approx. 8,770 sqm. The property was built in 1992/1993 as a service subsidiary for Sony Deutschland which they used for several years as single tenant before they moved to Potsdamer Platz in Berlin. The average rent of the building was at acquisition below EUR 7.00/ sqm, which is way below market level of EUR 10.00 – 12.00/ sqm. Due to asset management activities the first new lease agreements could be closed on a level between EUR 12.00 – 14.00/ sqm. The DPY of the property was with 4.6% slightly below the budget of 4.9%, which was mainly caused by unforeseen and non-budgeted accruals for 2019.

The rental income is secured with a rental guarantee for the next 24 months respectively until the fully generated amount of EUR 450,000. It is expected to achieve the calculated potential rent of EUR 1.1m within the next two years.

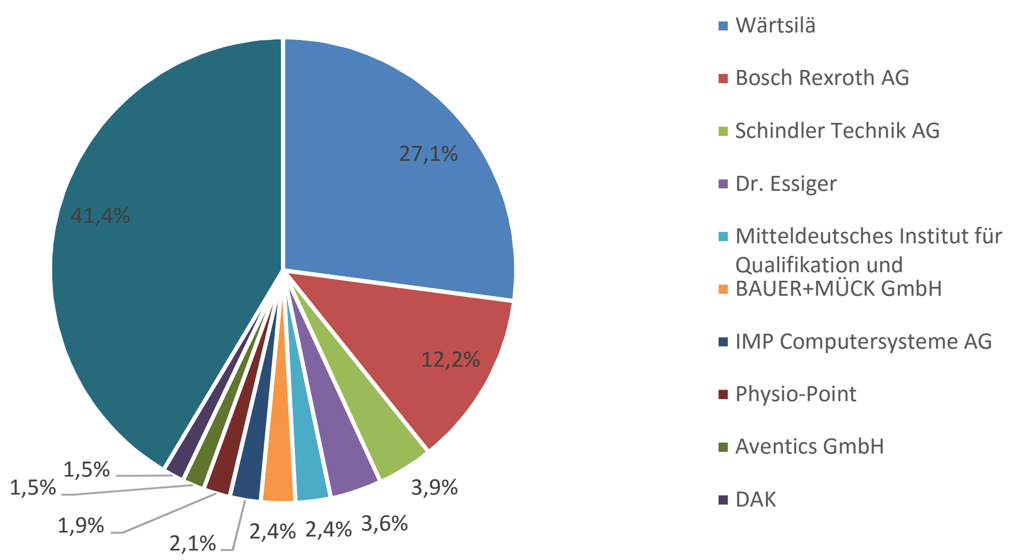
Dahlem, Berlin
The disposal of property in Berlin-Dahlem was closed at 30 September 2018 with a purchase price of EUR 36.5 million which is above the latest valuation of EUR 33.8 million. The higher purchase price was mainly driven by the closing of the ten-year lease agreement with Freie Universität at the end of 2017. The Fund is still responsible for the construction costs and finalization of the works for the Freie Universität with approx. EUR 950 thousand and for half of the costs for the unforeseen damaged water pipes in the whole building of approx. EUR 590 thousand. If both works are done and the space was handed over to Freie Universität (latest May 2019) the Fund will receive the EUR 3 million out of the purchase price, which are currently secured on a notary’s trust account.

The DPY for the first three quarters of the property was 4.4% and was in line with the budget.

Tenant Concentration in the Fund

In 2018, the ten largest tenants of the real estate portfolio generated 58.6% of the total gross rental income (the Dahlem property was not considered in this consideration), with Wärtsilä representing 27.1% of the revenue of the entire property portfolio.

Picture 2: Rental concentration of 10 largest tenants in the Fund properties



RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management function of the Fund is a responsibility of the Investment Manager. The function comprises an identification of the Fund's market risk portfolio, preparation of the proposals regarding market risk limits, monitoring of the limit utilization and preparation of the overall analysis of the market risks. The Investment Manager maintains a list of all risk management related instructions, monitors these compared to internationally recommended best practice, and initiates changes and improvements when needed. The manager assessed at the end of the financial year that it is currently in compliance with intended risk management framework.

Principal risks faced by the Fund

Market risk
The investments are subject to the risks in relation to the ownership and operation of real estate, including risks associated with the general economic climate, local real-estate conditions, geographic or market concentration, the ability of the Investment Manager or third party borrowers to manage the real properties, government regulations and fluctuations in interest rates.

The Fund is exposed to office market in Berlin and Hannover as well as to office/industrial market in Hamburg through its investments into investment properties through subsidiaries.

Credit risk
The Fund is aiming to diversify its investments, whereby counterparties with low credit risk are preferred. Major acquisition and project finance credit risks are minimized by sharing these risks with banks and insurance companies. Credit risks related to the placement of liquid funds and to trading in financial instruments (counterparty credit risks) are minimized by making agreements only with the most reputable domestic and international banks and financial institutions.

Interest rate risk
In connection with the investments, the Fund has secured loans with mid and long-term fixed interest rates. The PPM allows the Fund to use hedging techniques designed to protect the Fund against adverse movements in interest rates. Currently the Fund does no use any hedging instruments. As at 31 December 2018, all loans in the portfolio are bearing fixed interest rates. As at 31 December 2018, the average loan costs of the Fund decreased to 1.66% (2017: 4.28%), and was well below previous years due loans refinancing (Wartsila property loan) and repayment (Dahlem property loan) actions taken during the year.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk means the risk of failure to liquidate the open position, to realise the assets by the due time at the prescribed fair price or to refinance loan obligations.

The investments are highly illiquid and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to exit the investments in a timely manner. By their nature, real estate investments or interests in other non-public entities are subject to industry cyclicality, downturns in demand, market disruptions and the lack of available capital for potential purchasers and are therefore often difficult or time consuming to liquidate.

The Investment Manager makes its best efforts to ensure sufficient liquidity by efficient cash management, by maintaining a “liquidity buffer” and by organizing committed and uncommitted credit lines.

In order to minimise liquidity risk, a part of the real estate fund assets may be invested in deposits of credit institutions, in short-term debt securities and in other securities with high level of liquidity.

The Fund’s policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents within the Fund and its controlled entities or have available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet their commitments at a given date in accordance with its strategic plans.

Foreign exchange risk
Currently, the reporting currency of the Fund is EUR and all its assets, liabilities, income and expenses are denominated in EUR on each, fund and subsidiaries’ level. Thus, for the Fund a currency risk is currently considered not significant.

