

The Kojamo logo, featuring a stylized 'K' symbol followed by the word 'kojamo' in a lowercase, sans-serif font. The background is a photograph of modern apartment buildings under a blue sky with clouds. There are decorative dark teal curved shapes on the left and right sides of the image.

kojamo

The title 'Interim Report' is written in a large, bold, black sans-serif font. Below it, the date range '1 January–31 March 2023' is written in a slightly smaller, bold, black sans-serif font. A light blue wavy decorative element is positioned above the text.

Interim Report
1 January–31 March 2023



Kojamo plc's Interim Report 1 January–31 March 2023

Growth in total revenue and net rental income continued, the number of rental apartments 39,550

Unless otherwise stated, the comparison figures in brackets refer to the corresponding period of the previous year. The figures in this Interim Report have not been audited.

All statements made in this report regarding the company or its business are based on the views of the management, and the

sections addressing the general macro-economic or industry situation are based on third-party information.

If there are differences between different language versions of the Interim Report, the Finnish version is the official one.

Summary of January–March 2023

- Total revenue increased by 8.8 per cent to EUR 108.2 (99.5) million
- Net rental income increased by 4.3 per cent to EUR 59.5 (57.0) million. Net rental income was 55.0 (57.3) per cent of total revenue
- Profit before taxes was EUR 24.0 (62.9) million. The profit includes EUR -9.0 (27.9) million in net gain on the valuation of investment properties at fair value. Earnings per share was EUR 0.08 (0.20)
- Funds From Operations (FFO) decreased by -0.6 per cent to EUR 28.8 (28.9) million
- The fair value of investment properties was EUR 8.2 (8.4) billion at the end of the review period, including EUR 7.5 (1.1) million in Investment properties held for sale
- The financial occupancy rate was 92.2 (91.9) per cent for the review period
- Gross investments amounted to EUR 54.9 (48.9) million, or 50.8 (49.1) per cent of total revenue
- Equity per share was EUR 15.22 (17.18), and return on equity was 2.0 (4.7) per cent. Return on investment was 2.3 (4.0) per cent
- EPRA NRV (Net Reinstatement Value) per share fell by -12.2 per cent to EUR 19.23 (21.90)
- There were 1,485 (2,566) Lumo apartments under construction at the end of the review period

Kojamo owned 39,550 (37,168) rental apartments at the end of the review period. Since March of last year, Kojamo has acquired 985 (0) apartments, completed 1,397 (1,507) apartments and demolished or otherwise altered 0 (-186) apartments.

Outlook for 2023 unchanged

Kojamo estimates that in 2023, the Group's total revenue will increase by 7–10 per cent year-on-year. In addition, Kojamo estimates that the Group's FFO for 2023 will amount to between EUR 153–165 million, excluding non-recurring costs.

The outlook is based on the management's assessment of total revenue, property maintenance costs and repairs, administrative expenses, financial expenses, taxes to be paid and new development to be completed, as well as the management's view on future developments in the operating environment.

The outlook takes into account the estimated occupancy rate and rises in rents as well as the number of apartments to be completed. The outlook does not take into account the impact of potential acquisitions or disposals on total revenue and FFO, nor the impact on FFO of potential premature funding of the Eurobond due in 2024.

The management can influence total revenue and FFO through the company's business operations. In contrast, the management has no influence over market trends, the regulatory environment or the competitive landscape.

Effects of Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine on Kojamo

The continuation of Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine still causes great uncertainty in the development of the international economy. The sluggish development of the Finnish economy will continue this year, as the effects of rapid inflation and rising interest rates are transferred to the economy with a

delay. Energy prices, which had risen sharply due to the war, have already fallen in recent months, but in general, the rise in prices has continued rapidly. The effect of the rise in prices on Kojamo's maintenance costs has been moderate, especially due to the increase in heating costs and property taxes.



