

**Vesteda Finance B.V.**

**Annual Report 2024**

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# Management Board Report

## General

Vesteda Finance B.V. (i.e., “VF”) was founded on 18 July 2012 and has its registered seat in Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 759. In April 2024, Gertjan van der Baan stepped down as CEO and member of the Management Board after ten years of leading the organisation. Astrid Schlüter was nominated and appointed as the new CEO. The Management Board consisted of A.V.M. Schlüter (CEO) and F. Vervoort (CFO), as statutory directors of Vesteda Investment Management B.V. (i.e.” VIM”).

VF’s objective is the financing of the companies affiliated with the Vesteda Residential Fund FGR (i.e., “Fund”).

and the execution of financial transactions on behalf of this group.

VF is managed by Vesteda Investment Management B.V. (i.e., “VIM”) which is the manager of the Fund in the Netherlands. The manager is responsible for the daily operations and the implementation of the strategy. The Fund is managed in line with the provisions laid down in the Fund’s Terms and Conditions.

VF has no legal obligation to set up a supervisory board, as it is not a two-tier company (in Dutch “structuurvennootschap”). Since VF is not a company whose shares or depositary receipts thereof are admitted to a regulated market or multilateral trading facility within the European Union, the Corporate Governance Code does not apply, and VF is also not obliged to appoint a supervisory board on that basis. However, as VF is a legal entity established in the Netherlands under Dutch law whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, the Decree establishing an Audit Committee (in Dutch: “Besluit instelling auditcommissie”) is applicable and VF should have an Audit Committee. VF acts as the financing vehicle of the Fund and these are the only activities that VF engages in. The Supervisory Committee, and with it the Audit Committee, set up under the Terms & Conditions of the Fund, supervises the activities within the Fund. This also includes the financing activities that VF carries out for the purpose of financing the Fund. The Fund's Audit Committee thus acts de facto as VF's Audit Committee.

## Staff

In 2024, VF had no employees (2023: nil).

## Key Figures

Amounts x €1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Equity	45	4,592	3,828	3,121	2,529
Total assets	2,552,841	2,488,086	2,182,447	2,102,605	1,926,936
Gross margin	50	989	865	752	699
Result after taxes	27	764	706	592	577
Liquidity ratio	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02
Solvency ratio	0.0018%	0.18%	0.18%	0.15%	0.13%

## Financial figures

Any and all costs the company incurs in connection with its financing activities are charged on to the owner of the underlying real estate (Custodian Vesteda Fund I). The company does not generate any revenues as such. VF receives a reimbursement fee for its costs and services; this is recognised as ‘Interest income’ in the statement of income. The reimbursement fee is €50 thousand (2023: €0.99 million) and the interest income is €62.3 million (2023: €50.3 million). The balance sheet represents an equity of €45 thousand (2023: €4.6 million).

## Financing

VF acts as borrower and issuer of all corporate debt on behalf of the Fund. On 31 December 2024, Custodian Vesteda Fund I B.V. act as a guarantor for all obligations of the corporate debt that is borrowed or issued by VF.

VF has a well-diversified fully unsecured funding structure, consisting of a combination of bank debt, Euro commercial paper (ECP), private placements, public bonds, and financing from the European Investment Bank (EIB). This unsecured debt profile enables VF to secure debt funding through various debt markets at any point in time. This is supported by a strong credit rating of A- by Standard & Poor's (S&P).

VF has two facilities in place with the European Investment Bank (EIB), each worth € 150 million and original tenors of 10 years. As per year end 2024, one facility was fully drawn in two tranches, both with a floating rate that mature in 2032. The second facility of the EIB was drawn for € 75 million at fixed of 3.67%. The undrawn part of € 75 million remains available for VF until December 2025 to make a drawdown. Both financings are being used to fund projects in (regulated) mid-rental housing and to improve the sustainability of the Fund's existing portfolio, up to 50% of the total investments.

VF and its banks signed a new agreement for the refinancing of its Revolving Credit Facility that matured in 2025. This facility matures in 2029, and we have the opportunity to extend it by one year. It has a size of €650 million and again is a Sustainability-linked Revolving Credit Facility.

The new facility embeds four KPI's that will measure Vesteda Residential Fund's (Fund) sustainability performance; minimum GRESB score, installation of solar power capacity, the reduction of actual scope 1,2 and 3 carbon emissions (through a carbon reduction of 55% in 2030 compared to 1990) by reducing the energy consumption and the outperformance of the IVBN benchmark on tenant satisfaction.

These KPI's match the sustainability goals of the Fund and are embedded in the Fund's strategy. If the fund meets the majority of these KPI's, Vesteda obtains a reduction in interest margin. On the other hand, the interest margin will increase if Vesteda fails to meet these KPI's. This is an extra incentive for the Fund is to improve its sustainability performance. Full year 2024 Vesteda has achieved all the proposed KPI's.

At year-end 2024 the facility was drawn for €14.5 million, by means of drawdown under an ancillary facility. The remaining part of €635.5 million was undrawn. The outstanding loans under the committed RFA are classified as non-current liabilities as VF has the sole discretion to defer the settlement of the loans until maturity date of this facility (9 April 2029).

In May 2024 VF cancelled the committed standby facility of €250 million. The standby facility provided extra liquidity headroom and was cancelled after the third green bond issue.

The weighted average maturity of debt was 5.0 years, above our long-term minimum target of four years. The average total debt interest rate was 2.5% in 2024, compared with 2.2% in 2023. The loan-to-value ratio was 25.6% at year-end 2024, compared with 27.8% at year-end 2023. The interest cover ratio stood at 4.3 at year-end 2024, compared with 5.1 at year-end 2023.

VF's main financial covenants, as part of its financing agreements, are a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 50% and a minimum interest cover ratio of 2.0. We comfortably met all the financial covenants of our financing arrangements in 2024. Vesteda's funding targets contribute to its robust, well-diversified and flexible funding structure. Within this funding structure, Vesteda is always looking to further optimize its average cost of debt by making use of different funding instruments at different maturities, and through floating or fixed rate debt.

VF has a relatively low risk profile given that all financing attracted is lent onwards to affiliated companies that typically invest in income producing real estate investments. A significant and stable proportion of its returns are generated through rental income. Overall VF has a relatively low risk appetite.

For information with regards to the financing risks of VF we refer to section 'Fair value of financial instruments' of the financial statements on page 26.

### **Governance**

VF has no employees and is managed by VIM. The governance and risk management for VF has been delegated to VIM. VIM carries out its task solely in the interests of the participants of the Fund and within the limitations as described in the Fund's Terms and Conditions as agreed upon between the participants.

The Supervisory Committee supervises the actions of the Manager as well as the general course of the Fund on behalf of the participants.