Operational risk
Operational risk represents the potential for loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, human factors, or external events, including business disruptions and system failure. The Fund is exposed to many types of operational risk and attempts to mitigate them by maintaining a system of internal control procedures and processes that are designed to control risk within appropriate levels. Furthermore, training and development of personnel competences, and active dialogue with Investors help the company to identify and reduce risks related to its operation.

Financing structure

The Fund’s target leverage is up to 70% of debt financing. As at 31 December 2018, the Fund level loan-to-value amounts to 40.5% (2017: 51.0%) which is below the target LTV ratio due to regular amortization of bank loans and temporality low leverage ratio for Trachenbergring property. The Fund’s general loan strategy is to have a selected number of strong and trustworthy banks as financing partners with focus on long-term credit facilities. The Fund maintains its current relationships with its financing partners and is consistently building up a new network by taking a proactive approach in cooperating with the banks, especially after the financial crisis when banks have increased their focus on risk management and loan performance.

During the financial year, Wartsila property loan has been refinanced with a new bank loan that is bearing much lower interest rate. In addition, the loan of Dahlem property was repaid in full as a result of property disposal at the end of Q3 2018.

As at 31 December 2018, the Fund's subsidiaries were not breaching any of the bank loan agreements and complied with the ratios monitored as specified in the contracts. It is not expected that any loan covenant will be in breach in the foreseeable future.

The key financing ratios of the loan portfolio are provided in the table below:

Table 6: The key financing ratios on the loan portfolio of Fund's subsidiaries

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Interest service coverage ratio	2.06	2.61
Debt Service coverage ratio	1.12	1.44
Weighted Average Cost of Debt excluding Shareholders Loans	1.66%	4.28%
Weighted Average Maturity of Debt excluding Shareholders Loans (years)	3.60	2.52
Property level Loan-to-Value	40.5%	51.0%

The key financing ratios are calculated as follows:

- ***Interest coverage ratio*** is based on a projected NOI over the following four quarters after the year end as a ratio of projected interest payments on bank loans over the same period. The purpose of this ratio is to give an indication of the vehicle's general ability to service its debt.
- ***Debt Service coverage ratio*** is based on projected NOI over the following four quarters after the year end as a ratio of projected interest and scheduled amortisation payments on bank loans over the same period. The purpose of this ratio is to give an indication of the vehicle's general ability to service its debt (both scheduled payments and interests).
- ***Weighted Average Cost of Debt*** is calculated taking the interest rate (base rate and margin) on each external debt instrument in the vehicle weighted by the value of such instruments.
- ***Weighted Average Maturity*** is calculated by taking the maturity on each external debt instrument in the vehicle weighted by the value of such instruments.
- ***Property level Loan-to-Value*** is calculated by taking nominal value of external debt and dividing by the total fair value of investment portfolio.

OUTLOOK FOR 2019

During 2019, the Fund will mainly focus on the second re-investment of the funds available from the Dahlem-property disposal and on the disinvestment of the property in Hamburg herewith an appropriate re-investment for that building. Furthermore, the fund management team is in negotiation for potential refinancing of the whole portfolio to increase the LTV and generate higher amount of debt for further acquisitions and/ or necessary tenant improvements and CAPEX to increase the rental level of the Fund.

Following the Board of Directors requested to consider different strategic options like re-opening the investment periods those options were intensively discussed, reviewed and will be under consideration for 2019 as well.

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of
BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF
2, rue d'Alsace
L-1122 Luxembourg

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF (the "Fund") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the "Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISA are further described in the "responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are also independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors of the Fund (the "Board of Directors") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Michael Hornsby

Luxembourg, 29 April 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

’000 Euro	Notes	2018	2017
Rental income		4,237	4,380
Cost of rental activities	4	(1,067)	(1,208)
Profit from property operating activities		**3,170**	**3,172**
Administrative expenses	5	(810)	(790)
Central administration and custody fees		(47)	(48)
Fund expenses		**(857)**	**(838)**
Other operating income		110	66
Other operating expenses		(93)	(275)
Gain on investment property disposal		770	-
Gross valuation gains on investment properties	8	1,272	4,462
Net operating profit before financing		**4,372**	**6,587**
Financial income		-	30
Financial expenses	6	(2,165)	(1,891)
Net financing costs		**(2,165)**	**(1,861)**
Profit before tax		**2,207**	**4,726**
Income tax charge	7	(968)	(245)
Profit for the year		**1,239**	**4,481**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1,239**	**4,481**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

’000 Euro	Notes	2018	2017
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	8	52,390	65,450
Deferred tax asset	7	169	1,093
Total non-current assets		**52,559**	**66,543**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	3,662	412
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,584	1,185
Total current assets		**6,246**	**1,597**
Total assets		**58,805**	**68,140**
Equity			
Share capital	11a	24,348	24,348
Retained earnings		8,026	6,787
Total equity		**32,374**	**31,135**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	12	20,760	25,545
Deferred tax liabilities	7	1,849	2,066
Other non-current liabilities		232	162
Total non-current liabilities		**22,841**	**27,773**
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	12	437	7,807
Trade and other payables	13	142	197
Other current liabilities	14	3,011	1,228
Total current liabilities		**3,590**	**9,232**
Total liabilities		**26,431**	**37,005**
Total equity and liabilities		**58,805**	**68,140**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

’000 Euro	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
As at 1 January 2017		**24,348**	**3,036**	**27,384**
Net profit for the year		-	4,481	**4,481**
Interim dividend		-	(730)	**(730)**
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**3,751**	**3,751**
As at 31 December 2017		**24,348**	**6,787**	**31,135**
Net profit for the year		-	1,239	**1,239**
Interim dividend		-	-	**-**
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**1,239**	**1,239**
As at 31 December 2018		**24,348**	**8,026**	**32,374**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

’000 Euro	Notes	2018	2017
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		**2,207**	**4,726**
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Value adjustment of investment properties, net	8	(1,272)	(4,462)
Change in allowance for bad debts	4	14	350
Financial income		-	(30)
Write-off of loan arrangement fees		-	30
Financial expenses	6	1,134	1,458
Other interest expenses		1,032	403
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other accounts receivables		(262)	(76)
Increase in other non-current liabilities		70	28
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other accounts payable		(55)	133
Increase in other current liabilities		1,131	137
Received income tax		30	1
Net cash flow from operating activities		**4,029**	**2,698**
Investing activities			
Interest received		-	30
Additions to investment property	8	(19,457)	-
Capital expenditure on investment properties	8	(10)	(148)
Sale of investment properties	8	31,889	
Net cash flows from investing activities		**12,420**	**(118)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from bank loans	12	4,235	-
Dividends distribution	11b	(730)	-
Reimbursement of bank loans	12	(16,389)	(1,130)
Interest paid		(1,134)	(1,458)
Other interest expenses		(1,032)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(15,050)**	**(2,588)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**1,399**	**(8)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,185**	**1,193**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	**2,584**	**1,185**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. General information

BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF was incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 23 October 2006 as a "société anonyme" under the Luxembourg law on commercial companies dated 10 August 1915; amended and registered as a "société d'investissement à Capital variable" ("SICAV-SIF") under the related law dated 13 February 2007.

The Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles") have been published on 26 January 2007 in the Memorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations (the "Mémorial"). BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is registered at the Registre de Commerce, Luxembourg, under number B122.072. The Articles of Association have been amended for the last time on 24 June 2010, published in the Mémorial on 16 August 2010.

BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is established for a limited period so as to end on 3 May 2023 but may be dissolved prior to this term by a resolution of the Shareholders, subject to the quorum and majority requirements for the amendment of the Articles.

As from 16 August 2013 the Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the "CSSF") has registered BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF as a self-managed alternative investment fund ("AIF") in Luxembourg under the Luxembourg Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers and the European Union Directive on Alternative Investment Fund Managers ("AIFMD").

The Fund consists of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF and the subsidiaries disclosed in Note 21 (the "Fund").

BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is the ultimate parent and controlling entity. The exclusive object of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is to invest in securities representing risk capital in order to provide its Investors with the benefit of the result of the management of its assets in consideration of the risk they incur. BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is offering an opportunity to invest in a diversified real estate investment fund focusing on the Northern German real estate market.

The consolidated financial statements of the Fund for the year ended on 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of 29 April 2019 and will be submitted to the annual general meeting of Shareholders on 8 May 2019.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated in the following text.

Basis of preparation

The Fund's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (the 'IFRS') as adopted for use in the European Union.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Fund applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Fund has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The nature and the effect of these changes are disclosed below. Although these new standards and amendments applied for the first time in 2018, they did not have a material impact on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Fund.

The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment is described below:

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers
(Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

The new Standard provides a framework that replaces existing revenue recognition guidance in IFRS. Entities will adopt a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The new model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised:

- over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance; or
- at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Under IFRS 15, the assessment is based on whether the Group controls specific goods and services before transferring them to the end customer, rather than whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of the goods and services.

IFRS 15 also establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures that provide useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

The application of the new Standard, has no effect on the consolidated financial statements. The timing and measurement of the Group's revenues are not changing under IFRS 15 because of the nature of the Group's operations and the types of revenues it earns.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
(Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

The new standard replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, except that the IAS 39 exception for a fair value hedge of an interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities continues to apply, and entities have an accounting policy choice between applying the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 or continuing to apply the existing hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for all hedge accounting. Although the permissible measurement bases for financial assets – amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) – are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into the appropriate measurement category are significantly different.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the following two conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

In addition, for a non-trading equity instrument, a company may elect to irrevocably present subsequent changes in fair value (including foreign exchange gains and losses) in OCI. These are not reclassified to profit or loss under any circumstances.

For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, interest revenue, expected credit losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for amortised cost assets. Other gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are reclassified to profit or loss on derecognition.

The impairment model in IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognised.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

IFRS 9 includes a new general hedge accounting model, which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The types of hedging relationships – fair value, cash flow and foreign operation net investment – remain unchanged, but additional judgment will be required.

The standard contains new requirements to achieve, continue and discontinue hedge accounting and allows additional exposures to be designated as hedged items.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018, using the retrospective approach. At the date of initial application, all of the Group’s hedging relationships designated under IAS 39 and treated as continuing hedging relationships.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a material impact on the Group’s financial statements. The classification and measurement of the Group’s financial instruments have not changed under IFRS 9 because of the nature of the Group’s operations and the types of financial instruments that it holds. The Fund holds only trade receivables and loans which are now classified to the amortised cost category under IFRS 9.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments were not yet effective for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2018 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective. Only such new standards and interpretations that are relevant to the Group and its activities have been listed below:

IFRS 16 Leases

(Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted.)

The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. A lessee is required to recognise:

- assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and
- depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss.

IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17, i.e. a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently.

The Group does not expect that the new standard, when initially applied, will have a material impact on the financial statements because the Group as a lessee has not entered into lease contracts which qualify as finance or operating lease contracts under the currently effective IAS 17. The Fund as a lessor will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principles as in IAS 17 and will provide more extensive disclosures in accordance with IFRS 16 requirements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2a. Presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Euro (EUR), which is BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF's functional and presentation currency.

Unless stated otherwise, all values are rounded to the nearest thousands of Euro. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Euro.

2b. Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Fund include BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF and subsidiaries (Note 20) over which BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF has control. The equity and net income attributable to non-controlling interests, if any, are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of financial statements of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF and its subsidiaries by consolidation of financial statements' items of a uniform nature. The financial statements used for consolidation have been prepared applying Fund's accounting policies.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealised profits and losses, are eliminated in consolidation.

Companies acquired or sold during a year are included into the financial statements from the date BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF obtains control or excluded from the financial statements to the date the control ceases, respectively.

The purchase method is applied in the acquisition of new subsidiaries which qualify as business combination, under which the identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities of these companies are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Cost of the acquired company consists of fair value of the paid consideration (cash or own shares). If the final determination of the consideration is conditioned by one or several future events, these are only taken into account if the relevant event is likely and the amount can be calculated reliably. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be re-measured until it is finally settled within equity.

When the transaction has not been identified as being a business combination, the transaction has been accounted for as acquisition of individual assets and liabilities where the initial purchase consideration is allocated to the separate assets and liabilities acquired, based on their relative fair values.

Assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when they are probable and can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each financial statement item below:

- On 15 November 2018, the Fund's fully owned subsidiary (BPT 2 GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG) acquired 100% stake in BPT TBR 93 GmbH & Co (former KOAM Immobilien GmbH) from Antonienstraße 67/68 GmbH (85 % of the stakes) and OZ Beteiligungs- und Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH (15% of the stakes).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2b. Consolidated financial statements (continued)

Northern Horizon Capital GmbH (former BPT Asset Management Germany GmbH) is further acting as a limited partner in the SPVs and holds minority shareholdings. In line with the PPM the Fund structure discloses the following minority shareholding in the Fund's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2018:

- Northern Horizon Capital GmbH owning 0.01% participation in BPT GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG, BPT 1 GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG and BPT 3 GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG.

In line with the PPM the Fund enjoys full benefit of the economic interest in these subsidiaries, thus no minority interest is recorded.

2c. Investment properties

Investment properties are real estate properties (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) and comprise completed property and property under construction or re-development that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for the use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes, professional fees and initial leasing commissions to bring the property to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. The carrying amount also includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Costs, adding new or improved qualities to an investment property compared to the date of acquisition, and which thereby improve the future yield of the property, are added to cost as an improvement. Costs, which do not add new or improved qualities to an investment property, are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under operating expenses.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. An investment property under construction for which fair value cannot be measured reliably is measured at cost less impairment. Investment properties are not depreciated.

Valuations are performed as of the consolidated statement of financial position date by professional valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. These valuations form the basis for the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and other assumptions market participants would make when pricing the property under current market conditions. Valuations are also undertaken on acquisitions and contributions in kind.

Investment properties are derecognised when it has been disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset results in either gains or losses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of disposal.

Value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss under the items “Gross valuation gains on investment properties” and “Gross valuation losses on investment properties”.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2d. Accounts receivable

Receivables are measured at nominal value less allowances for doubtful debts, if any. The management assesses specific provisions on a customer-by-customer basis throughout the year.

2e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2f. Dividends

Proposed dividends are recognized as a liability at the time of declaration. No dividends declared during the year 2018.

2g. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Debts to banks and financial institutions are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, these debts items are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Fund classifies its financial liabilities as current when they are due to be settled within twelve months after reporting date, even if:

(i) The original term was for a period longer than twelve months; and
(ii) An agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting date and before the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognising of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2h. Other liabilities

Other liabilities, comprising payables to suppliers, guarantee deposits received from tenants and other payables, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Deferred income is recognised under liabilities and includes received payments for future income.

2i. Financial assets

The Fund recognises financial assets on its consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Financial assets in the scope of IAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2i. Financial assets (continued)

The Fund determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end.

All “regular way” purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention are recognised at trade date (the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset), otherwise such transactions are treated as derivatives until the settlement day.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

(i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
(ii) The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and
(iii) The Fund either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

2j. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow or economic benefits is possible.

2k. Subsequent events

Post-reporting date events that provide additional information about the Fund’s position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post-reporting date events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2l. Rental income

The Fund leases its buildings to customers under agreements that are classified as operating lease.

Rental income represents rents charged to customers and is recognised on a straight line basis, net of any sales taxes, over the lease period to the first break option.

Expense reimbursement income are recognised on gross basis and included in profit or loss when the company is not acting as agent on behalf of third parties and charging the commissions for the collections. Otherwise, revenue is the commissions.

2m. Expenses recognition

Expenses are accounted for an accrual basis. Expenses are charged to profit or loss, except for those incurred in the acquisition of an investment property, which are capitalised as part of the cost of investment and costs incurred to acquire borrowings. Operating expenses comprise costs incurred to earn rental revenue during the financial year to cover operations and maintenance of the own properties.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2n. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include costs and expenses which were incurred for the management of the investment properties and the Fund during the year.

2o. Current taxation

The consolidated subsidiaries of the Fund are subject to taxation in the countries in which they operate. Current taxation is provided for at the applicable current rates on the respective taxable profits.

2p. Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

i) Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss; and

ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when an asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2p. Deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2q. Fair value measurements

The Fund measures certain financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment property, at fair value at the end of each reporting period. In addition, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in the financial statements.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
  or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The Fund must be able to access the principal or the most advantageous market at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2r. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Fund's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2r. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgments

Classification of investment property
The Fund determines whether a property qualifies as investment property. Investment in property mainly comprises the investment in land and buildings in the form of offices, commercial warehouse, retail for residential properties which are not occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of, the Fund, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation by leasing to third parties under long term operating leases.

Property acquisitions
The Fund acquires subsidiaries that own real estate. At the time of acquisition, the Fund considers whether each acquisition represents the acquisition of a business or the acquisition of an asset. The Fund accounts for an acquisition as a business combination where an integrated set of activities is acquired in addition to the property. More specifically, consideration is made of the extent to which significant processes are acquired and, in particular, the extent of services provided by the subsidiary.

The following recognition criteria are considered as indicators of business combination:
- Several items of land and buildings;
- Existence of ancillary services to tenants (e.g. maintenance, cleaning, security, bookkeeping etc.);
- Existence of employees to have processes in operation (including all relevant administration such as invoicing, cash collection, provision of management information to the entity's owners and tenant information);
- Management of the investment properties is a complex process.

When the acquisition of subsidiaries does not represent a business, it is accounted for as an acquisition of a group of assets and liabilities. The cost of the acquisition is allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based upon their relative fair values, and no goodwill or deferred tax is recognised.

Detailed assessment of the property share deal transactions that occurred on 15 November 2018 (BPT TBR 93 GmbH & Co (former KOAM Immobilien GmbH) has been made. The Fund has acquired ownership interest in subsidiaries that hold real estate properties. The acquisition of the subsidiaries do not represent "an integrated set of activities and assets" in accordance with IFRS 3, therefore the acquisitions of the subsidiaries are accounted for as acquisitions of assets, in which the cost of the acquisition is allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based upon their relative fair values.

Operating lease contracts – Fund as lessor
Leases in which substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are retained by another party, the lessor, are classified as operating leases. The Fund had determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for these leases as operating leases.

Deferred tax
The Fund is subject to income and capital gains taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the total provision for income and deferred taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination and timing of payment is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. In particular, the effective tax rate applicable on the temporary differences on investment properties depends on the way and timing the investment property will be disposed of. The Fund recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income and deferred tax provisions in the year in which the determination is made.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2r. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Determining whether the Fund meets the definition of an investment entity according to IFRS 10
To meet the definition of an investment entity, the following criteria must be met:

- An entity obtains funds from one or more Investors for the purpose of providing those Investors with investment services;
- An entity commits to its Investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and
- An entity measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Fund reports its investments at fair value under IFRS 40, 'Investment Properties' in the consolidated financial statements. However, the entity's key management personnel do not rely solely on fair value of the properties as the primary attribute to evaluate the performance of substantially all its investments and to make investment decisions. Instead, other indicators are used to evaluate performance and make investment decisions, which comprise of prospective leases, occupancy rate, lease term, future rents, property yield, property location, net property income, tenant quality/ profile and many other variables and market conditions.

The Board of Directors of the Fund has therefore concluded that the Fund does not meet the definition of an investment entity and therefore is not exempted from consolidating its controlled entities.

Estimates and assumptions

Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value of investment properties
The Fund carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The valuators used a valuation technique based on a direct capitalization approach as there is a lack of comparable market data because of the nature of the property. The determined fair value of the investment properties is the most sensitive to the estimated yield. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment property, are further explained in Note 8.

3. Fund's risk management policy

3a. Risk relating to investment in real estate

Investment in real estate is subject to varying degrees of risk. The main factors which affect value of investment include:

(i) Changes in the general economic climate;
(ii) Conditions in the market in which invested real estate operate;
(iii) Government regulations and taxation;
(iv) Availability of investment opportunities in real estate;
(v) Property damage and business interruption in relation to it, third party liability.

3. Fund's risk management policy (continued)

3a. Risk relating to investment in real estate (continued)

The key elements of the Fund's risk reduction strategy shall include (described in more detail in the Fund's PPM dated 29 June 2012):

(i) At least 80% of all investments must be of a long-term nature, thereby reducing the risk of high vacancy ratios. All buildings will be maintained at a high standard to ensure that the underlying values are protected.
(ii) The Fund will own a diversified portfolio of properties that are spread across geographies and segments; once fully invested, the Fund is expected to own a portfolio of 100,000 – 150,000 square meters.
(iii) The Fund will have a key focus on managing the vacancy rate at the portfolio level by seeking to have lease agreements of different length in order for leases to expire gradually over the Fund's life, to the extent possible.
(iv) The Fund will seek to establish a diversified tenant base spread across many industries/sectors.
(v) Each major investment will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. Comprehensive commercial, legal, technical and tax due diligence will be performed on each acquisition. Only reputable and independent advisers with strong track records in the field of acquisitions will be selected when assessing and evaluating various investment opportunities.
(vi) Insurance will be organized through a national or international insurance company. Subject to location and use of the properties, insurance will include loss of rent coverage of at least 12 months in the case of terrorist attacks, fire, destruction of a particular property, or any other event that might damage the property.
(vii) Only leading national or international companies with approved track record such as Ernst & Young, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Deloitte or KPMG will provide tax, financial, and accounting advice.

To address these risks the Fund is subject to the following investment diversification policy that are described in more detail in the Fund's PPM:

(i) Following the investment period no more than 15% of the final Fund's GAV will be invested in any single real estate property;
(ii) The ten largest investments may not be more than 50% of the final Fund's GAV; and
(iii) The Fund will not invest more than 30% of its NAV in one real estate company.

As of 31 December 2018, 31.1% of Fund's GAV is invested in a single real estate property located in Berlin (BPT TBR 93 GmbH & Co; Trachenbergring asset; following with 26.4%% of the of Fund's GAV is invested in another single real estate property located in also in Berlin (BPT1 GmbH & Co; Bessemer asset). Furthermore, the investment value of property located in Hamburg – Wartsila (BPT2 GmbH & Co) comprises 16.1% of total Fund's GAV as per reporting period end.

In this respect, it has to be noted, that the present portfolio size has not reached the size of EUR 1,000,000,000 initially planned. Furthermore, an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders in 2010 has decreased the targeted Fund size to EUR 300,000,000 before the investment period expired. Therefore, management considers the above mentioned "passive breach" of the Fund's diversification policy not as a compliance issue of the Fund, but as a fact, that less equity could be raised during the initial planned investment period. As a result, the initial portfolio could have not be increased.

3b. Credit risk

The Fund's procedures are in force to ensure on a permanent basis that properties are leased to customers with an appropriate credit history and do not exceed an acceptable credit exposure limit. Major acquisition and project finance credit risks are minimised by sharing these risks with banks and insurance companies. Credit risks related to the placement of liquid funds and to trading in financial instruments (counterparty credit risks) are minimised by making agreements only with the most reputable domestic and international banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including derivative financial instruments, if any, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. Fund's risk management policy (continued)

3c. Interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through market value changes to the net debt portfolio (price risk) and through changes in interest rates. Fluctuations in interest rates affect the interest expense. There is the risk management policy to secure the long-term loans to a fixed rate for their whole life. In order to achieve this, the Fund enters into fixed rate loans (Note 12).

As at 31 December 2018, 100% of the Fund's borrowings are at fixed interest rate, therefore, changes in interest rate has no impact on Fund's equity and Fund's profit before tax.

3d. Liquidity risk

The investments made by the Fund will be illiquid in nature. The ability of the Fund to liquidate its investments at attractive prices at appropriate times will depend on a number of factors that may be outside of the control of the management. The Fund's management reviews the liquidity of the assets held within the Fund based on current market conditions on a regular basis.

The Fund's objectives are to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility by the use of bank loans. Based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the consolidated financial statements, 2.1% of Fund's borrowings (Note 12) will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2018 (2017: 23.4%). The table below summarises the maturity profile of Fund's financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

'000 Euro	**On demand**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
Year ended 31 December 2018					
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	963	21,390	-	22,353
Trade and other payables	-	142	-	-	142
Other liabilities	-	3,011	232	-	3,243
Total current and non-current liabilities	**-**	**4,116**	**21,622**	**-**	**25,738**
Year ended 31 December 2017					
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	9,228	23,489	-	32,717
Trade and other payables	-	197	-	-	197
Other liabilities	-	1,228	3	128	1,3900
Total current and non-current liabilities	**-**	**10,653**	**23,523**	**128**	**34,304**

3e. Foreign exchange risk

The Fund holds financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in the Euro, which is its functional currency. The Fund, therefore, has no risk from movements in exchange rates of other currencies against Euro.

3. Fund's risk management policy (continued)

3f. Capital management

The Fund monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is determined by dividing borrowings by the sum of subscribed capital and borrowings. The Fund's target gearing ratio is maximum 70% that should be reached when the Fund is fully invested.

'000 Euro	2018	2017
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	21,197	33,352
Total borrowings	**21,197**	**33,352**
Subscribed capital	24,348	24,348
Total borrowings and subscribed capital	**45,545**	**57,700**
Gearing ratio	**46.5%**	**57.8%**

4. Cost of rental activities

'000 Euro	2018	2017
Real estate taxes	294	281
Repair and maintenance	217	99
Utilities	211	172
Property management expenses	181	167
Property insurance	93	90
Bad debt allowances	14	350
Other costs	57	49
Total cost of rental activities	**1,067**	**1,208**

In 2018, EUR 582 thousand of total rental activities costs were recharged to the tenants (2017: EUR 557 thousand). The recharged amount is included in the rental income balance.

The bad debt allowance contains written-off receivable from tenant at Trachenbergring property in amount of EUR 13 thousand (Note 9).

