

Annual report for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025

Ejendomsselskabet Sydmarken 5 A/S

c/o CBRE A/S, Property Management, Rued Langgaards Vej 8, 5., 2300 København S

CVR no. 19 67 15 77

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 29
April 2026

Katrine Kofoed Hansen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Ejendomsselskabet Sydmarken 5 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 29 April 2026

Executive board

Nadia Wenner
Director

Supervisory board

Katrine Kofoed Hansen
chair

Morten Wordenskjold Hansen

Simon Adrien Joseph Fourier

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Ejendomsselskabet Sydmarken 5 A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Ejendomsselskabet Sydmarken 5 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes ('the financial statements').

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 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 requirements. 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 the 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 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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

Hellerup, 29 April 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Henrik Ødegaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne31489

Company details

The company

Ejendomsselskabet Sydmarken 5 A/S
c/o CBRE A/S, Property Management, Rued Langgaards Vej 8, 5.
2300 København S

CVR no.: 19 67 15 77

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2025

Incorporated: 31 October 1996

Financial year: 30th financial year

Domicile: Copenhagen S

Supervisory board

Katrine Kofoed Hansen, chair
Morten Wordenskjold Hansen
Simon Adrien Joseph Fourier

Executive board

Nadia Wenner, director

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Accounting policies

The annual report of Ejendomsselskabet Sydmarken 5 A/S for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2025 is presented in DKK.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

Net revenue consist of rental income from investment properties, which is recognised on a straight-line basis during the rental period.

Revenue is measured excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Costs regarding investment properties

Costs regarding investment properties primarily comprises property expenses.

Accounting policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Investment properties

Investment properties comprises investments in land and buildings for purposes of gaining a return on the invested capital in the form of regular operating income and/or capital gains on resale.

On acquisition, investment properties is measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, including purchase costs.

On subsequent recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods based on management's expectations for future cash flows, return requirements etc.

Accounting policies

The fair value of investment properties is calculated based on RICS Valuation Global Standards and the RICS valuation - professional standards (the "Red Book"), in which the expected future cashflow on the individual investment properties along with a yield requirement, are the basis for the fair value. The calculations are based on the budget of the individual investment property. In the budget, expected development on tenants, vacancies, property costs, maintenance and administration etc, are taken into consideration. The budgetted cashflow is divided by the estimated yield requirement, by which the fair value of the investment property is calculated.

The calculated value is then adjusted for non-operating assets, e.g. cash, deposits etc. if they are not recognised separately in the balance sheet.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material. The assumptions applied are disclosed in the notes.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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 is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt is thus measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the outstanding debt. For bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the time of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the value adjustment of the loan at the time of borrowing.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
Revenue		31,968,380	32,132,973
Costs regarding investment properties		-7,662,551	-8,257,893
Other external expenses		-1,826,010	-3,361,804
Gross profit/loss		22,479,819	20,513,276
Value adjustments of assets held for investment	4	1,184,305	-6,040,005
Profit/loss before net financials		23,664,124	14,473,271
Financial income		12,843	65,861
Financial costs	5	-3,741,464	-3,631,447
Profit/loss before tax		19,935,503	10,907,685
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-4,408,214	-2,404,092
Profit/loss for the year		15,527,289	8,503,593
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		15,527,289	8,503,593
		15,527,289	8,503,593

Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
Assets			
Investment properties	7	<u>390,500,000</u>	<u>384,750,000</u>
Tangible assets		<u>390,500,000</u>	<u>384,750,000</u>
Deposits	8	<u>60,600</u>	<u>60,600</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>60,600</u>	<u>60,600</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>390,560,600</u>	<u>384,810,600</u>
Trade receivables		1,181,158	954,727
Other receivables		499,537	0
Prepayments		<u>13,953</u>	<u>10,255</u>
Receivables		<u>1,694,648</u>	<u>964,982</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>8,004,289</u>	<u>11,333,907</u>
Total current assets		<u>9,698,937</u>	<u>12,298,889</u>
Total assets		<u>400,259,537</u>	<u>397,109,489</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		1,501,000	1,501,000
Retained earnings		127,297,824	111,770,535
Equity		128,798,824	113,271,535
Provision for deferred tax		63,609,393	61,092,585
Total provisions		63,609,393	61,092,585
Mortgage loans		135,787,157	135,466,170
Payables to group entities		55,712,057	70,485,635
Deposits		10,148,475	10,245,046
Total non-current liabilities	9	201,647,689	216,196,851
Trade payables		3,588,002	3,398,648
Payables to group entities		165,465	228,373
Corporation tax		1,537,406	1,445,670
Other payables		912,758	1,475,827
Total current liabilities		6,203,631	6,548,518
Total liabilities		207,851,320	222,745,369
Total equity and liabilities		400,259,537	397,109,489
Main activity	1		
Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement	2		
Staff costs	3		
Rent and lease obligations	10		
Mortgages and collateral	11		
Related parties	12		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2025	1,501,000	111,770,535	113,271,535
Net profit/loss for the year	0	15,527,289	15,527,289
Equity at 31 December 2025	<u>1,501,000</u>	<u>127,297,824</u>	<u>128,798,824</u>

Notes

1 Main activity

The company's purpose is to conduct trade, industry and investment business, as well as ownership and rental of commercial properties.