The Management Board of the Manager comprises of two managing directors jointly able to represent the Manager. The Management Board is supported by its Management Team, comprising the COO and the HR Director. In April 2024, Gertjan van der Baan stepped down as CEO and member of the Management Board after ten years of leading the organisation. Upon nomination by the Supervisory Committee, the participants of Vesteda unanimously appointed Astrid Schlüter as the new CEO.

The male/female ratio within Vesteda Investment Management (VIM) at year-end remained in balance at 50% male and 50% female, more or less the same as in the previous year. In 2024, 21 new employees joined Vesteda (57% female/43% male) and 25 employees left the company (64% female/36% male). The employee turnover rate in 2024 was 11%, which was lower than in 2023 (10%).

Vesteda aims to ensure a balanced representation of men and woman in Management Board, Management Team and Supervisory Committee. We have set a general target of equal distribution (50/50) in the male/female ratio, which we are continually trying to improve.

As of December 31, 2024, the male/female ratio within the Management Board is 50/50 and the male/female ratio within the Management Team, which includes the Management Board members, is 50/50. In 2024, Vesteda's Supervisory Committee consisted of five members: three male and two female (60%/40%). The Fund did meet the target for Management Board and Management Team, but did not meet the gender diversity target for the Supervisory Committee. For future appointments, the Fund is continually committed to reflect a diverse representation of skills, perspective, and backgrounds (including minority genders), taking into account that the candidate's qualifications and suitability for the function are always the leading principle.

At year-end 2024, 35% of VIM's employees worked part-time (67 women versus 15 men). Most full-time VIM's employees are male (103 men versus 50 women). The average FTE is 0.93. The average FTE for men is 0.98 and 0.88 for women. At Vesteda, there are currently no employees that do not identify within the gender binary of male and female.

In 2024, 29 employees took paid or unpaid parental leave (2023: 19). Of these 29 of employees, 38% were male and 62% were female. In 2024, 76 employees made use of some form of extraordinary leave.

A total of 93% of Vesteda's workforce is covered by collective bargaining agreements. Employees are represented by the Works Council. Sixteen employees, including the Management Board and Management Team, have individual employment contracts.

VF believes it is important to engage in sustainable relationships with its tenants, participants and

stakeholders. Communication of activities in the field of Corporate Sustainability and Social Responsibility (CSSR) is open and transparent and considers it part of their social responsibility to encourage and increase awareness, engagement and responsibility of both its employees and other stakeholders in the field of sustainability. For an extensive overview how the Fund has incorporated Corporate Sustainability and Social Responsibility, please refer to the website: <https://www.vesteda.com/nl/zakelijk/esg>.

Vesteda Finance is classified under a large entity. For this reason, under current regulations, disclosure should be made of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) about FY2025 and for FY2026 a reporting requirement will come in effect. However, the European Commission's upcoming omnibus proposal would exempt VF from the reporting requirement for FY2025. Therefore, disclosure is limited.

### **Risk management**

Risk management has been embedded in VIM's strategic, operational and financial reporting processes. We have defined our risk management policy and implemented a risk management framework in line with the core Fund risk profile, as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Fund, extending to all levels of the organisation and all lines of business.

VF is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk and manages these risks as part of its treasury policy.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. As per end-December 2024, VF had no derivative financial instruments outstanding.

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. VF exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to VF's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates, Euro Commercial Paper, and short-term bank loans. VF's treasury department manages credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions. As part of its treasury policy, VF maintains a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organizations from which it may borrow or with which it may enter into other financing or investment arrangements. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty.

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when redemption requests from investors increase. Redemptions by investors may prevent The Fund to make new investments, to deleverage, to the sale of assets or an increase in leverage. Once in every seven years, the Fund is subject to the 'liquidity review' by the participants of the Fund. In February 2026, the Fund will be subject to the next liquidity review. The liquidity review triggers the mechanism by which participants are given the opportunity to re-evaluate their respective Participation Rights in the Fund and to indicate if and to what extent they would like to redeem all or a portion of their Participation Rights or increase the number of their Participation Rights.

If less than 10% of the participants decide that they would like to have all their Participation Rights redeemed, the Fund could use the yearly €50 million Redemption Available Cash amount to redeem Participation Rights and/or attract new financing, attract new participants or sell assets. If more than 10% of the participants decide that they would like to have all Participation Rights redeemed, Vesteda must draw up a liquidity plan.

VF manages above mentioned risks by means of the following funding targets that are part of the treasury policy of the Fund:

1. Leverage of  $\leq 30\%$
2. Total fixed-rate and hedged floating rate exposure of  $\geq 70\%$
3. Weighted average maturity of  $> 4$  years
4. Diversified funding profile, with at least three funding sources
5. Sufficient liquidity headroom to refinance short-term debt (including maturing bonds and private placements), finance committed pipeline, and to accommodate redemption requests (Redemption Available Cash) according to the terms and conditions.
6. Well-balanced maturity calendar with  $< 35\%$  maturing in a single year
7. Asset encumbrance of  $< 15\%$

At year-end 2024, we met all our funding targets.

VIM has developed its internal risk management framework on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), the aim of which is to create a reasonable level of assurance on the achievement of organisational targets. VIM's internal control systems include various measures for achieving adequate segregation of duties, prompt recording of significant transactions and data security. Internal accountability and management reports, management reviews and other internal research into the design and operation of the internal controls are an integral part of the internal control systems.

The following is a list of the most significant risks VIM faces:

#### **Strategic risk analysis**

The Fund's strategic risk analysis is based on the following assessment which is executed by the Management Board and Management Team jointly:

- Identification of strategic risks, based on the strategic targets and key performance indicators within the three strategic pillars: economic value, social value, and organisation. These strategic targets and risks are based on the five-year Business Plan, subject to approval by the Fund's Participants each year in December, and actual developments.
- An assessment of the level of risk the Fund is willing to accept in achieving its strategic targets (risk aversion) to provide guidance for decisions relating to risk and return management. The outcome of this assessment also serves as a basis for the review of the effectiveness of the nature and level of internal controls for each risk. The level of risk aversion is measured based on a scale of 1 to 5: Risk averse, Limited risk, Cautious, Flexible, Open.
- In alignment with the key characteristics of the Fund as a Core INREV fund, with a conservative funding policy focusing only on residential real estate in the Netherlands, limited risks or a cautious approach is necessary for the Fund's strategic targets (risk aversion of mostly 2, partly 2-3).

#### **Operational risks related to the failure of systems and processes**

Operational risk management is part of the Fund's business processes and is governed by specific guidelines, policies and key controls designed to manage these operational risks, which are subject to internal reviews and external audits where appropriate.

Each year, VIM's external auditor provides assurance with respect to the design and effective operation of controls based on the International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE), Standard 3402, type II. The Fund selects the relevant controls to be audited and concluded upon in the assurance report and these relate to key controls within the most important business processes, primarily Acquisitions, Property and Portfolio Sales and Operations.

**Compliance risks related to non-compliance with legislation and (internal) regulations**

The Fund has a dedicated Compliance Officer who reports on a quarterly basis to the Management Board and Supervisory Committee. The scope of the work of the Compliance Officer is set out in a Compliance Charter. Both internal and external developments, such as trends, risk-increasing developments, incidents and new or changed laws and regulations, can lead to the (partial) revision or adjustment of an established programme. The Compliance Officer constantly monitors these developments, responds to these and discusses them (where necessary) in the quarterly consultations or on an ad-hoc basis with the Management Board and/or the Supervisory Committee or addresses these matters in the Risk Committee. If necessary, the Compliance Officer adjusts these activities (advice, monitoring) accordingly. The annual compliance programme therefore has a dynamic character. It is also possible that the results of (un)planned compliance monitoring gives cause to prioritize a topic, while this was not previously planned. The compliance charter gives substance to this dynamic of compliance activities in various areas.

The Risk Committee, as described above, focuses on providing support and advice with respect to strategic risks and defining the policy framework for operational risk management. Operational risk management continues to be the responsibility of the business. The Risk Committee monitors the effectiveness of operational controls and compliance.

**‘In control’ statement**

The Management Board is responsible for implementing and maintaining adequate risk management and internal control systems and for assessing the effectiveness of these systems.

In the year under review, we evaluated and monitored our risk management and internal control systems, as further described in the above Risk management section of this report. Based on this assessment, we concluded with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that:

- The annual report provides sufficient insights into any failings in the effectiveness of the internal risk management and control systems.
- The aforementioned systems provide reasonable assurance that the financial reporting does not contain any material inaccuracies.
- Based on the current state of affairs, it is justified that the financial reporting is prepared on a going concern basis.
- The annual report states those material risks and uncertainties that are relevant to the expectation of Fund’s continuity for the period of twelve months after the preparation of the report.

It is important to note that effective risk management, with embedded internal controls, no matter how well designed and implemented, provides the Management Board with only reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the Fund’s objectives. The achievement of objectives is affected by limitations inherent in all management processes. Therefore, in this context ‘reasonable assurance’ refers to the degree of certainty that would be satisfactory for a prudent manager in the management of their business and affairs in the given circumstances.

The above-mentioned risks have no direct financial impact on VF and the potential of these risks has not been quantified as such in any greater detail.



With regard to VF, the risk management focuses on the following:

### **Treasury**

#### *Description of the risk*

The risk that VF is unable to attract the borrowed capital it needs to execute its strategy at market conditions and rates. Treasury also pertains to the risk that VF cannot meet its financial obligations and covenants.

#### *Control measure(s)*

The Fund chooses to reduce its refinancing risk by taking out loans with a spread of terms, which limits refinancing risks on the dates said loans lapse. In addition, the Fund is aiming to have its group leverage below 30% (based on figures exclusive IFRS 16 Right of use on land leases effects). the leverage ratio excluding IFRS 16 stood at 25.6% (year-end 2023: 27.7%). Including IFRS 16, the leverage ratio stood at 26.4% at year-end 2024 (year-end 2023: 28.7%). The Fund has implemented control measures to ensure that it remains within the parameters of its financial covenants. Stress testing is one of the control measures. VF meets all covenants at year end 2024.

### **Recoverability of claims on related companies**

In view of the fact that VF lends on its loans to another Vesteda entity, VF has significant claims on a related company. The risk that these claims will be irrecoverable is considered negligible, taking into account the solid financial position of said entity in combination with the historical payment behaviour for these commitments. The related company also act as guarantor for the loans.

## **Outlook 2025**

### **Funding**

We see increasing cost of debt, inflow from our committed pipeline, redemption payments, and relatively high interest rates, and this puts pressure on the leverage and other funding and rating targets. To mitigate this, Vesteda must:

- Not exceed the agreed upon leverage of 30% activity.
- Closely monitor its financial ratios.
- Maintain an adequate liquidity position.

### **Research and development**

VF does not have research and development activities, nor expected for upcoming financial years.

#### Our key actions will be:

- Low level of acquisitions.
- Continue with the disposition program.
- Arrange additional block sales.

Amsterdam, 19 March 2025

Management Board: Vesteda Investment Management B.V.

A.V.M. Schlüter  
CEO

F. Vervoort  
CFO

# Financial Statements

## 1. Balance sheet as of 31 December 2024 (after profit appropriation)

ASSETS	Notes		
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<i>Financial fixed assets</i>			
Receivables from related companies	1	2,525,655	2,133,313
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables from related companies	2	26,882	354,617
Tax	3	189	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	115	156
		27,186	354,773
		<b>2,552,841</b>	<b>2,488,086</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>	5	18	18
Subscribed and paid-up capital		27	4,574
Other reserves		45	4,592
<b>Long-term debt</b>			
Bonds	6	1,989,299	1,489,520
Private Placements	6	299,381	299,154
Term Loans	6	224,807	224,779
Bank facilities	6	12,168	119,860
		2,525,655	2,133,313
<b>Short-term debt</b>			
Debts to credit institutions	7	-	337,976
Trade payables		-	20
Taxes		4	56
Accrued liabilities	8	27,137	12,129
		27,141	350,181
		<b>2,552,841</b>	<b>2,488,086</b>

## 2. Statement of income for 2024

Amounts x €1,000	Notes	2024		2023
Interest income receivables from related companies	9	62,281		50,319
Interest expenses	10	<u>(62,231)</u>		<u>(49,331)</u>
<b>Gross margin</b>	11	50		989
Operating expenses and other costs		<u>(100)</u>		<u>(59)</u>
<b>Operating result</b>		(50)		929
Income unwind derivatives	12	870	870	
Expenses unwind derivatives	13	(870)	(870)	
Other interest income and similar income		96	<u>79</u>	
<b>Financial result</b>		96		79
<b>Result before taxes</b>		<u>46</u>		<u>1,008</u>
Corporate income taxes	14	(19)		(244)
<b>Result after taxes</b>		<u><u>27</u></u>		<u><u>764</u></u>

### **3. Cash flow statement for 2024**

#### **Cash flow statement 2024**

Vesteda Finance B.V. (i.e., “VF”) forms part of a group, headed by the Fund (i.e. “Fund”) in Amsterdam. The capital of VF is for 100% contributed by Stichting Administratiekantoor Vesteda which is fully consolidated the Fund (100%).

The consolidated financial statements of the Fund are prepared including an equivalent consolidated cash flow statement. Copies are available at the website of Vesteda, [www.vestedareport.com](http://www.vestedareport.com).

VF applies Dutch Accounting Standard 360.104 and excludes the cash flow statement from its financial statements.

## **4. Notes to the financial statements**

### **General**

VF with its registered office and its actual place of business is De Boelelaan 759 in Amsterdam and filed with the Trade Register at the Chamber of Commerce under number 55723322, is one of the consolidated entities of the Fund, a mutual fund. VF's objective is the financing of the companies affiliated with VF and the execution of financial transactions on behalf of this group. VF's other objectives include the borrowing, lending and collection of funds, such to include the issuance of bonds, and entering agreements related to same.

VF is managed by Vesteda Investment Management B.V. (i.e., "VIM").

### **General accounting principles for the preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

### **Going concern**

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Management has determined that there is no material uncertainty that casts doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result take place under the historical cost convention, unless presented otherwise. Income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Profit is only included when realised on balance sheet date. Liabilities and any losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they have become known before preparation of the financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, income and expenses not included on the balance sheet at the date of the financial statements. The accounting policies that the Management Board believes are the most significant in terms of the financial situation and operating results are discussed in the relevant explanatory notes. The same applies to the subjects that involve the Management Board making assumptions and estimates regarding matters that are intrinsically uncertain. The management notes that future events often deviate from predictions and that it is frequently necessary to adjust estimates.

### **Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are primary financial instruments (such as receivables and debts). The notes to the specific items of the balance sheet disclose the fair value of the related instrument if this deviates from the carrying amount. If the financial instrument is not recorded in the balance sheet the information on the fair value is disclosed in the notes to the "Fair value of financial instruments".

## **Accounting principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities**

### **Financial fixed assets**

Upon initial recognition the receivables on and loans to related parties are valued at fair value and then valued at amortised cost, after deduction of any provisions. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables.

### **Receivables**

Upon initial recognition the receivables on and loans to associated companies and other receivables are valued at fair value and then valued at amortised cost, which equals the face value, after deduction of any provisions.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

The cash is valued at face value. If cash is not freely disposable, then this has been taken into account upon valuation.

### **Derivatives**

Financial derivatives are recognised initially at fair value, including transaction costs in line with the external reports of the banks, and subsequently valued at their fair value on each reporting date. If hedge accounting is not used, any value movements are incorporated in the statement of income.

### **Long-term borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the amounts received, net of transaction costs and any premiums or discounts. Any borrowings are subsequently recognised at amortised cost price using the effective interest method. The amortised cost price is calculated taking into account any premiums or discounts. The interest expenses are accounted for in the period in which they are incurred and recognised in the statement of income.

### **Current liabilities**

Trade payables and other current liabilities are valued at amortised cost price, which generally corresponds with face value.

### **Taxes**

VF is liable for corporate income tax. The fiscal accounting policies do not differ substantially from the commercial accounting policies.

## **Accounting principles for the determination of results**

### **General**

Recognised expenses are stated at historical cost. Income is recognised as soon as it is realised, expenses as soon as they are known. Income and expenses are attributed to the period in which they are generated or incurred.

### **Interest income**

The fees VF receives by virtue of its intercompany financing activities are recognised as interest income.

### **Operating expenses and other expenses**

All expenses that VF incurs as a result of its day-to-day business operations are recognised as operating expenses and other expenses.

### **Other interest income and similar income**

Any interest income and expenses are recognised at face value.

### **Interest expenses**

Interest-related expenses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which they are incurred.

### **Corporate income tax**

Corporate income tax is calculated at the applicable rate on the result for the financial year, taking into account permanent differences between profit calculated according to the financial statements and profit calculated for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets (if applicable) are recognized only to the extent that realization is probable.



## Notes to the balance sheet and statement of income

### Receivables from related companies (1)

Amounts x €1,000

	2024	2023
As at 1 January	2,133,313	1,936,729
Loans provided	514,500	195,000
Repayments	(120,000)	-
Transfer to current assets	(14)	-
Transaction expenses paid	(4,452)	-
Amortisation transaction expenses	2,309	1,584
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<b><u>2,525,656</u></b>	<b><u>2,133,313</u></b>

In 2024, VF made loans to its related companies. These are all external loans provided to VF and which are subsequently lend onwards to related companies. In 2024 the new green bond and the bank facility were lend onwards as newly attracted loans to CVF I. The loan specification can be found in the liabilities. The lending towards related companies is affected at the same Terms and Conditions as agreed upon with the external credit institutions. VF charges an administrative fee towards CVF I, as specified in note 11.

The risk of non-payment related to these receivables is considered very limited, taking into account the positive results of the Fund in combination with the fact that Fund has in the past always met his obligations. The related companies in question also act as guarantors for the loans. Until 2024 there have been no value derecognitions.

### Receivables from related companies (2)

Amounts x €1,000

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Loans receivable from related companies	795	342,230
Interest receivable	25,927	12,096
Other receivables	160	291
	<b><u>26,882</u></b>	<b><u>354,617</u></b>

The short-term loans receivable from related companies relate to excess liquidity provided towards the fund. VF charged 2.2% interest on this loan in 2024 (2023: 1.8%). The interest receivable relates to the interest on the long-term lending towards related companies. As of the end of 2024, there are no short-term external financing loans lend onwards to CVF I.

### Tax (3)

Amounts x €1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Corporate income taxes	189	-
	<b>189</b>	<b>-</b>

### Cash and cash equivalents (4)

Amounts x €1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Bank account balances	115	156
	<b>115</b>	<b>156</b>

VF has full and free disposal of its cash.

### Equity (5)

The company's registered capital amounts to €90.000. This is divided into 9.000.000 ordinary shares each with a value of €0.01. The subscribed and paid-up capital amounts to €18.000. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of December the other reserves have been paid out as a dividend payment.

Amounts x €1,000	Subscribed and paid-up capital	Other reserves	Total
Result 2023	-	764	764
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>4,592</b>
Result 2024	-	26	26
Distribution paid		(4,574)	(4,574)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>

### Appropriation of result for the financial year 2023

The annual report 2023 was adopted in the general meeting of shareholders held on 3 April 2024. The general meeting of shareholders has determined the appropriation of result in accordance with the proposal being made to that end.

### Proposed appropriation of result for the financial year 2024

The board of directors proposes that the result for the financial year 2024 amounting to €27.000 should be transferred to reserves without payment of dividend. The financial statements reflect this proposal.

## Long-term debt (6)

Amounts x €1,000

	Long term debts				
	Bonds	Private placements	Bank Facilities (RFA)	Term loans	Total
As at 31 December 2023	1,489,520	299,154	119,860	224,779	2,133,313
Proceeds from borrowings	500,000	-	14,500	-	514,500
Repayments	-	-	(120,000)	-	(120,000)
Transfer from short-term debt (RFA)	-	-	(14)	-	(14)
Transaction expenses paid	(2,175)	-	(2,277)	-	(4,452)
Depreciation transaction expenses	1,955	227	99	28	2,309
As at 31 December 2024	1,989,299	299,381	12,168	224,807	2,525,655

All financings of the Fund are arranged by VF with a guarantee from Custodian Vesteda Fund I B.V., no collateral is provided. The financial covenants of the financings are met at year end 2024.

### Bonds

In 2024, Vesteda Finance B.V. continued its borrowing of senior unsecured notes that were issued under its program for the issuance of Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN). Standard & Poor's provides a credit rating for this program, and this was upgraded to A- in 2021, in line with Standard & Poor's credit rating upgrade of Vesteda Residential Fund. This rating is updated annually and since 2021 the Fund has maintained this rating.

- In July 2018 Vesteda issued a bond of €500 million in senior unsecured notes. The notes pay an annual fixed coupon of 2.00% (effective interest rate of 2.01%) and are due on 10 July 2026. The remaining term to maturity of the notes is 1.5 years.
- In May 2019 Vesteda issued its first Green Bond for an amount of €500 million in senior unsecured notes. The notes pay an annual fixed coupon of 1.50% and are due on 24 May 2027 (effective interest rate of 1.60%). The remaining term to maturity of the notes is 2.4 years.
- In October 2021 Vesteda issued its second green bond for an amount of €500 million in senior unsecured notes. The notes pay an annual fixed coupon of 0.75% and are due on 18 October 2031 (effective interest rate of 0.90%). The remaining term to maturity of the notes is 6.8 years.
- In May 2024 Vesteda issued its third green bond for an amount of €500 million in senior unsecured notes. The notes pay an annual fixed coupon of 4.00% and are due on 7 May 2032 (effective interest rate of 4.01%). The remaining term to maturity of the notes is 7.4 years.

### Private Placements

Vesteda has a private placement of €100 million, with funds provided by PRICOA Capital Group under a note purchase agreement. The senior notes have a fixed annual coupon of 1.80% (effective interest rate of 1.83%), payable on a semi-annual basis and are due on 16 December 2026. The remaining term to maturity of the notes is 2.0 years.

The second private placement is a green private placement and consists of two note purchase agreements. There is a 10-year tranche of €50 million with NYL at a fixed semi-annual coupon of 1.38% (effective interest rate of 1.41%) and a fifteen year tranche of €50 million with AIG at a fixed semi-annual coupon of 1.03% (effective interest rate of 1.07%). The remaining term to maturity of the notes are 6.0 and 11.0 years respectively.

A third tranche of 100 million private placement borrowing in senior unsecured notes under the program for the issuance of Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) was arranged in 2017. Standard & Poor's rated notes BBB+ at the time of issuance:

A tranche of €35 million senior unsecured notes pays an annual fixed coupon of 1.899% (effective interest rate of 1.93%) and are due on 15 December 2027. The remaining term to maturity of the notes is 3.0 years.

A tranche of €65 million senior unsecured notes pays an annual fixed coupon of 2.478% (effective interest rate of 2.50%) and are due on 15 December 2032. The intended remaining term to maturity of the notes is 8.0 years.

### **Bank Facilities (RFA)**

Vesteda and its banks signed a new agreement for the refinancing of its Revolving Credit Facility that matured in 2025. This facility matures in 2029, and we have the opportunity to extend it by one year. It has a size of € 650 million and again is a Sustainability-linked Revolving Credit Facility.

The new facility embeds four KPI's that will measure Vesteda's sustainability performance: minimum GRESB score, installation of solar power capacity, the reduction of actual scope 1, 2, and 3 carbon emissions (through a carbon reduction of 55% in 2030 compared to 1990) by reducing the energy consumption and the outperformance of the IVBN benchmark on tenant satisfaction.

These KPI's match the sustainability goals of Vesteda and are embedded in Vesteda's strategy. If Vesteda meets the majority of these KPI's, Vesteda obtains a reduction in interest margin. On the other hand, the interest margin will increase if Vesteda fails to meet these KPI's. This is an extra incentive for Vesteda to improve its sustainability performance. Full year 2024 Vesteda has achieved all the proposed KPI's.

At year-end 2024 the bank facility was drawn for € 14.5 million, by means of a drawdown under an ancillary facility, while 120 million outstanding from the previous year (2023) has been repaid. The remaining part of € 635 million was undrawn. The outstanding loans under the committed RFA are classified as non-current liabilities as Vesteda has the sole discretion to defer the settlement of these loans until the maturity date of this facility (9 April 2029).

Pricing of the revolving credit facility is subject to a rating grid, whereby an 'A'-rating by Standard & Poor's equates to a margin of 0.70%. Utilised commitment less than 33.3% equates to a utilisation fee of 0.10% and utilised commitments exceeding 33.3% but less or equal to 66.7% equate to an utilisation fee of 0.20%. Utilised commitments exceeding 66.7% equate to a utilisation fee of 0.40%.

### **Term Loans**

Vesteda has two facilities in place with the European Investment Bank (EIB), each worth € 150 million and original tenors of 10 years. As per year end 2024, one facility was fully drawn in two tranches, both with a floating rate that mature in 2032. The second facility of the EIB was drawn for € 75 million at fixed of 3.67%. The undrawn part of € 75 million remains available for Vesteda until December 2025 to make a drawdown. Both financings are being used to Fund projects in (regulated) mid-rental housing and to improve the sustainability of Vesteda's existing portfolio, up to 50% of the total investments.

As per year-end 2024, Vesteda had € 164.5 million of floating rate debt outstanding, consisting of €150 million EIB debt and €14.5 million RFA-drawings. The debt facilities provided by the EIB I and SMBC allow floating rate debt, but these floating rates are based on the base rates provided by these institutions, no IBOR-rates. Euro Commercial paper is not based on IBOR rates, but these are based on the capital markets rates.

## Short-term debt (7)

Amounts x €1,000

	Short term debts			
	Bank facilities	ECP	Private placements	Total
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	47,000	285,977	5,000	337,976
Proceeds from borrowings	167,000	1,178,000	-	1,345,000
Repayments	(214,000)	(1,464,000)	(5,000)	(1,683,000)
Transfer to long-term debt	-	14	-	14
Transaction expenses paid	-	-	-	-
Depreciation transaction expenses	-	9	-	9
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	-	-	-	-

Vesteda has an uncommitted short-term facility with bank SMBC for €200 million. Being an uncommitted facility, it can be terminated at any time, with a Review Date of 31 July 2025. The facility is funded on SMBC's cost of funds plus a margin of 0.50%. At year-end 2024 the facility of €200 million was undrawn.

Furthermore, Vesteda makes use of a Euro Commercial Paper program (ECP) up to €1 billion. At year end this program was not in use. The ECP has no maturity date.

In September 2023 VF issued its first Green Tokenized Debt for €5 million. The proceeds of this tokenized debt are used to (re)finance sustainable middle rental housing. This agreement had a tenor of one year. The €5 million Tokenized debt is Euribor-based, but has replacement wording as well, and was repaid in September 2024.

As we have amended the Euribor-replacement wording in our EMTN-program at the updates in the last few years, we are also comfortable to issue floating rate notes by means of our EMTN-program (currently non outstanding).

## Accrued liabilities (8)

Amounts x €1,000

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Interest payable	25,928	12,095
Other	1,209	34
	<b>27,137</b>	<b>12,129</b>

## Interest income receivables from related companies (9)

Interest income from loans to related companies represents the interest income on VF lending towards related companies.

## Interest expenses debts to credit institutions (10)

Interest expenses represent interest expenses related to the loans provided to VF. The interest payable relates to the debts to credit institutions.

## Contingencies and commitments

There are no liabilities not reflected in the balance sheet.

**Gross margin (11)**

Amounts x €1,000

	2024	2023
Income financing activities	50	989
	<u>50</u>	<u>989</u>

Income financing activities represents the surcharge that VF charges on the onwards lending of the debts to credit institutions towards related companies for its group financing activities.

**Income unwind derivatives (12)**

Income unwind derivatives represents the positive value unwinding or, in the case of negative value movements, the charging on of same to related companies.

**Expenses unwind derivatives (13)**

Expenses unwind derivatives represent the negative value unwinding and in the event of a positive value movement the charging on of same to related companies. The derivative was arranged to hedge the interest risk before the issue of the Green bond in 2019. The derivative was unwound and settled at the date of the Green bond issue. The costs for the settlement of the derivative were capitalized and this is amortized on a monthly basis. The write off period of the derivative equals the duration of the Green bond, which is 8 years (see note 6).

The initial amount of the derivative was €6.960.000 and at year-end 2024 €2.068.667. Wich resulted in income/expenses unwind of €870.000. The writing off the derivative started immediately after the settlement date, May 2019.

**Corporate income tax (14)**

Corporate income tax is calculated on the basis of the fiscal taxable amount, taking into account any tax relief items. Income tax is significantly lower compared to last year due to the expiration of the agreement with the tax authorities. The income tax expense in the P&L of €19K consist of 9K current year which based on the fiscal result of €46K. The remaining 9K is based on income tax previous years.

The effective tax rate is 40.9% (2023: 24%) and the applicable tax rate is 19% (based on the threshold of 200K at 19% and 25.8 above 200K).

Amounts x €1,000

	%	<u>2024</u>	%	<u>2023</u>
Result before tax		46		1008
Tax burden based on Dutch nominal tax rate current year		9		249
Tax burden previous year		10		
Non-tax deductible operating expenses	19,0%	-	25,8%	15
Exempted income, net financing result	19,0%	-	25,8%	(20)
	40,9%	19	24%	244

## Financial instruments

The Fund's principal financial liabilities are loans and borrowings. The main purpose of the loans and borrowings is to finance the Fund's entities property portfolio. The Fund runs no risks related to the loans and derivatives it has taken out; the loans and derivatives are lent on in their entirety and on the same conditions to the entities of the fund.

For the notes on financial instruments reference is made to the specific item by item note.

## General

The main financial risks the Fund is exposed to are liquidity risk and credit risk. The Fund actively manages liquidity risk and credit risk as part of its treasury policy.

The Fund fully incorporates risk management in its strategic and operational processes. The risk management framework addresses all levels and lines of business in order to strengthen 'in control' performance. The Fund Management Board assesses its proper functioning on a regular basis and continues to pursue further improvement and optimisation of the internal risk management and control procedures.

## Cashflow and liquidity risk

The risk that the Fund is unable to attract the borrowed capital it needs to execute its strategy at market conditions and rates. Treasury also pertains to the risk that the Fund cannot meet its financial obligations and covenants.

The Fund chooses to reduce its refinancing risk by taking out loans with a spread of terms, which limits refinancing risks on the dates said loans lapse. The maximum of maturities of debt in one single year is 35% of the total debt, which limits the refinancing risk. The duration of any refinancing periods is being made flexible. In addition, the Fund is aiming to have a leverage below 30%.

The Fund has implemented control measures to ensure that it remains within the parameters of its financial covenants. Stress testing is one of the control measures.

Year ended 31 December 2023	On demand < 3 months 3-12 months 1-5 years > 5 years total				
Interest - bearing loans and borrowings	333	5	1.255	890	2.483
Interest	2	31	81	24	138
	335	36	1.336	914	2.621
Year ended 31 December 2024	On demand < 3 months 3-12 months 1-5 years > 5 years total				
Interest - bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	1.150	1.390	2.540
Interest	1	49	139	77	265
	1	49	1.288	1.467	2.805

### Fair value of financial Instruments

This section describes the comparison between the carrying amounts of the VFs' financial instruments and their estimated fair values. Trade and other receivables and Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost, but given their short duration, the fair value does not significantly deviate from the carrying amount (Level 3 valuation).

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at nominal value. With respect to financial assets, management concluded that the carrying amount is an appropriate estimate of the fair value. With respect to the floating rate financial liabilities (both short term and long term), these are carrying a variable interest rate based on Euribor plus a mark-up, which also takes into account the perceived credit risk of the Fund entities. As a result, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

The fair value measurement of senior public notes issued by Vesteda Finance B.V. can be qualified as Level 1 valuation. Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement of the senior private notes that were placed by Vesteda Finance B.V. can be qualified as Level 2 valuation, with inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability. In this case, interest rates and yield curves are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The fair value measurement of the senior notes placed by Vesteda Finance B.V. under its EMTN program as a private placement transaction can be qualified as Level 2 valuation, with inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability. In this case, interest rates and yield curves are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The senior public notes, the senior private notes and the senior notes privately placed under the EMTN program are all fixed rates.

Fixed rate debt is initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The current carrying amount approximates the fair value. In the below overview the fair value of the fixed rate debt is shown. The determination of this is found on page 23 at Financial Instruments. The senior public notes refer to the bonds, the senior private notes refers to the private placements and the senior bank debt refers to the EIB II loan. This is explained in more detail in note 6.

Amounts € million

Type	Notional amount	Estimated fair value amount	Level valuation
Senior public notes	2.000	1.911	1
Senior private notes	300	274	2
Senior bank debt	75	76	2
	<b>2.375</b>	<b>2.261</b>	

As the interest margin is not material, the fair value of the receivables from the related companies is approximately the same as the fair value of the external loans/debts.



