

Horisonten Aalborg K/S

C/O Citco (Denmarck) ApS, Nybrogade 12
1203 København K
CVR No. 39091569

Annual report 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 01.07.2025

Signed by:

59E2804E4857436

Ole Meier Sørensen
Chairman

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Entity details

Entity

Horisonten Aalborg K/S
C/O Citco (Denmarck) ApS, Nybrogade 12
1203 København K

Business Registration No.: 39091569
Registered office: Copenhagen
Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Executive Board

Ole Meier Sørensen, CEO
Caspar Schultz, CEO

Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 36
2000, Frederiksberg
CVR No.: 30700228

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Horisonten Aalborg K/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

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


In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.


We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 01.07.2025

Executive Board

Signed by:

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Ole Meier Sørensen
CEO

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Caspar Schultz
CEO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Horisonten Aalborg K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Horisonten Aalborg K/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report.

Independence

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.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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.

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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and

regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 01.07.2025

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 30700228

Signed by:



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Kaare Kristensen Lendorf

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne33819

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's principal activities consist in owning, develop and manage real estate, directly and indirectly, as well as related business.

Development in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 shows a result of DKK -4,897,077 and the Balance Sheet at 31.12.2024 a balance sheet total of DKK 7,280,073 and an equity of DKK -13,390,227.

The company has lost more than 50% of the company capital, and the company is therefore covered by the capital loss rules of the Danish Companies Act.

Going Concern

The company has lost its equity. The Company has taken the necessary steps to address the capital loss situation, in March 2025 the Company recovered all outstanding group enterprises receivables. At 31 December 2024 the nominal value outstanding receivable was DKK 49,241,716 (Impaired to DKK 0). With these proceeds, the Company paid all its outstanding group enterprises payables of DKK 13,870,836. The result of these transactions has returned the Company to having a positive equity position.

As the Company primary activities have concluded and the Company will not receive any further support from the ultimate parent company, this represents a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Notwithstanding this material uncertainty, the Company have reasonable expectation that the Company will continue to operate and meet its liabilities as they fall due and therefore the Company has concluded that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. In reaching this conclusion, the Company has come to a view that the Company has limited costs and satisfactory cash reserves (31.12.2024 - DKK 1,088,220) to ensure the Company's continued operations and the Company will initiate the process of voluntary liquidation of the Company as soon as possible.

Events after the balance sheet date

In March 2025 the Company recovered all outstanding group enterprises receivables. At 31 December 2024 the nominal value outstanding receivable was DKK 49,241,716 (Impaired to DKK 0). With these proceeds, the Company paid all its outstanding group enterprises payables of DKK 13,870,836. The result of these transactions has returned the Company to having a positive equity position.

Income statement for 2024

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit/loss		(892,720)	(5,406,436)
Other financial income	2	3,227,245	1,174,309
Impairment losses on financial assets		(7,761,104)	(41,480,612)
Other financial expenses	3	(939,542)	(2,412,803)
Profit/loss before tax		(6,366,121)	(48,125,542)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	1,397,996	0
Profit/loss for the year		(4,968,125)	(48,125,542)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(4,968,125)	(48,125,542)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(4,968,125)	(48,125,542)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

Assets

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Receivables from group enterprises		0	11,379,098
Financial assets		0	11,379,098
Fixed assets		0	11,379,098
Receivables from group enterprises		63,677	0
Other receivables		31,618	31,040
Receivables		95,295	31,040
Cash		1,088,220	3,045,328
Current assets		1,183,515	3,076,368
Assets		1,183,515	14,455,466

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Contributed capital		43,250,062	43,250,062
Retained earnings		(56,711,337)	(51,743,212)
Equity		(13,461,275)	(8,493,150)
Payables to group enterprises		0	21,047,998
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		0	21,047,998
Trade payables		617,791	512,248
Payables to group enterprises		13,870,836	0
Other payables		156,163	1,388,370
Current liabilities other than provisions		14,644,790	1,900,618
Liabilities other than provisions		14,644,790	22,948,616
Equity and liabilities		1,183,515	14,455,466
Uncertainty related to going concern	1		
Employees	5		
Assets charged and collateral	6		
Relation to commercial enterprise or another foundation	7		

Statement of changes in equity for 2024

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	43,250,062	(51,743,212)	(8,493,150)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(4,968,125)	(4,968,125)
Equity end of year	43,250,062	(56,711,337)	(13,461,275)

Notes

1 Uncertainty related to going concern

The company has lost its equity. The Company has taken the necessary steps to address the capital loss situation, in March 2025 the Company recovered all outstanding group enterprises receivables. At 31 December 2024 the nominal value outstanding receivable was DKK 49,241,716 (Impaired to DKK 0). With these proceeds, the Company paid all its outstanding group enterprises payables of DKK 13,870,836. The result of these transactions has returned the Company to having a positive equity position.

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2 Other financial income

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	3,510,631	832,013
Other financial income	(283,386)	342,296
	3,227,245	1,174,309

3 Other financial expenses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	927,678	837,751
Other financial expenses	11,864	1,575,052
	939,542	2,412,803

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Adjustment concerning previous years	(1,397,996)	0
	(1,397,996)	0

5 Employees

The Company has no employees.

6 Assets charged and collateral

No pledges or collateral exists at the balance sheet date.

7 Relation to commercial enterprise or another foundation

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent company Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF

The consolidated report for Aberdeen European Residential Opportunities Fund SCSp SICAV-SIF can be requested at the following address:

35a Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operating income, costs for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

The company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as an interpretation contribution for the recognition of revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets comprise impairment losses on financial assets which are not measured at fair value on a current basis.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Tax on net profit for the year

The financial statements do not include tax as the individual limited partners include results from the limited partnership in their income statement

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet**Receivables**

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial 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 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.