5. Administrative expenses

'000 Euro	2018	2017
Management fee	455	458
External consultant expenses	255	248
Board fees and other Board related expenses	88	72
Other	12	12
Total	**810**	**790**

Northern Horizon Capital A/S is entitled to a base management fee equivalent to a percentage of the value of the Fund's investment in real estate. A quarterly management fee is based on the investment properties GAV at the end of each calendar quarter and charged 0.75% of the GAV per annum of the real estate portfolio.

6. Financial expenses

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Interest on bank loans (Note 12)	1,134	1,458
Other interest expenses	1,031	433
Total	**2,165**	**1,891**

Other financial expenses comprises of loan prepayment penalty in association to disposed Dahlem property in amount of EUR 611 thousand. The remaining amount of EUR 420 thousand comprises of refinancing costs in association to Wartsila property.

7. Income tax

BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is subject to an income tax (corporate income tax and municipal business tax) at the global rate of 27.08% (2017: 27.08%). However, BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF can exempt from its tax base all investment income or capital gains attributable to securities.

Real estate revenues, or capital gains derived from real estate are subject to taxes by assessment in the countries where real estate is situated. The Fund’s subsidiaries depreciate their historical property cost in accordance with applicable tax regulations. Depreciation is deducted from taxable profits in determining current taxable income.

The major components of income tax for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 are:

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income		
Tax on taxable income for the year	(262)	(1)
Increase/(decrease) of deferred tax asset for the year	(923)	110
(Increase)/decrease of deferred tax liability for the year	217	(330)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	**(968)**	**(220)**
Income tax expense reported in other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	**(968)**	**(220)**

7. Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 relates to following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position		Consolidated income statement	
’000 Euro	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Deferred tax liability				
Investment property fair and tax value differences	(1,849)	(2,066)	217	(357)
	(1,849)	**(2,066)**	**217**	**(357)**
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses brought forward	169	1,093	(924)	110
	169	**1,093**	**(924)**	**110**
Deferred income tax asset/ (liability), net	**(1,680)**	**(973)**		
Deferred income tax expenses/(income)			**(706)**	**(247)**

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows		
Deferred tax assets	169	1,093
Deferred tax liability	(1,849)	(2,066)
Deferred income tax liability, net	**(1,680)**	**(973)**

The tax losses incurred by the Fund’s German entities were recognised to the extent it can be utilised in near future. The reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

’000 Euro	**2018**	**2017**
Profit before income tax	2,207	4,726
At Luxembourg statutory tax rate of 27.08% (2017: 27.08%)	(598)	(1,381)
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	(370)	1,136
Total income tax expenses	**(968)**	**(245)**

Summary of taxation rates by country is presented below:

	2018	**2017**
Germany	15.825%	15.825%
Luxembourg	27.08%	27.08%

The subsidiaries in Germany are not subject to the German income tax. BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is the limited tax payer in Germany on the income received from its partnership interest held in the subsidiaries at a tax rate of 15.825% in 2018 and 2017.

8. Investment property

Investment property represents buildings, which are rented out under lease contracts.

Independent valuators from bulwiengesa appraisal GmbH appraised the fair value of the Fund's investment properties. In accordance with the Practice Statements and Relevant Guidance Notes of the RICS Appraisal and Valuation and approved by both the International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC) and by the European Group of Valuers' Association (TEGoVA). In accordance with that basis, the market value is an estimated amount for which a property should be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. Prior year valuations were performed by two independent valuators bulwiengesa appraisal GmbH and Dr.-Ing. Egbert Krellmann.

The appraisers derive the fair value by applying the methodology and valuation guidelines as set out by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom and in accordance with IAS 40.

Investment properties were valued on an annual basis, as required by the Fund's Private Placement Memorandum dated 29 June 2012.

'000 Euro	**2018**	**2017**
Cost		
Balance at 1 January	**60,480**	**60,332**
New acquisitions	19,457	**-**
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	11	148
Disposals	(33,800)	-
Cost at 31 December	**46,148**	**60,480**
Fair valuations		
Accumulated fair value adjustment at 1 January	**4,970**	**508**
Net revaluation gain (loss) for the year	1,272	4,462
Accumulated fair value adjustment at 31 December	**6,242**	**4,970**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**52,390**	**65,450**

<u>Acquisition of Trachenbergring property in Berlin</u>
On 15 November 2018, the Fund signed a sales-purchase agreement to acquire the Trachenbergring office building located in Berlin, Germany. The total purchase price for the property was EUR 19.4 million corresponding to an approximate acquisition yield of 4.9%. In accordance with IFRS 3, this acquisition is treated as an asset deal. The property owned by the Fund's SPV (BPT 2 GmbH & Co. KG).

<u>Disposal of Dahlem property in Berlin</u>
The disposal of Dahlem property was closed at 30 September 2018 with a purchase price of EUR 36.5 million which is above the latest valuation of EUR 33.8 million. The higher purchase price was mainly driven by the closing of the ten-year lease agreement with Freie Universität at the end of 2017. The Fund is still responsible for the construction costs and finalization of the works for the Freie Universität with approx. EUR 950 thousand and for half of the costs for the unforeseen damaged water pipes in the whole building of approx. EUR 590 thousand. If both works are done and the space was handed over to Freie Universität (latest May 2019) the Fund will receive the EUR 3 million out of the purchase price, which are currently secured on a notary's trust account.

8. Investment property (continued)

Fair value hierarchy
The following table shows an analysis of the fair values of investment property recognised in the statement of financial position by level of the fair value hierarchy:

'000 Euro 31 December 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total gain or (loss) in year 2018 in the income statement
Hannover - Office	-	-	9,080	9,080	120
Berlin – Office	-	-	18,300	18,300	(1,157)
Hamburg – Office/Industrial	-	-	9,510	9,510	20
Berlin - Office	-	-	15,500	15,500	2,289
Total	**-**	**-**	**52,390**	**52,390**	**1,272**

There were no transfers between Levels during the year. Gains recorded in the income statement for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy amount to EUR 1,272 thousand and are presented in the consolidated income statement in lines 'Gross valuation gains on investment properties.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values
At 31 December 2018 valuations of investment properties were performed by independent valuator - bulwiengesa appraisal GmbH.

The table below presents the following for each class of the investment property:
- The fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period;
- A description of the valuation techniques applied;
- The inputs used in the fair value measurement;
- Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Highest and best use
For all investment property that is measured at fair value, the current use of the property is considered the highest and best use.