**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

The financial instruments held by the Fund that are affected by market risk are principally the derivative financial instruments used to hedge interest risk on its loan portfolio. As per end-December 2024, the Fund had no derivative financial instruments outstanding.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Vesteda's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to Vesteda's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates, Euro Commercial Paper, and short-term bank loans.

Vesteda must at all times meet its obligations under the loans it has taken out, including the interest cover ratio with a minimum of 2.0 and loan-to-value covenant with a maximum of 50%. According to the Fund's Terms and Conditions, Vesteda is required to hedge a minimum of 70% of existing interest rate exposure.

To manage its interest rate risk, Vesteda Residential Fund FGR can enter into interest rate swaps or fixed rate debt. With respect to the interest rate swaps, Vesteda agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. These swaps are designated as hedges of underlying debt obligations. Prior to the green bond issue of 2019, Vesteda Residential Fund FGR arranged two interest rate swaps that were unwound at the date of the bond issue. As per December 2024, Vesteda Residential Fund FGR has no derivative financial instruments outstanding. At 31 December 2024, 94% of Vesteda's borrowings were subject to a fixed interest rate (2023: 76%).

**Sensitivity analyses of market and interest rate risk**

Vesteda performed an interest rate risk sensitivity scenario using an immediate increase of one percentage point in the interest rate curve as of 31 December 2024. The analysis was prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt and the ratio of fixed-to-floating interest rates of the debt are constant. As Vesteda Residential Fund FGR had no derivative financial instruments outstanding at the reporting date, interest rate risk sensitivity has no impact on equity or the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

An interest rise of 1% has effect on Vesteda's floating debt and fixed debt that matures in one year. Per year end 2024 Vesteda had €165 million floating rate debt. An interest rise of 1% would cause an increase of interest expenses of around €2 million.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations by virtue of a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Fund is exposed to credit risk from its leasing activities and its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and derivatives if applicable. In view of the fact that VF lends on its loans to another entity of the Fund, VF has significant claims on a related company. The risk that these claims will be irrecoverable is considered negligible, taking into account the solid financial position of said entity in combination with the historical payment behavior for these commitments. The related company also act as guarantor for the loans.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that (1) Vesteda will not be able to refinance maturing debt funding, finance committed pipeline, or is not able to finance Redemption Available Cash, or (2) if debt is refinanced, the maturity and interest rate of the financing will have a significant unplanned adverse effect on the fund's cash flow and liquidity position. In addition, (3) Vesteda must at all times meet its obligations under the loans it has taken out including the interest cover ratio and loan-to-value covenant.

The fund limits these risks by conservative use of loan capital, ensuring sufficient headroom under its financial covenants and fixing at least 70% of its interest rates in order to mitigate adverse effects of interest rate volatility.

The fund's treasury department manages liquidity risk with the objective of ensuring that the Fund has sufficient funds available to meet its financial obligations. As part of its treasury policy, the fund aims to have adequate though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements and overdraft or standby facilities to enable it at all times to have the level of funds available it needs to achieve its business objectives.

The Fund objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. The Fund uses a diverse range of financing instruments for its financing, through banks loans and capital markets. Debt maturities are chosen in line with the long-term character of the funds' assets, taking into account a good spread in the maturity profile of its debt portfolio.

Estimated interest obligations for the bank facilities are based on the outstanding amount at year-end.

**Fair value of financial Instruments**

This section describes the comparison between the carrying amounts of the Fund entities financial instruments and their estimated fair values. Trade and other receivables and Trade and other payables are carried at amortized cost, but given their short duration, the fair value does not significantly deviate from the carrying amount (Level 3 valuation).

Cash and cash equivalents are recognized at nominal value. With respect to financial assets, management concluded that the carrying amount is an appropriate estimate of the fair value. With respect to the floating rate financial liabilities (both short term and long term), these are carrying a variable interest rate based on EURIBOR plus a mark-up, which also takes into account the perceived credit risk of the Fund entities. As a result, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

The fair value measurement of senior public notes issued by VF can be qualified as Level 1 valuation. Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement of the senior private notes that were placed by VF can be qualified as Level 2 valuation, with inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability. In this case, interest rates and yield curves are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The fair value measurement of the senior notes placed by VF under its EMTN program as a private placement transaction can be qualified as Level 2 valuation, with inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability. In this case, interest rates and yield curves are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The senior public notes, the senior private notes and the senior notes privately placed under the EMTN program are all fixed rate.

Fixed rate debt is initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### **Financial instruments**

The €2,000 million in senior public notes (bonds) represented an equivalent fair value estimate of €1,911 million at year-end 2024. The €200 million in senior private notes and the € 100 million in senior notes privately placed under the EMTN program represented an equivalent fair value estimate of €274 million at year-end 2024 (Private placements). The € 75 million fixed-rate loan of the EIB has a fair value of €76 million. The estimated fair value amounts are excluding accrued interest.

The fair value of the senior public notes is determined on the basis of quoted prices, while the fair value of the senior private notes, the senior notes privately placed under the EMTN program, and the EIB fixed-rate loan are determined based on inputs other than quoted prices.

### **Transactions with related companies**

The Fund, Custodian Vesteda Fund I B.V., and Vesteda Project Development B.V. are related to each other in such a way that they are classified as related companies. This classification is a result of their organisational relationship, the central management, and the economic unity of the parties.

In 2024, there were several transactions between above mentioned entities. These transactions related to the lending activities and related interest charged. The lending activities were drawn at market rate and lent directly to the fund. At the end of the year under review, the balance between VF and the Fund. amounted to € 2.552.537.793.

### **Number of employees**

The company had no employees in the year under review (2023: nil).

### **Service fees paid to external auditors.**

VF forms part of a group, headed by the Fund in Amsterdam. The capital of VF is for 100% contributed by Stichting Administratiekantoor Vesteda which is fully consolidated into the Fund (100%).

The consolidated financial statements of the Fund are prepared including an equivalent annual report. Copies are available at the website of Vesteda, [www.vestedareport.com](http://www.vestedareport.com).

VF applies article 2: 382a of the Dutch Civil Code and excludes the overview of fees paid to the external auditors and refers to the afore mentioned consolidated financial statement of the Fund.

### **Other notes**

#### **Subsequent events**

There are no subsequent events.

### **Remuneration members of the Management Board**

Members of the Management Board receive their remuneration through the Fund. The remuneration is not at arm's length from the perspective of the annual report of VF. In 2024, the company has not charged amounts for the remuneration of members of the Management Board. For the remuneration of the Supervisory Committee and Management Board, please see the Remuneration report on Note 29 and 30 in the section Notes to the consolidated financial statements. Copies are available at the website of Vesteda, [www.vestedareport.com](http://www.vestedareport.com).