Key figures

| | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | Change % | 2022 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Total revenue, M€ | 108.2 | 99.5 | 8.8 | 413.3 |
| Net rental income, M€ * | 59.5 | 57.0 | 4.3 | 280.1 |
| Net rental income margin, % * | 55.0 | 57.3 | | 67.8 |
| Profit/loss before taxes, M€ * | 24.0 | 62.9 | -61.8 | -499.8 |
| EBITDA, M€ * | 41.0 | 75.6 | -45.8 | -441.3 |
| EBITDA margin, % * | 37.9 | 75.9 | | -106.8 |
| Adjusted EBITDA, M€ * | 49.9 | 47.7 | 4.8 | 240.4 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin, % * | 46.1 | 47.9 | | 58.2 |
| Funds From Operations (FFO), M€ * | 28.8 | 28.9 | -0.6 | 160.7 |
| FFO margin, % * | 26.6 | 29.1 | | 38.9 |
| FFO excluding non-recurring costs, M€ * | 28.8 | 28.9 | -0.6 | 160.7 |
| Investment properties, M€ ¹⁾ | 8,197.0 | 8,406.6 | -2.5 | 8,150.2 |
| Financial occupancy rate, % | 92.2 | 91.9 | | 92.0 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities, M€ ²⁾ | 3,637.8 | 3,622.3 | 0.4 | 3,678.2 |
| Return on equity (ROE), % * | 2.0 | 4.7 | | -9.9 |
| Return on investment (ROI), % * | 2.3 | 4.0 | | -5.7 |
| Equity ratio, % * | 44.5 | 46.9 | | 45.3 |
| Loan to Value (LTV), % ³⁾ | 42.9 | 37.4 | | 43.7 |
| EPRA Net Reinstatement Value (NRV), M€ | 4,752.5 | 5,412.3 | -12.2 | 4,825.9 |
| Gross investments, M€ * | 54.9 | 48.9 | 12.4 | 501.6 |
| Number of personnel, end of the period | 309 | 315 | | 304 |
| Key figures per share, € | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | Change % | 2022 |
| FFO per share * | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.0 | 0.65 |
| Earnings per share | 0.08 | 0.20 | -60.0 | -1.62 |
| EPRA NRV per share | 19.23 | 21.90 | -12.2 | 19.53 |
| Equity per share | 15.22 | 17.18 | -11.4 | 15.55 |

* In accordance with the guidelines issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), Kojamo provides an account of the Alternative Performance Measures used by the Group in the Key figures, the formulas used in their calculation, and reconciliation calculations in accordance with ESMA guidelines section of the Interim Report

¹⁾ Including non-current assets held for sale

²⁾ Excluding liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale

³⁾ Excluding non-current assets held for sale and liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale



CEO's review



The year started as expected, the growth in total revenue and net rental income continued. FFO remained on level with the previous year. FFO was affected by the increase in maintenance costs, especially in terms of heating costs, as well as financing costs. Our operations are on a solid foundation, and our balance sheet is strong.

Our occupancy rate improved compared to the previous year, and tenant turnover decreased. The occupancy rate at the beginning of the year was affected by the usual seasonal variation.

In accordance with the decision made last fall, we will not make new investments in this market situation. Our ongoing projects have progressed according to plans. In the early part of the year, a total of 319 apartments were completed in

Helsinki, Espoo and Vantaa, and at the end of the review period, 1,485 apartments were under construction.

The number of new apartment starts on the market has declined significantly in recent months. After the ongoing projects are completed during this year, the housing supply on the market will decrease substantially. Interest rates have continued to rise, and the number of completed housing transactions has fallen to a record low level. We see that these changes in the operating environment together with general economic uncertainty will support the demand for rental apartments in the future and will intensify the rise in rents.

Uncertainty in the financial and transaction markets has continued in the first months of the year, and there were large movements in the interest rate market. After the end of the review period, we have agreed on two financing arrangements with banks totalling EUR 500 million. New loans are used to refinance existing loans. The financing arrangements further strengthen the company's good liquidity position.

Our work on the customer experience side continues. In operational activities, we have succeeded in improving the service of our residents, which is reflected in the positive development of NPS. We launched two innovations in our online store that enhance the user experience. We were the first in our industry to introduce an AI-based Housing Agent, which searches for the most suitable Lumo homes for the user with the help of a recommendation algorithm running in the background. Another innovation is travel time search. With the help of the search function, a customer looking for an apartment in the Helsinki region transport (HSL) area can find a Lumo home, where it is easy to travel to important destinations in the desired time frame using public transport.

Jani Nieminen

CEO



Operating environment

General operating environment

As Kojamo operates in the residential real estate sector, the company is affected particularly by the situation in the residential property market and development in Finnish growth centres. The company is also affected by macroeconomic factors,

such as economic growth, employment, disposable income, inflation, regional population growth and household sizes.

Operating environment key figures

| % | 2023E | 2022 |
|--------------|-------|------|
| GDP growth | -0.2 | 2.1 |
| Unemployment | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Inflation | 5.5 | 7.1 |

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Economic survey 3/2023

According to the economic survey published by the Ministry of Finance in March, the outlook for the world economy remains uncertain, despite a slight improvement at the beginning of the year. Especially in Europe, the economic picture improved after the turn of the year, when the feared energy shortage did not occur in winter. However, rapid inflation weakens economic growth. The rise in consumer prices already halted in the United States at the end of summer and in the euro area from autumn 2022 as well. On the other hand, the acceleration of core inflation continues in the euro area, which raises the market's view of the final level for the central banks' policy rates and thus market rates.

Finland's economy drifted into recession at the end of last year, and economic growth is expected to continue to be weak. Growth is still being cut by inflation, the tightening of monetary policy and the indirect effects of Russia's war of aggression. The rise in prices and interest rates has weakened the purchasing power of households. Inflation slowed down a bit at the beginning of the year as a result of the rapid drop in energy prices, but it is still fast and wide-ranging. The employment situation remains good, although the cyclical peak of the labour market is in the past.

