

caring

working

living

REIT-financing – Cofinimmo – Case-study

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About Cofinimmo



Leading Belgian listed REIT invested in **healthcare** (77%), **offices** (15%) & **distribution networks** (8%)



Consolidated **portfolio**
fair value: **6.0 billion EUR**



Leading listed **healthcare property** investor, with pan-European combined presence in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom



REIT status in Belgium (SIR/GVV), France (SIIC), Spain (SOCIMI)



Internal real estate management platform: **Approx. 150 employees**



Total **market capitalisation**:
2.1 billion EUR (as at 20.02.2025)



REIT-regime

1. What is a REIT
2. History
3. Legal framework
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What is a REIT

DEFINITION

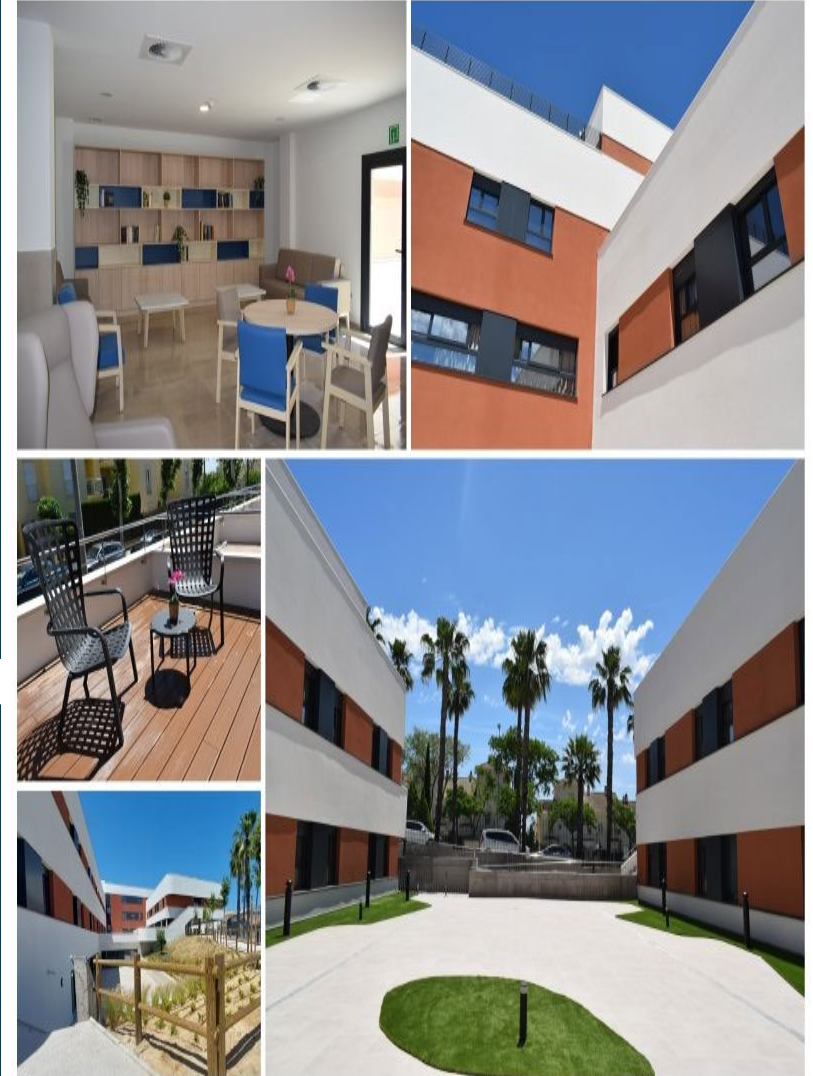
A **Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)** is a company that

- a) owns, operates and finances income-producing real estate
- b) across a range of property sectors such as offices, logistics, retail, healthcare and residential

Two types: (1) public REITs and (2) private REITs, but many are public REITs

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF A PUBLIC REIT

= To democratise real estate investment by allowing individual investors to invest in large-scale, diversified real estate portfolios by way of buying shares in these REITs