The remuneration complies with section 2:383 of the Dutch Civil Code.

### **Remuneration members of the Supervisory Committee**

Members of the Supervisory Committee receive their remuneration through the Fund. The remuneration is not at arm's length from the perspective of the annual report of VF. In 2024, the company has not charged amounts for the remuneration of members of the Supervisory Committee. For the remuneration of the Supervisory Committee and Management Board, please see the Remuneration report on Note 29 and 30 in the section Notes to the consolidated financial statements. Copies are available at the website of Vesteda, [www.vestedareport.com](http://www.vestedareport.com).

The remuneration complies with section 2:383 of the Dutch Civil Code.

## **Signing of the financial statements**

Amsterdam, 19 March 2025

The Management Board: Vesteda Investment Management B.V.

Signed by:	A.V.M. Schlüter	F. Vervoort
	CEO	CFO

## Other information

### 1. Profit appropriation according to the articles of association

Article 17 of the Vesteda Finance B.V. articles of association reads as follows:

- 17.1 The general meeting is authorised to appropriate the profit determined upon the adoption of the financial statements and to determine payments, with due observance of the provisions of the law.
- 17.2 The authority of the general meeting to determine payments applies to both payments charged to the not yet allocated profit and to payments charged to the only reserve, and to both payments upon the occasion of the adoption of the financial statements and interim payments.
- 17.3 A resolution to make a payment has no consequences as long as the Management Board has not given its approval. The Management Board may refuse to grant said approval if it knows or should reasonably be expected to predict that following said payment the company will be unable to continue to pay its outstanding debts.

## **2. Independent auditor's report**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of Vesteda Finance B.V.

### Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024 included in the annual report

#### Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2024 of Vesteda Finance B.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Vesteda Finance B.V. as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for 2024 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. The balance sheet as at 31 December 2024.
2. The profit and loss account for 2024.
3. The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Vesteda Finance B.V. in accordance with the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

## Materiality

Based on our professional judgment we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at EUR 25 million. The materiality is based on 1% of Total Assets. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with those charged with governance that misstatements in excess of EUR 1,250,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

## Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the entity and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and management's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the Audit Committee exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes. A fraud risk assessment is a visible component of the internal control environment of the Vesteda Group.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as among others the code of conduct, and supporting policies. This includes anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and whistle blower policy. We evaluated the design and the implementation of the internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption in close co-operation with our forensic specialists. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

Fraud risk	How the fraud risk was addressed in the audit
<p><b>Management override of controls</b></p> <p>We presume a risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to "Management override of controls". Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:</p> <p>We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or noncompliance.</p> <p>We considered available information and made inquiries of relevant persons (including management, general counsel, internal auditor, compliance officer and the Audit Committee).</p> <p>We tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements.</p>



	<p>We evaluated whether the selection of application of accounting policies by the entity, particularly those related to subjective measurements and complex transactions, may be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting.</p> <p>We evaluated whether the judgments and decisions made by management in making the accounting estimates included in the financial statements indicate a possible bias that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.</p> <p>This did not lead to indications for fraud potentially resulting in material misstatements.</p>
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## Audit approach compliance with laws and regulations

We assessed the laws and regulations relevant to the entity through discussion with management and other personnel, and our assessment of relevant correspondence.

We involved our forensic specialists in this evaluation.

As a result of our risk assessment procedures, and while realising that the effects from non-compliance could considerably vary, we considered the following laws and regulations: (corporate) tax law and the requirements under Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code with a direct effect on the financial statements as an integrated part of our audit procedures, to the extent material for the financial statements.

We obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognised to have a direct effect on the financial statements.

Apart from these, the entity is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts and/or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance, through imposing fines or litigation.

Given the nature of Vesteda Finance B.V. and the regulated environment it operates in, there is a risk of non-compliance with regulations, including amongst others the Wet op het financieel toezicht (Wft) and the Wet ter voorkoming van witwassen en het financieren van terrorisme (Wwft).

Our procedures are more limited with respect to these laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Compliance with these laws and regulations may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business, to Vesteda Finance B.V.'s ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties (e.g., compliance with the terms of operating licenses and permits or compliance with environmental regulations) and therefore non-compliance with such laws and regulations may have a material effect on the financial statements. Our responsibility is limited to undertaking specified audit procedures to help identify non-compliance with those laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements. Our procedures are limited to (i) inquiry of management, the Audit Committee, and others within Vesteda Finance B.V. as to whether Vesteda Finance B.V. is in compliance with such laws and regulations and (ii) inspecting correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities to help identify non-compliance with those laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Naturally, we remained alert to indications of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit.

Finally, we obtained written representations that all known instances of (suspected) fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

## Audit approach going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as disclosed on page 13. Our procedures performed to evaluate this included, among others:

- Inquiries of management and others within the entity regarding their knowledge of events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluation of potential relevant events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account our knowledge from the audit.

Our procedures did not result in the identification of any information that is inconsistent with management's approach to preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis.

## Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Audit Committee. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of key audit matter	Summary of procedures and activities
<b>Counterparty credit risk</b>	
<p>Key audit matter is the risk associated with the possible impairment of the receivables from related companies. Reference is made to note 1 and 2 of the financial statements of Vesteda Finance B.V. as per 31 December 2024.</p> <p>The receivables from related companies including the related interest comprise a significant part of the financial statements of the company. The loans are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures to audit the valuation of the receivables from related companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We recalculated the amortised cost value and the related interest income based on the effective interest method.</li><li>• We reviewed the most recent financial information of the group companies, analysed the financial performance and evaluated valuation of the receivables from affiliated companies.</li><li>• We obtained confirmations of the outstanding loans from the related companies.</li></ul>

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Inaccurate calculation of the amortised cost value of the loan could have a material impact on the valuation of the loan and the accuracy and/or completeness of the related interest income.

The key objective of the entity is to finance the companies affiliated with the Vesteda Group and the execution of financial transactions on behalf of the Vesteda Group. The key risk for the entity is the inability of the Vesteda Group entities to meet the loan requirements such as repayment schemes to Vesteda Finance B.V.

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## **Observation**

Based on the procedures performed, as described above, we did not identify any material reportable matters in management's assessment of the recoverability of the receivables from the related companies.

## **Report on the other information included in the annual report**

The annual report contain other information, in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

The other information consists of:

- Management Board Report.
- Other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains all the information regarding the management report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Management Board Report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

## Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

### Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible 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.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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.
- Obtaining 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.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, 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.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management and the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identified during our audit. In this respect we also submit an additional report to the audit committee in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine the key audit matters: those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Rotterdam, 19 March 2025

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Signed on the original J. Penon