



CHRISTENSEN  
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET  
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

CVR: 15 91 56 41

STORE KONGENSGADE 68  
1264 KØBENHAVN K

TLF: 33 30 15 15  
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK  
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

# Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS

Store Kongensgade 68, 1264 København K

Company reg. no. 29 77 74 03

## Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 June 2021.

Daniel Frey  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 %.



## Contents

---

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management commentary</b>	
Company information	5
Management commentary	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2020</b>	
Income statement	7
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13



## Management's report

---

Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Copenhagen, 29 June 2021

### Executive board

A black ink signature consisting of several horizontal strokes.

Arnaud Brément  
Managing Director

A black ink signature with a large, circular loop at the top.

Myriam Despas

A blue ink signature with a stylized, wavy pattern.

Mette-Lise Vraa



## **Independent auditor's report**

---

### **To the shareholders of Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report 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 can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



## **Independent auditor's report**

---

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements, including disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.



## **Independent auditor's report**

---

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 29 June 2021

### **Christensen Kjarulff**

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41



Iver Haugsted

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10678



## Company information

---

### **The company**

Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS  
Store Kongensgade 68  
1264 København K

Company reg. no. 29 77 74 03  
Established: 1 July 2006  
Domicile: Copenhagen  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
14th financial year

### **Executive board**

Arnaud Brément, Managing Director  
Myriam Despas  
Mette-Lise Vraa

### **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 investment property and rental properties in Germany.

### **Unusual circumstances**

The company has not been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in the same way as a large number of other companies. The financial position and the result in the financial year 2020 are not significantly affected by the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **Uncertainties about recognition or measurement**

Investment properties are measured at fair value. Investment properties are accounted for t.EUR 19.790 as of 31 December 2020. 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 totals t.EUR 207 against t.EUR -107 last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals t.EUR 1.726 against t.EUR 2.275 last year. The result for 2020 are significantly affected by the value adjustment of investment property t.EUR 2.063. The value adjustment of investment property is mainly caused by a reduction in the capitalization rate. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.





## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

---

EUR thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-107</b>
Value adjustment of investment property	2.063	2.940
Other operating costs	-28	-5
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.242</b>	<b>2.828</b>
Other financial costs	-126	-124
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>2.116</b>	<b>2.704</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-390	-429
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>1.726</b>	<b>2.275</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.726	2.275
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>1.726</b>	<b>2.275</b>



## Statement of financial position at 31 December

---

EUR thousand.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
1	Investment property	19.790	17.740
	Total property, plant, and equipment	19.790	17.740
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>19.790</b>	<b>17.740</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Trade receivables	15	10
	Other receivables	5	4
	Prepayments and accrued income	22	12
	Total receivables	42	26
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>19.832</b>	<b>17.766</b>



## Statement of financial position at 31 December

---

EUR thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	147	147
Retained earnings	10.521	8.795
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>10.668</b>	<b>8.942</b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	2.212	1.826
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>2.212</b>	<b>1.826</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
2 Mortgage loans	6.481	6.554
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	6.481	6.554
Current portion of long term payables	83	39
Prepayments received from customers	19	24
Trade payables	52	56
Payables to group enterprises	313	255
Income tax payable	0	62
Other payables	4	8
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	471	444
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>6.952</b>	<b>6.998</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>19.832</b>	<b>17.766</b>

3 Charges and security

4 Contingencies



## Statement of changes in equity

---

EUR thousand.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividend for the financial year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2019	147	6.520	1.050	7.717
Distributed dividend	0	0	-1.050	-1.050
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>2.275</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2.275</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	147	8.795	0	8.942
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>1.726</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.726</u>
	<u>147</u>	<u>10.521</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10.668</u>



## Notes

---

EUR thousand.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>1. Investment property</b>		
Cost 1 January 2020	8.009	8.009
Disposals during the year	<u>-13</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>7.996</u></b>	<b><u>8.009</u></b>
Fair value adjustment 1 January 2020	9.731	6.791
Adjust of the year to fair value	<u>2.063</u>	<u>2.940</u>
<b>Fair value adjustment 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>11.794</u></b>	<b><u>9.731</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>19.790</u></b>	<b><u>17.740</u></b>

The company's investment properties consist of 91 residential properties and 6 commercial properties with a total of 6.101 m<sup>2</sup> 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 2,87% (2019: 3,14%)

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

An indexation on market rent residential of 1,75%

A fluctuation on residential of 6,00%

A structural vacancy on residential of 0,00%

The investment properties are valued at an average of 3.252 EUR/m<sup>2</sup>.

An external assessor has assisted in assessing the investment properties at a total fair value of t.EUR 19.790 equivalent to 100% of the total fair value.

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



## Notes

---

EUR thousand.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
<b>2. Mortgage loans</b>		
Total mortgage loans	6.564	6.593
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-83</u>	<u>-39</u>
	<b><u>6.481</u></b>	<b><u>6.554</u></b>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>6.307</u>

### 3. Charges and security

The company is liable for the total mortgage debt to ING Bank, t.EUR 146.081, incurred with the group companies Covivio Hamburg 1 ApS, Covivio Hamburg 2 ApS, Covivio Hamburg 3 ApS and Covivio Wohnen Service GmbH. As security for mortgage debts, t.EUR 146.081, mortgage has been granted on investment properties representing a book value of t.EUR 19.790 at 31 December 2020.

### 4. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

With Covivio Dansk Holding ApS, company reg. no 30535723 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.



## Accounting policies

---

The annual report for Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from the previous year, and the annual report is presented in euro (EUR).

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### **Foreign currency translation**

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.



## **Accounting policies**

---

### Income statement

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the lease income concerning investment properties, costs concerning investment properties, other operating income, and external costs.

Lease income comprises income from the lease of property and from overhead costs collected and is recognised in the income statement for the period relating to the lease payment. Income from the heating account is recognised in the statement of financial position as a balance with lessees.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, administration, premises and loss on receivables.

Costs concerning investment properties comprise operating costs, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, charges, and other costs. Costs concerning the heating accounts are recognised in the statement of financial position as a balance with lessees.

#### **Value adjustment of investment property**

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

#### **Other operating costs**

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

#### **Tax on net profit or loss for the year**

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.





## Accounting policies

---

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional 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 %.

### Statement of financial position

#### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

#### **Investment property**

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

Hereafter, investments are measured individually on the basis of a return-based cash flow model based on expected future net cash flows 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 lease income and expected operating costs, including scheduled maintenance. Compared to the previous financial year, the method of measurement remains unchanged.

Costs adding new or improved qualities to an investment property compared to its condition at the time of acquisition, thereby improving 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 income statement under the item "Costs concerning investment property".

Like other property, plant, and equipment except for land, investment property has a limited economic life. The impairment taking place concurrently with the ageing of the investment property is reflected in the continuing measurement of the investment property at fair value.



## **Accounting policies**

---

Value adjustments are recognised in the income statement under the item "Value adjustments of property".

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### **Prepayments and accrued income**

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Covivio Hamburg 4 ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.



## **Accounting policies**

---

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, 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. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.