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PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS


Store Kongensgade 68, 1264 København K

Company reg. no. 28 66 07 07

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 August 2020.



Daniel Frey
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance EUR 146,940 means the amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.



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Management's report

The executive board has today presented the annual report of Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, 13 August 2020

Executive board

Arnaud Brément
Managing Director

Myriam Despas

Peter Westphal



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.



Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 13 August 2020

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10678



Company information

The company

Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Company reg. no. 28 66 07 07
Established: 1 July 2006
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
13th financial year

Executive board

Arnaud Brément, Managing Director
Myriam Despas
Peter Westphal

Auditors

Christensen Kjarulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Parent company

Covivio Hamburg Holding ApS



Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company consist of real estate property investment and rental properties in Germany.

Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement

Investment properties are measured at fair value. Investment properties are accounted for t.EUR 76.390 as of 31 December 2019. Fair values are measured individually for each property based on a number of assumptions including the budgeted cash flows and discount rate, according to accounting policies used. The discount rate is determined to reflect the current market required rate of return. In particular, determination of the discount rate is subject to uncertainty.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is t.EUR 1.318 against t.EUR 1.770 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are t.EUR 6.673 against t.EUR 7.551 last year. The results for 2019 are significantly affected by the value adjustment of investment property t.EUR 7.390. The value adjustment of investment property is mainly caused by a reduction in the discount rate. The management considers the results satisfactory.

The expected development

The Corona / COVID-19 presents challenges and risks for the company.

Corona / COVID-19 has or may have a significant impact on the number of customers, nationally or internationally, as a result of the recommendations and orders given by the political team. Given the major uncertainty Corona / COVID-19 has created and the uncertainty about the duration of the situation, it is currently not possible to make a reasonable assessment of the financial consequences of the Corona crisis. On the same basis, it is not possible to express a sufficiently secure expectation of revenue and profit before tax. So far, however, management believes that the company has the necessary liquidity and credit facilities to continue its operations.

Prior to the Corona / COVID-19, expectations were a result in line with 2019.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

EUR in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross profit	1.318	1.770
Value adjustment of investment property	7.390	8.005
Other operating costs	<u>-15</u>	<u>-4</u>
Operating profit	8.693	9.771
Other financial costs	<u>-786</u>	<u>-804</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	7.907	8.967
Tax on ordinary results	<u>-1.234</u>	<u>-1.416</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>6.673</u>	<u>7.551</u>
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	0	800
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>6.673</u>	<u>6.751</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>6.673</u>	<u>7.551</u>



Statement of financial position 31 December

EUR in thousands.

Assets		
Note	2019	2018
Non-current assets		
1 Investment property	76.390	69.000
Total property, plant, and equipment	76.390	69.000
Total non-current assets	76.390	69.000
Current assets		
Trade debtors	16	24
Amounts owed by group enterprises	0	379
Other debtors	94	99
Accrued income and deferred expenses	36	22
Total receivables	146	524
Total current assets	146	524
Total assets	76.536	69.524



Statement of financial position 31 December

EUR in thousands.

Equity and liabilities			
Note		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Equity			
2	Contributed capital	134	134
3	Results brought forward	36.043	29.370
4	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	800
	Total equity	<u>36.177</u>	<u>30.304</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	<u>6.998</u>	<u>5.748</u>
	Total provisions	<u>6.998</u>	<u>5.748</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
5	Mortgage debt	<u>32.486</u>	<u>32.846</u>
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>32.486</u>	<u>32.846</u>
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	378	196
	Prepayments received from customers	61	83
	Trade creditors	150	125
	Debt to group enterprises	191	5
	Corporate tax	43	194
	Other debts	<u>52</u>	<u>23</u>
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>875</u>	<u>626</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>33.361</u>	<u>33.472</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>76.536</u>	<u>69.524</u>
6 Mortgage and securities			
7 Contingencies			



Notes

EUR in thousands.