Class of property	Fair value 31 December 2018 '000 Euro	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range
Hannover - Office	9,080	Income capitalization	- Discount rate - Long term vacancy rate - Capitalization yield	5.42% 6.32% 5.00%
Berlin – Office (new acquisition)	18,300	Income capitalization	- Discount rate - Long term vacancy rate - Capitalization yield	5.40% 40.70% 4.50%
Hamburg – Office/Industrial	9,510	Income capitalization	- Discount rate - Long term vacancy rate - Capitalization yield	5.70% 0.00% 5.50%
Berlin - Office	15,500	Income capitalization	- Discount rate - Long term vacancy rate - Capitalization yield	5.75% 0.00% 5.00%
Total	**52,390**			

8. Investment property (continued)

Descriptions and definitions

The table in the previous page includes the following descriptions and definitions relating to valuation techniques and key unobservable inputs made in determining the fair values:

Income capitalization
Valuations are prepared using the direct capitalization approach. Under the direct capitalization approach, the income and expenses of one year are stabilised and the net resulting operating income is capitalised at a capitalisation or return rate in proportion to the title to the subject property. Such income capitalisation considers the competitive return resulting from alternative instruments of investment into real estate or other property. This calculation excludes the effects of taxes and disposal costs borne by the seller, and is net of transaction costs normally borne by the purchaser.

Long term vacancy rate
Long-term vacancy rate is determined based on the percentage of estimated vacant space divided by the total lettable area.

Capitalization yield
Average internal rate of return of the cash flow from the property.

9. Trade and other receivables

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Trade receivable, gross	771	657
Less allowance for doubtful receivables	(624)	(624)
Prepaid expenses	177	171
Accrued income	15	16
Receivables from sold properties	3,000	-
Other accounts receivable	322	192
Total	**3,662**	**412**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days’ terms.

As at 31 December 2018, trade receivables at nominal value of EUR 624 thousand (2017: EUR 624 thousand) were impaired and fully provided for. Allowance for doubtful receivables accounted for in 2018 are related to Trachenbergring property (EUR 13 thousand). The allowances for doubtful receivables accounted for in 2017 are related to Bessemer property (EUR 50 thousand) and Dahlem property (EUR 300 thousand).

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables were as follows:

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Balance at 1 January	(624)	(275)
Charge for the year (Note 4)	(13)	(84)
Amount written off (Note 4)	13	(266)
Balance at 31 December	**(624)**	**(624)**

9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

		Neither past due	Past due but not impaired				
’000 Euro	**Total**	**nor impaired**	**<30 days**	**30-60 days**	**60-90 days**	**90-120 days**	**>120 days**
2018	148	-	148	-	-	-	-
2017	33	-	33	-	-	-	-

10. Cash and cash equivalents

’000 Euro	**2018**	**2017**
Cash at banks and on hand	2,584	1,185
Total cash	**2,584**	**1,185**

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents net of outstanding bank overdrafts. As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Fund had no outstanding bank overdrafts.

11. Equity

11a. Subscribed capital

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the subscribed capital of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF is represented by 243,484 ordinary shares with a par value of EUR 100 each fully paid-in. There were no changes in number of shares and share value during 2018 and 2017.

11b. Dividends paid

’000 Euro	**2018**	**2017**
Declared and paid during the year	-	730*
Total dividends paid	**-**	**730**

**The amount declared in 2017 and to be paid out in 2018.*

12. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

’000 Euro	Maturity	Effective interest rate	2018	2017
Non-current borrowings				
Münchener Hypothekenbank eG	31 December 2022	1.44%	5,416	-
Münchener Hypothekenbank eG	30 September 2022	1.38%	6,667	-
Sparkasse Hannover AG	30 October 2022	1.79%	5,365	5,645
HSH Nordbank AG	31 December 2022	2.30%	3,749	-
Berliner Sparkasse *	30 June 2019	-	-	15,944
Berliner Sparkasse **	31 December 2019	-	-	4,991
Less capitalised loan arrangement and legal fees			-	(41)
Less current portion			(437)	(994)
Total non-current debt			**20,760**	**25,545**
Current portion of non-current borrowings				
Münchener Hypothekenbank eG	30 September 2018	2.83%	-	5,637
Münchener Hypothekenbank eG	30 September 2018	1.81%	-	1,176
Current portion of non-current borrowings			437	994
Total current debt			**437**	**7,807**
Total			**21,197**	**33,352**

** Bank loan repaid in full as per date of Dahlem property disposal.*
*** Bank loan was refinanced before the maturity date.*

For the borrowings received, the Fund issued the following securities:

- Assignment of land charge for properties located at:
  - Walsroderstrasse 93/93a, Hannover, Germany;
  - Bessemerstrasse 82, Berlin, Germany;
  - Schlenzigstrasse 8, D-21107 Hamburg, Germany.

- Assignment of rights and claims of existing and future rent receivables from lease agreements of investment properties located at Walsroderstrasse 93/93a, Hannover, Germany; Bessemerstrasse 82, Berlin, Germany; Germany and Schlenzigstrasse 8, D-21107 Hamburg, Germany.

As at 31 December 2018, the Fund is incompliance with all bank loan covenants defined in the respective bank loan agreements.

13. Trade and other payables

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Trade payables	142	197
Total trade and other payables	**142**	**197**

Terms and conditions of trade and other payables:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 3 months.

14. Other current liabilities

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Accrued audit and accounting fees	84	59
Accrued directors fees and related taxes	21	17
Accrued dividend payment	-	730
Accrued transfer tax payable	1,062	-
Other accrued payables	1,488	278
Other current liabilities	356	144
Total other current liabilities	**3,011**	**1,228**

15. Commitments and contingencies

15a. Operating lease commitments – Fund as a lessor

The Fund leases real estate under operating leases. The terms of the leases are in line with normal practices in each market. Leases are reviewed or subject to automatic inflationary adjustments as appropriate.

The leasing arrangements entered into or in relation with Fund’s investment properties portfolio which include a clause authorising tenants to terminate the leasing arrangements up to six-months’ notice are as such considered as cancellable leases.

Lease payments receivable from non-cancellable lease are shown below. For the purposes of this schedule, it is conservatively assumed that a lease expires on the date of the first break option.

	2018		2017*	
’000 Euro	**Amount receivable**	**%**	**Amount receivable**	**%**
Within 1 year	1,965	18%	3,640	11%
Between 2 and 5 years	4,955	46%	12,194	38%
5 years and more	3,826	36%	15,963	51%
Total	**10,746**	**100%**	**31,797**	**100%**

**The agreement to dispose Dahlem property was signed on 1 March 2018. The lease payment receivables for 2017 includes the amounts from Dahlem property.*

15. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

15b. Litigation

As at 31 December 2018, the Fund had no pending litigations.