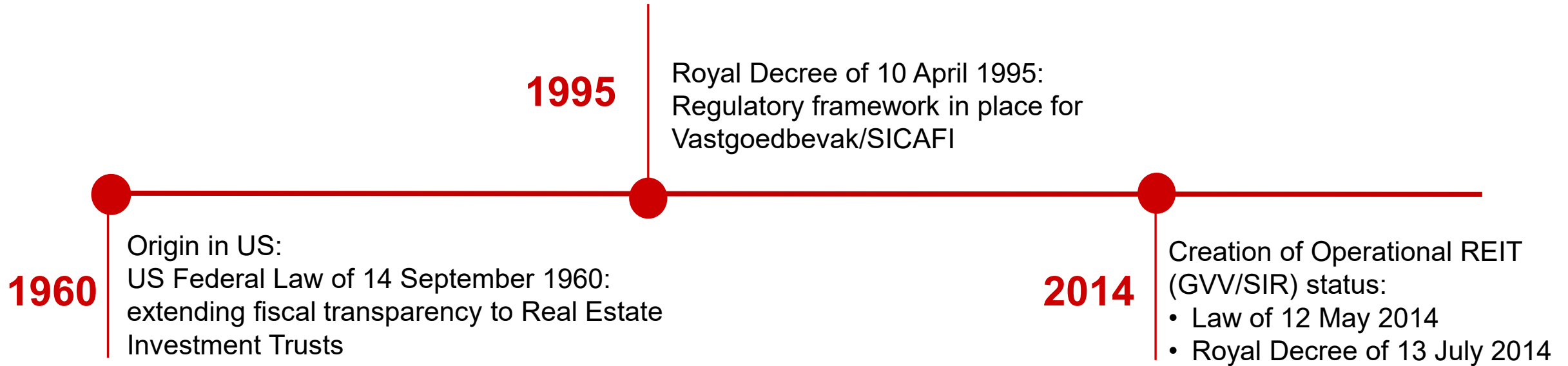
What is a REIT

ATTRACTIVE FOR INVESTORS

- **Access to a diversified real estate portfolio**
 - REITs often own different types of real estate
- **Access to a steady income**
 - REITs have the obligation to pay a certain minimum amount of dividends to their shareholders every year
- **Liquidity**
 - The shares can be bought and sold on stock exchanges
- **Access to professional management**
 - The real estate is managed by professionals (the REIT has specialised teams)
- **Transparency and regulation**
 - REITs are subject to regulatory oversight and as a listed entity they are obliged to disclose their financial performance



History



- Concept first introduced in the US in 1960
- Belgium one of the first countries to introduce the REIT-regime in Europe (in 1995)
- Current legal basis: the Law of 12 May 2014 regarding REITs and its implementing Royal Decree of 13 July 2014

Legal framework of the Belgian REIT

AIM OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

⇒ Promote a fair, efficient and stable real estate investment market, which is protective of the interests of the investors

At least 30% of the shares must be trading on a Belgian-regulated market (Euronext Brussels)

Principal activity is active management of real estate

Maximum debt-to-assets ratio of 65%

Quarterly valuation of the assets by an independent expert

Obligation to pay out at least 80% of its net result

A maximum of 20% of its total assets can be invested in 1 single “real estate complex” (risk diversification)

Low corporate income tax

Specific rules regarding internal control structures

Examples in Europe



Sources of financing

1. Overview
2. Cofinimmo Sustainable Finance Framework
3. Rights issue
4. ABB
5. Contribution of assets
6. Optional dividend
7. Bank financing
8. Bonds
9. Commercial paper
10. Sale of rental receivables



Overview

Types: equity, debt and other

1. Equity

1. Rights issue
2. ABB
3. Contribution of assets
4. Optional dividend

2. Debt

1. Bank financing
2. Bonds
3. Commercial paper

3. Other

1. Sale of rental receivables



Cofinimmo Sustainable Finance Framework May 2020

- Framework developed to **attract funding for assets and activities** that contribute to **Cofinimmo's sustainability strategy**
- Outlines what the funds should be used for (e.g. type of building) in accordance with criteria set out in the **Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles** and **Green Loan Principles**
- Cofinimmo has 2.6 billion EUR in sustainable financing
- [Cofinimmo - Sustainable Finance Framework](#)

- **Offering of new shares to existing shareholders** (secondary public offering (SPO)) (standard capital increase)
- Legal framework
 - Code of Companies and Associations of 28 May 2019
 - Prospectus Regulation (EU 2017/1129)
 - Law on Public take-over Bids of 1 April 2007
 - Law regarding supervision on the financial sector and financial services of 2 August 2002
 - Law on REITs of 12 May 2014

- **Key steps**

- Board decision

- Approval to launch the capital increase
 - Approval on the amount
 - Approval on the subscription price (always at a discount to the current stock-price)

- Opening of offer period

- Minimum 15 calendar days (non-REITs) and minimum 3 business days (REITs) (legal requirement)
 - Existing shareholders have possibility to subscribe pro rata their shareholding (preference right)

- End of initial offer period – second offer period

- If not all existing shareholders have exercised their preference right, the other shareholders/new investors can subscribe during a second offer period to the not yet subscribed offers

- End of second offer period – approval of shareholders meeting

- Majority 75%
 - Company may revoke transaction if a certain minimum amount has not been subscribed to