1. Investment property

The company's investment properties consist of 341 residential properties and 31 commercial properties with a total of 22.011 m² in the area of Hamburg, Germany. Investment properties are according to the description in the accounting policies used measured at fair value based on a return-based cash flow model.

The average capitalization rate amounts to 3,01% (2018: 3,93%)

The following significant assumptions are used to measure the fair value:

An indexation on market rent residential of 1,75%

Fluctuation on residential of 8,00%

A structural vacancy on residential of 0,44%

The investment properties are valued at an average value of 3.472 EUR/m²

An external assessor has assisted in assessing the investment properties at a total fair value of t.EUR 76.390 equivalent to 100% of the total fair value.

Compared to the previous financial year, the methods of measurement remain unchanged.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
2. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2019	134	134
	<u>134</u>	<u>134</u>
3. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2019	29.370	22.619
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	6.673	6.751
	<u>36.043</u>	<u>29.370</u>



Notes

EUR in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
4. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 January 2019	800	1.895
Distributed dividend	-800	-1.895
Dividend for the financial year	<u>0</u>	<u>800</u>
	0	800
5. Mortgage debt		
Mortgage debt, ING Bank	30.144	30.145
Mortgage debt, IFB Hamburg	2.823	3.018
Capitalized costs	<u>-103</u>	<u>-121</u>
	32.864	33.042
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-378</u>	<u>-196</u>
	32.486	32.846
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>30.217</u>	<u>30.842</u>

6. Mortgage and securities

As security for mortgage debt to IFB Hamburg, t.EUR 2.823, mortgage has been granted on building located at Luisenweg 22-28, representing a book value of t.EUR 11.200.

The company is liable for the total mortgage debt to ING Bank, t.EUR 147.000, incurred with the group companies Covivio Hamburg 2 ApS, Covivio Hamburg 3 ApS, Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS and Covivio Wohnen Service GmbH. As security for mortgage debt, t.EUR 147.000, mortgage has been granted on land and building representing a book value of t.EUR 76.390 at 31 December 2019.

IFB Hamburg has the preferential position regarding Luisenweg 22-28.



Notes

EUR in thousands.

7. Contingencies

Joint taxation

Covivio Dansk Holding ApS, company reg. no 30535723 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and, as from the financial year 2012, unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

As from 1 July 2012, the company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

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

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.



Accounting policies

The annual report for Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual report is presented in euro (EUR).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.



Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for sales, advertisement, administration, premises and loss on debtors.

Costs concerning investment properties comprise operation costs, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, charges and other costs. Costs concerning the heating accounts are recognised in the balance sheet as a balance among the lessees.

Value adjustment of investment property

Value adjustment of investment property comprises value adjustments of properties at fair value and gain or loss from disposal of properties.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

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

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



Accounting policies

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses). Actual Danish tax rate is 22 %. Actual German tax rate is 15,8 %.

The balance sheet

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investment property

At the first recognition, investment property is measured at cost, comprising the cost of the property and directly attached costs, if any.

Hereafter, investment are measured individually on the basis of a return-based cash flow model based on expected future net cash flow over a period of 10 years. The required rate of return is determined by an external assessor. Fair value measurement is made on the basis of estimated rental income and expected operating costs, including scheduled maintenance. Compared to the latest financial year, the methods of measurement used have not been changed.

Costs which add new or improved qualities to an investment property compared to its condition at the time of acquisition and which thereby improves the future return on the property are added to the cost as an improvement. Costs which do not add new or improved qualities to an investment property are recognised in the profit and loss account in the item "Costs concerning investment property".

Like other material fixed assets, except from land, investment property has a limited life financial life. The impairment taking place concurrently with the aging of the investment property is reflected in the current measuring of the investment property at fair value.

Value adjustments are recognised in the profit and loss account in the item "Value adjustments of property".



Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the annual general meeting (time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

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

According to the rules of joint taxation, Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

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

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

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

Liabilities

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Liabilities relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.



Accounting policies

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