

Xior Copenhagen South ApS
Kristen Bernikows gade 4, 1., 1105 København K

Annual report

2024

Company reg. no. 39 07 66 91

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 May 2025.

Christian Gustaaf Teunissen
Chairman of the meeting

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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 DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Xior Copenhagen South ApS for the financial year 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 22 May 2025

Executive board

Kristina Olsen

Alexander Juel Rosentorn

Christian Gustaaf Teunissen

Frederik Evariste A. Snauwaert

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Xior Copenhagen South ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Xior Copenhagen South ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 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 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 these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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 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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 22 May 2025

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Leif Tomasson
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne25346

Abdallah Mohamed Said Sheikh Farah
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne51604

Company information

The company

Xior Copenhagen South ApS
Kristen Bernikows gade 4, 1.
1105 København K

Company reg. no. 39 07 66 91

Financial year: 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
7th financial year

Executive board

Kristina Olsen
Alexander Juel Rosentorn
Christian Gustaaf Teunissen
Frederik Evariste A. Snauwaert

Auditors

Martinsen
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Øster Allé 42
2100 København Ø

Parent company

XIOR Student Housing NV

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

The principal activity is to own, develop, buy and sell real estate.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals TDKK 29.603 against TDKK 24.570 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 17.957 against TDKK 18.658 last year.

Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Xior Copenhagen South 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 last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

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 is 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.

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

Revenue

Lease income comprises income from the lease of property and is recognised in the income statement for the period relating to the lease payment. Income from the heating account is recognised under costs concerning investments properties.

Other operating income

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Costs concerning investment properties comprise operating costs, repair and maintenance costs, heating income and cost, taxes, charges, and other costs.

Value adjustment of investment property

Value adjustment of investment property comprises value adjustments of properties at fair value.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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, and debt and transactions in foreign currency.

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.

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).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

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.

Investment properties

At the initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost, comprising the cost price of the property and any directly related costs.

Investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value, corresponding to the amount for which the individual property is estimated to be able to sell for on the balance sheet date to an independent buyer. The fair value is calculated using the discounted cash flow (DCF) model as the calculated net present value of expected cash flows from the individual properties.

The determination of the expected cash flows is based on the budgeted cash flows for the individual property for the following 10 years, including rental and price increases, as well as a calculated terminal value that expresses the value of normalized cash flows the property is expected to generate beyond the budget period. The calculated cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount factor which is assessed to reflect the market's current required return for similar properties. Compared to the latest financial year, the methods of measurement used have not been changed.

Accounting policies

Subsequent investment properties are measured separately at an estimated fair value corresponding to the amount each property is estimated to fetch on the balance sheet date from an independent buyer. The company uses a valuation expert for calculating the fair value of the properties. The valuation model applied is unchanged in relation to the previous financial year.

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 recognized 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. Therefore, no systematic depreciations are made over the useful life of the investment property.

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Accounting policies

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Xior Copenhagen South 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.

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 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.

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenue	29.603	24.570
Other operating income	78	0
Other external expenses	-5.600	-5.227
Costs concerning investment property	-8.541	-5.429
Value adjustment of investment property	11.246	13.258
Gross profit	26.786	27.172
Depreciation and writedown relating to fixed assets	-95	-95
Profit before net financials	26.691	27.077
3 Other financial income	274	201
4 Other financial expenses	-3.938	-2.940
Pre-tax net profit or loss	23.027	24.338
5 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-5.070	-5.680
Net profit or loss for the year	17.957	18.658
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	17.957	18.658
Total allocations and transfers	17.957	18.658

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
6 Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	286	381
Total intangible assets	<u>286</u>	<u>381</u>
7 Investment properties	573.300	561.170
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>573.300</u>	<u>561.170</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>573.586</u>	<u>561.551</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and trade goods	41	41
Total inventories	<u>41</u>	<u>41</u>
Receivables from group enterprises	34.881	27.094
Other receivables	6.370	2.946
Prepayments	458	178
Total receivables	<u>41.709</u>	<u>30.218</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	74	50
Total current assets	<u>41.824</u>	<u>30.309</u>
Total assets	<u>615.410</u>	<u>591.860</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities		2024	2023
<u>Note</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity			
Contributed capital		51	51
Retained earnings		202.763	184.806
Total equity		202.814	184.857
Provisions			
8 Provisions for deferred tax		36.043	33.320
Total provisions		36.043	33.320
Liabilities other than provisions			
9 Mortgage loans		363.000	363.000
10 Prepayments received from customers		8.461	3.771
Total long term liabilities other than provisions		371.461	366.771
Trade payables		181	265
Payables to subsidiaries		86	0
Corporate tax		2.347	0
Other payables		2.478	6.647
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		5.092	6.912
Total liabilities other than provisions		376.553	373.683
Total equity and liabilities		615.410	591.860
11 Disclosures on fair value			
12 Contingencies			
13 Related parties			