Rights issue

- Short prospectus required (**summary document** – 11 pages) (new EU Listing Act – since 4 December 2024) provided
 - over 12 months, the total amount of offer of securities are < 30% of the capital, or
 - the company has been listed for 18 months
- **FSMA** (Financial Services and Markets Authority)
 - No approval summary document (only filing with the FSMA) (since new EU Listing Act)
 - Approval corporate documentation and press-releases
- **Market abuse** rules (MAR)
 - A rights issue will constitute inside information at some point in the process
 - Specific rules apply
 - Prohibition to trade in the shares/to do equity transactions when in possession of inside information

Accelerated book-building (ABB)

- **Offering of securities in a very short period of time**
 - Preparation: a few weeks
 - Offering open for a few hours
- **Legal framework** (see rights issue)
- **Offering to qualified investors only (never to retail)**
- **Preference right for existing shareholders is always disapplied**
- **Formalities**
 - No approval from shareholder meeting, board approval only (within authorised capital)
 - No prospectus (over 12 months, the total amount of offer of securities are < 30% of the capital)
- **Cumulative amount of capital increases carried out through ABB over a period of 12 months cannot exceed 10% of the amount of the capital (REIT-specific)**

Accelerated book-building (ABB)

- **The subscription price is at a discount**
 - Smaller discounts than for rights issues
- **FSMA**
 - Approval corporate documentation and press-releases
- **Market abuse rules** (see rights issue)

Zoom on the authorised capital

- **Authorised capital** = the maximum amount of capital that a company can issue, pursuant to its articles of association, without needing approval from the shareholders
- **Maximum of 5 years**
- **Legal maximum amount**
 - 100% of the capital
- **Proxy advisers' guidelines are much stricter** (see next slide)
- **Cofinimmo:**
 - 50%: capital increases in cash with preference right (rights issue)
 - 20%: capital increase through optional dividend
 - 10%: capital increase through contribution in kind and capital increase in cash with cancellation of preference right (ABB)
 - 5 years

ISS – Continental Europe Proxy Voting Guidelines

- “Vote for issuance authorities **with pre-emptive rights** to a maximum of **50%** over currently issued capital [...]”
- “Vote for issuance authorities **without pre-emptive rights** to a maximum of **10%** (or a lower limit if local market best practice recommendations provide) of currently issued capital [...]”

Glass Lewis – Continental Europe Guidelines

- “In our view, any general authorisation to issue shares and/or convertible securities **with pre-emptive rights** should not exceed **100%** of a company's total share capital...
- ... and any general authorisation to issue shares and/or convertible securities **without pre-emptive rights** should not exceed **20%** of the company's total share capital.”

Contribution of assets

- A technique to **increase the equity** whereby the **acquisition of assets** is paid **with shares** of the REIT instead of with cash
- Usually done within the **authorised capital**, so no shareholder approval required
- **FSMA-approval** required
- Subscription price cannot be lower than the lower of (specifically for REITs):
 - (1) the net asset value per share not older than 4 months prior to the contribution, and
 - (2) the average share-price over 30 calendar days prior to the contribution

Optional dividend

- A technique to **increase the equity**
- Option for shareholder to receive their **dividend in shares** instead of in cash
- Contribution of the dividend to the capital (contribution in kind)
- Usually done within the **authorised capital**, so no shareholder approval required
- **FSMA-approval** required

Bank financing

- Types:
 - **Bi-lateral** loans (one credit institution)
 - **Syndicated** loans (a pool of credit institutions - often LMA-type because international lenders)
- Usually **bullet-loans** (to have a stable cash-position at all times; refinancing at maturity)
- **Unsecured** (international investors require a “free asset-base”)

Bonds

- A **debt-instrument** that allows a company to **raise money** by borrowing from investors
- Reimbursement at a **maturity date** and **periodic interest payments**
- Bonds are financial instruments that are **traded**
- Summary document, FSMA and market abuse rules (see rights issue)
- **No shareholder approval**
- **Unsecured**

Commercial paper

- Is a **short-term** debt instrument
- Maturity:
 - Usually a few months
 - Maximum 1 year
- Generally **rolled-over**
- Secured by “**back-up lines**”

Sale of rental receivables

- A way to obtain **cash through the sale of (part of) rent receivables** to a credit institution
- (Part of) the rent will be paid to the credit institutions but the landlord remains liable under the lease (e.g. for maintenance) => sale of 85% of the rent only (15% for maintenance expenses)
- Only possible when tenants are **institutional investors or public entities**
- Down-side: the credit institutions do not allow the asset to be sold as they want the initial landlord to stay on the hook for the maintenance (asset is illiquid)

Any questions?



A photograph of a modern, multi-story building with a white facade and large windows. The building has a prominent glass corner on the left side. In the foreground, there is a large, leafy green tree. A white car is parked on the street in front of the building. Several people are walking on the sidewalk. The text "THANK YOU" is overlaid in the center of the image in a large, blue, sans-serif font. Two thin blue lines are also present: one starting from the top of the 'T' and pointing towards the top right, and another starting from the bottom of the 'Y' and pointing towards the bottom left.

THANK YOU