16. Related parties

During the year, the Fund entered into transactions with related parties. Those transactions and related balances are presented below.

Fund Management Fee
The Fund has entered into investment advisory agreement with Northern Horizon Capital A/S, the Investment Manager. Under the terms of the agreement, Northern Horizon Capital A/S group companies carry out asset manager's functions on behalf of the Fund and the Fund is paying fund management fees respectively (Note 5). In 2018 and 2017 a quarterly management fee was based on the investment properties GAV at the end of each calendar quarter and charged 0.75% of the GAV per annum of the real estate portfolio.

Acquisition Fee
In addition, internal costs borne by Northern Horizon Capital A/S group related to the acquisition of properties are remunerated with an acquisition fee of 0.3% of the investment value of each acquisition made. During the year 2018, EUR 55 thousand was charged to the Fund in relation to acquisition of Trachenbergring asset. There were no acquisitions of properties in 2017 and respectively no acquisition fee charged.

Performance Bonus Fee
The Investment Manager is also entitled to the receive a performance bonus fee in case the annual Return on Equity ("ROE") of the Fund exceeds 7% p.a., calculated as Compounded Annual Growth Rates ("CAGR") of the basis on the monthly weighted equity for the last three years. The Performance Bonus Fee will amount to 20% of the return achieved above this target. The Performance Bonus Fee is paid out 8 days following the annual general meeting of Shareholders. Neither in 2017 nor in 2018 has the Investment Manager been entitled to receive a performance fee.

Property Management Fee
The Investment Manager is entitled to a property management fee calculated as 0.5% and 1% of the monthly rental income of the real estates managed by the Investment Manager.

The following table provides the total amount of the transactions, which have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

’000 Euro	2018	2017
Northern Horizon Capital A/S group		
Management fees (Note 5)	(455)	(458)
Property management fees	(16)	(20)
Acquisition fees	(55)	-

Northern Horizon Capital A/S owns 6,591 ordinary shares of the Fund (2.7%).

Entities having control or significant influence over the Fund
The Shareholders owning more than 5% of the ordinary shares as of 31 December 2018:

	Number of shares	%
Danske Bank A/S, Danmark, Sverige Filial	133,366	54.8%
Danske Bank International S.A.	40,000	16.4%
Danske Capital, division of Danske Bank A/S	26,634	10.9%
Evli Bank Plc	16,640	6.8%

16. Related parties (continued)

Board of Directors interests in the Fund
As of 31 December 2018, the members of the Board of Directors held 3,659 ordinary shares of the Fund (1.5%).

17. Remuneration of the management and other payments

The Fund's management (Board of Directors) remuneration amounted to EUR 21 thousand in 2018 (2017: EUR 20 thousand). In 2018 and 2017, the management of the Fund did not receive any loans or guarantees; no other payments or property transfers were made or accrued.

18. Financial instruments

18a. Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amount and fair values of all of the Fund's financial instruments as of 31 December 2018 and 2017:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
'000 Euro	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	3,662	412	3,662	412
Cash and cash equivalents	2,584	1,185	2,584	1,185
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	21,197	33,352	20,475	35,266
Trade and other payables	142	197	142	197
Other current liabilities	3,011	1,228	3,011	1,228
Other non-current liabilities	232	162	232	162

Fair value hierarchy
Quantitative disclosures of the Fund's financial instruments in the fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 December 2018 and 2017:

Year ended 31 December 2018

'000 Euro	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	20,475	-	**20,475**

Year ended 31 December 2017

'000 Euro	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	35,266	-	**35,266**

The management assessed that cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and other liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

19. Financial instruments (continued)

19a. Fair values (continued)

- Trade and other receivables are evaluated by the Fund based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer, and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 December 2018, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.
- Fair values of the Fund's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are determined by using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method at prevailing interest rates.

19b. Interest rate risk

The following table sets out the carrying amount by maturity, of the Fund's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

Year ended 31 December 2018

'000 Euro	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Fixed rate							
Bank loan	(233)	(237)	(242)	(4,704)	-	-	(5,416)
Bank loan	(134)	(136)	(138)	(6,259)	-	-	(6,667)
Bank loan	-	(362)	(3,388)	-	-	-	(3,749)
Bank loan	(69)	(70)	(71)	(5,156)	-	-	(5,366)

Year ended 31 December 2017

'000 Euro	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Fixed rate							
Bank loan	(198)	(202)	(205)	(209)	(3,866)	-	(4,680)
Bank loan	(31)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(838)	-	(965)
Bank loan	(5,637)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,637)
Bank loan	(1,176)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,176)
Bank loan	(580)	(15,335)	-	-	-	-	(15,915)
Bank loan	(185)	(213)	(389)	(360)	(360)	(3,472)	(4,979)

Interest on financial instruments classified as fixed rate is fixed until the maturity of the instrument. The other financial instruments of the Fund that are not included in the above tables are non-interest bearing and are therefore not subject to interest rate risk.

19c. Credit risk

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Fund.

20. Subsequent events

On 1 March 2019, Sebastian Russ has joined Northern Horizon Group to take over the role as Fund Manager of BPT Hansa Lux SICAV-SIF and as Managing Director in Germany.

20. Subsequent events (continued)

There have been no other events subsequent to the 31 December 2018, which would require an adjustment of, or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

21. List of consolidated companies

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Company name	Registered office	Registration Number	Date of Acquisition	Activity	Ownership in %
BPT Hansa S.à r.l.	2, rue d'Alsace, L-1122 Luxembourg	B-120 957	13 November 2007	Financing company	100%
BPT GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRA 42461 B	10 November 2006	Asset holding company	100%
BPT GmbH	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRB 110698 B	10 November 2006	General partner	100%
BPT1 GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRA 41318 B	20 November 2007	Asset holding company	100%
BPT1 GmbH	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRB 113832 B	20 November 2007	General partner	100%
BPT2 GmbH & Co. KG	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRA 44328 B	28 July 2007	Asset holding company	100%
BPT Trachenbergring 93 GmbH	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRB 176661 B	15 November 2018	Asset holding company	100%
BPT 2 Verwaltungs-gesellschaft GmbH	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRB 126293 B	28 July 2007	General partner	100%
BPT3 GmbH & Co. Vermögensverwaltung KG	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRA 42479 B	4 June 2008	Asset holding company	100%
BPT3 GmbH	Französische Str. 13 D-10117 Berlin, Germany	HRB 116714 B	4 June 2008	General partner	100%