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2024	51	184.806	184.857
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>17.957</u>	<u>17.957</u>
	<u>51</u>	<u>202.763</u>	<u>202.814</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1. Sales costs		
Travelling costs	3	1
Advertisements	151	40
Ascertained losses on trade debtors	28	8
	<u>182</u>	<u>49</u>
2. Staff costs		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
3. Other financial income		
Financial income, group enterprises	274	168
Exchange differences	0	33
	<u>274</u>	<u>201</u>
4. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	2	0
Other financial costs	3.936	2.940
	<u>3.938</u>	<u>2.940</u>
5. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	2.347	0
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	2.723	5.385
Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	295
	<u>5.070</u>	<u>5.680</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
6. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights		
Cost 1 January 2024	476	476
Cost 31 December 2024	476	476
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2024	-95	0
Amortisation for the year	-95	-95
Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2024	-190	-95
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	286	381

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
7. Investment properties		
Cost 1 January 2024	422.323	422.191
Additions during the year	<u>884</u>	<u>132</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>423.207</u>	<u>422.323</u>
Fair value adjustment 1 January 2024	138.847	125.589
Adjust of the year to fair value	<u>11.246</u>	<u>13.258</u>
Fair value adjustment 31 December 2024	<u>150.093</u>	<u>138.847</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>573.300</u>	<u>561.170</u>

The company's investment properties comprise of one student housing, situated on the island of Amager, in the Copenhagen South district. The Building has associated facilities such as parking space. The total area is 10,382 square meters.

Investment properties are, as per the description of the accounting policies applied, measured at fair value (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The DCF model calculates the present value of expected cash flows from the individual properties.

In determining the expected cash flows, the starting point is the budgeted cash flows for each individual property for the next 10 years, which includes rental and price increases. Additionally, a calculated terminal value is included, representing the value of the normalized cash flows that the property is expected to generate beyond the budget period. These calculated cash flows are then discounted to their present value using a discount rate that is considered to reflect the market's current required rates of return for similar properties, considering expected inflation.

As per the description of the accounting policies applied, the investment property is measured at fair value (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) and, in accordance with the valuation report conducted by the valuation firm CBRE, measured at fair value as of 31 December 2024. The fair value of the property as a student housing property is reported as TDKK 573.300, as per the valuation report. This valuation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, using a discount rate of 4,31 percent, which includes consideration for inflation.

The significant assumptions in the valuation report for the determined fair value are as follows:

	<u>31/12 2024</u>
Budget period (years)	10
Growth in rental income during the budget period for Student accommodations in the area.	2%
Discount rate student accommodations	4,31%
Discount rate, car park	6,50%

Notes

DKK thousand.

7. Investment properties (continued)

Occupancy rate - student accommodation	98%
Rent pr bed/month - student accommodations (DKK)	7.392
Cost pr bed/month - student accommodations (DKK)	1.552

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
8. Provisions for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2024	33.325	60.960
Deferred tax of the results for the year	2.718	-27.640
	<u>36.043</u>	<u>33.320</u>

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
9. Mortgage loans		
Total mortgage loans	<u>363.000</u>	<u>363.000</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>363.000</u>	<u>363.000</u>
10. Prepayments received from customers		
Total prepayments received from customers	<u>8.461</u>	<u>3.771</u>

11. Disclosures on fair value

	<u>Investment property</u>
Fair value at 31 December 2024	<u>573.300</u>
Unrealised change in fair value of the year recognised in the statement of financial activity	<u>11.246</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

12. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	97
Total contingent liabilities	97

In addition to finance leases, the company has entered into operational leases with an average monthly lease payment of TDKK 17. The leases have 6 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total TDKK 97

Mortgages and collateral

Land & Buildings have been pledged as security for mortgage banks with a total value of 573.300 TDKK. The Mortgages totaling TDKK 363.000

Joint taxation

With Xior Student Operations Nordic ApS, company reg. no 36934085 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.

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.

13. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated annual accounts of XIOR Student Housing NV, Frankrijklei 64-68, 2000 Antwerpen