2 Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement

The company's activity comprises investment in properties through which the company expects to make profit through rental and value increases on the investment property.

In order to being able to recognise the fair value of the investment property, the company has to apply fair value as basis for measurement of the property value, which means that the management needs to assess the fair value of the investment property on an annually basis.

Management are aware that the fair value measurement are subject to a certain degree of uncertainty and that both positive and negative changes can occur in the fair value.

The fair value of the property as at December 31, 2025 has been determined in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveys ("RICS") whereby the net market value has been used.

For further information please refer to note 7.

	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
3 Staff costs		
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
4 Value adjustments of assets held for investment		
Fair value adjustments of investment properties	<u>1,184,305</u>	<u>-6,040,005</u>
Value adjustments of investment properties	<u>1,184,305</u>	<u>-6,040,005</u>
	<u>1,184,305</u>	<u>-6,040,005</u>

Notes

	2025 <u>DKK</u>	2024 <u>DKK</u>
5 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group entities	2,188,209	2,614,537
Other financial costs	1,546,366	1,015,269
Exchange loss	6,889	1,641
	<u>3,741,464</u>	<u>3,631,447</u>
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	1,891,406	1,649,670
Deferred tax for the year	2,516,808	754,422
	<u>4,408,214</u>	<u>2,404,092</u>
7 Assets measured at fair value		<u>Investment properties</u>
Cost at 1 January 2025		305,117,567
Additions for the year		<u>4,565,695</u>
Cost at 31 December 2025		<u>309,683,262</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2025		79,632,433
Revaluations for the year		<u>1,184,305</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2025		<u>80,816,738</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025		<u>390,500,000</u>

Disclosure of the assumptions underlying fair value calculations of assets and liabilities

Investment properties are measured at fair value through the Income Statement according to The Danish Financial Statements Act § 38. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods. The fair value of the property as at December 31, 2025 has been determined in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveys ("RICS") whereby the net market value has been used.

Notes

7 Assets measured at fair value (continued)

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management and available at the balance sheet date. Assumptions are inherently uncertain and unpredictable, thus leaving a degree of uncertainty in the fair value.

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Total square meters are 32,755. Rent for vacancies has been determined at 0%.

A yield requirement average of 5.97% (2024: 5.81%) has been applied.

The property is located in Søborg.

Sensitivity in determination of fair value of investment properties

Changes in estimated required rate of return for investment properties will affect the value of investment properties recognised in the balance sheet as well as value adjustments carried in the income statement.

	-0.50%	Base	0.50 %
Changes in average required rate of return	DKK	DKK	DKK
Rate of return	5.47	5.97	6.47
Fair value	426,194,698	390,500,000	360,322,256
Change in fair value	35,694,698	0	-30,177,744

Notes

8 Fixed asset investments

	<u>Deposits</u>
Cost at 1 January 2025	<u>60,600</u>
Cost at 31 December 2025	<u>60,600</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	<u><u>60,600</u></u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	DKK	DKK
9 Long term debt		
Mortgage loans		
After 5 years	<u>135,787,157</u>	<u>135,466,170</u>
Non-current portion	<u>135,787,157</u>	<u>135,466,170</u>
Within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>135,787,157</u></u>	<u><u>135,466,170</u></u>
Payables to group entities		
After 5 years	<u>55,712,057</u>	<u>70,485,635</u>
Non-current portion	<u>55,712,057</u>	<u>70,485,635</u>
Other short-term debt to subsidiaries	<u>165,465</u>	<u>228,373</u>
Current portion	<u>165,465</u>	<u>228,373</u>
	<u><u>55,877,522</u></u>	<u><u>70,714,008</u></u>
Deposits		
After 5 years	<u>8,900,000</u>	<u>8,900,000</u>
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>1,248,475</u>	<u>1,345,046</u>
Non-current portion	<u>10,148,475</u>	<u>10,245,046</u>
Within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Current portion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>10,148,475</u></u>	<u><u>10,245,046</u></u>

Notes

10 Rent and lease obligations

The company has entered into operating leases at the following amounts.

Term to maturity in 6 months with an average payment of DKK 5.050, totalling DKK 30.300.

11 Mortgages and collateral

The following assets have been put up as security for debt to mortgage credit institutions:

Investment properties with a fair value of

	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
	390,500,000	384,750,000
	<u><u>390,500,000</u></u>	<u><u>384,750,000</u></u>

12 Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report of the parent company AEW Eurocore SCS SICAV-RAIF

The group report of AEW Eurocore SCS SICAV-RAIF can be obtained at the following address:

5, Allée Scheffer
L-2520 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg