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# CC Copenhagen Residential A/S

c/o Casa Finans A/S  
Havnen 5, 8700 Horsens

CVR no. 35 80 21 42

## Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 31 March 2020

Chairman:

.....  
Juha Salokoski



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## Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December	7
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10



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## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of CC Copenhagen Residential A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Horsens, 31 March 2020  
Executive Board:



Michael Mortensen  
CEO

Board of Directors:

.....  
Torsten Bjerregaard  
Chairman

.....  
Juha Salokoski

.....  
Mika Matikainen



Michael Mortensen



## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of CC Copenhagen Residential A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CC Copenhagen Residential A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 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 (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the 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.



## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Copenhagen, 31 March 2020  
ERNST & YOUNG  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Henrik Reedtz  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne24830

Kaare K. Lendorf  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne33819



## Management's review

### Company details

Name	CC Copenhagen Residential A/S
Address, Postal code, City	c/o Casa Finans A/S Havnen 5, 8700 Horsens
CVR no.	35 80 21 42
Established	13 March 2014
Registered office	Horsens
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Torsten Bjerregaard, Chairman Juha Salokoski Mika Matikainen Michael Mortensen
Executive Board	Michael Mortensen, CEO
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark



## Management's review

### Business review

The company's object is acquire, develop and sell building plots no. 2, 3 and 5 at Sundmolen, 2100 København Ø.

### Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

The financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

### Financial review

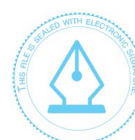
The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 132,749 thousand against a profit of DKK 5,344 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 280,933 thousand.

### Events after the balance sheet date

In the beginning of 2020 the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) has had significant impact on the world economic. The COVID-19 outbreak can potentially impact future cash-flows and property valuations for real estate companies. The company's realised the operations as planned in Q1 2020.

Sale of the rest of the apartments could also be impacted of the COVID-19 outbreak. However, it is expected that the sales will continue as planned and not be significant affected of the outbreak.

No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date that materially affect the company's financial position.





Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	Gross profit	171,125	7,199
	Financial expenses	-934	-347
	Profit before tax	170,191	6,852
2	Tax for the year	-37,442	-1,508
	Profit for the year	<u>132,749</u>	<u>5,344</u>
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	<u>132,749</u>	<u>5,344</u>



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Property under construction	0	362,895
	Property for resale	42,373	30,198
		<u>42,373</u>	<u>393,093</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	800	19
	Other receivables	0	3,890
		<u>800</u>	<u>3,909</u>
	Cash	262,983	8,650
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>306,156</u>	<u>405,652</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>306,156</u>	<u>405,652</u>
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	Equity		
3	Share capital	85,000	85,000
	Retained earnings	195,933	63,184
	Total equity	<u>280,933</u>	<u>148,184</u>
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	0	801
	Total provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>801</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	0	158,358
	Prepayments received from customers	0	11,218
	Trade payables	3,021	86,029
	Corporation tax payable	19,049	1,062
	Other payables	3,153	0
		<u>25,223</u>	<u>256,667</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>25,223</u>	<u>256,667</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u>306,156</u>	<u>405,652</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 5 Related parties



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	85,000	57,840	142,840
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	5,344	5,344
Equity at 1 January 2019	85,000	63,184	148,184
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	132,749	132,749
Equity at 31 December 2019	85,000	195,933	280,933



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of CC Copenhagen Residential A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

## Basis of recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

## Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

## Income statement

## Revenue

Revenue from the sale of properties is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the properties sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefit relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

## Gross profit

The items revenue, expenses, property and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Property expenses

Property expenses comprise costs related to building projects recognised proportionate to sales.

## Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, etc.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

## Financial expenses

Financial expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

## Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

## Balance sheet

## Inventories

Property under construction and property for resale are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, property under construction and property for resale are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of property under construction and property for resale is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of property under construction and property for resale comprises the cost of building projects, land and construction.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

##### Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2019	2018
2 Tax for the year		
Current Tax for the year	38,243	1,062
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-801	446
	<u>37,442</u>	<u>1,508</u>

### 3 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 5 years:

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Opening balance	85,000	85,000	85,000	39,500	5,500
Capital increase	0	0	0	45,500	34,000
	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>39,500</u>

### 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

#### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

### 5 Related parties

#### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
CapMan Nordic Real Estate FCP-SIF	Luxembourg	1, Rue Hildegard von Bingen, L-1282 Luxembourg