Industry operating environment

Industry key figures

| | 2023E | 2022 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Residential start-ups, units | 27,400 | 38,300 |
| of which non-subsidised block-of-flats | 11,700 | 22,600 |
| start-ups in the capital region | n/a | 10,917 |
| Building permits granted, annual, units * | n/a | 36,775 |
| Construction costs, change % | n/a | 5.3 |
| Prices of old apartments in the whole country, change, % | -2.5 | -0.1 |
| Prices of old apartments in the capital region, change, % | -3,0- -1,5 | -1,4- -0,8 |
| Rents of non-subsidised apartments in the whole country, change, % | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| Rents of non-subsidised apartments in the capital region, change, % | 2,0-2,4 | 0,3-0,8 |

* Rolling 12 months, December 2022

Sources: RT, business survey March 2023; Housing production information of the municipalities in the capital region;

Statistics Finland, Building and dwelling production 2022, December; Pellervo Economic Research PPT, Housing 2023 forecast

At the end of last year, the amount of construction turned to a clear decline. Due to the ongoing new production, the volume remained high until last autumn. According to the Confederation of Finnish Construction Industries CFCl's economic forecast published in April, housing starts in 2022 decreased by about a fifth from the peak level of the previous year, and the situation in the housing market is gloomier yet. This year, the number of new housing starts is predicted to continue to fall sharply.

PTT estimates that the number of completed apartments will increase until the summer, but the turnaround is expected to take place around the middle of the year. The increase in construction costs has slowed down, and price trends are expected to subside further this year.



Effects of urbanisation

| Area | Population growth forecast, % | Share of rental household-dwelling units, % | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------|
| | 2021–2040 | 2010 | 2021 |
| Helsinki | 19.9 | 47.1 | 49.9 |
| Capital region ¹⁾ | 21.7 | 41.9 | 46.1 |
| Helsinki region ²⁾ | n/a | 37.7 | 42.1 |
| Jyväskylä | 4.6 | 40.2 | 45.7 |
| Kuopio | 0.0 | 36.5 | 41.7 |
| Lahti | n/a | 37.3 | 41.0 |
| Oulu | 5.5 | 36.7 | 43.1 |
| Tampere | 11.1 | 42.2 | 50.6 |
| Turku | 12.4 | 43.0 | 51.0 |
| Other areas | n/a | 23.8 | 27.0 |

¹⁾ Helsinki, Espoo, Kauniainen, Vantaa

²⁾ Capital region, Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Pornainen, Porvoo, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula, Vihti

Sources: Statistics Finland, Dwellings and Housing Conditions 2021; MDI population forecast 2040

According to the population forecast published by MDI in September 2022, urbanisation continues, the significance of the traditional growth triangle further strengthens, and regional differences increase. Nevertheless, regional divergence and differentiation are accelerating rather than levelling off, and the importance of micro-location and hubs is emphasised in everything.

The new forecast presents four growth scenarios. The population of the capital region is predicted to grow by 11–22 per cent during the period 2021–2040 in the four scenarios. Turku and Tampere will also grow by more than 10 per cent in all four scenarios.

Business operations

Kojamo is the largest private residential real estate company in Finland measured by the fair value of investment properties. Kojamo offers rental apartments and housing services for residents in Finnish growth centres. At the end of the review period, Kojamo's property portfolio comprised 39,550 (37,168) rental apartments. The fair value of Kojamo's investment properties at the end of the review period was EUR 8.2 (8.4) billion. Investment properties include completed apartments as well as development projects and land areas.

Measured at fair value on 31 March 2023, 97.8 per cent of Kojamo's rental apartments were located in the seven largest Finnish growth centres, 88.2 per cent in the Helsinki, Tampere and Turku regions and 76.3 per cent in the Helsinki region.

According to Nordea's housing market review, published in February 2023, rents have clearly risen in new leases over the past six months. The population is growing again in the growth centres, and urbanization continues, which supports the demand for apartments in the growth centres. At the same time, the slowing construction balances the rental market. In addition, the increased interest rates make renting relatively more profitable, and general uncertainty postpones the purchase of a home, which in turn increases rental demand.

Kojamo's share of the country's entire rental housing market is about four per cent.

Kojamo aims to create the best customer service experience for its customers, which is why the company has made significant investments in services. The Lumo webstore allows customers to rent a suitable apartment by paying the first month's rent, after which they can move into their new home as soon as the next day. Kojamo's resident cooperation model gives the residents an opportunity to influence the development of housing and Lumo services. Lumo apartments offer a range of different services, such as broadband internet connection included in the rent and a car sharing service.



Financial development January–March 2023

Total revenue

Kojamo's total revenue increased to EUR 108.2 (99.5) million. Total revenue is generated entirely by income from rental operations.

The completion of rental apartments in 2022, properties acquired in summer 2022, and the development of rents had a positive impact on the total revenue.

Result and profitability

Net rental income increased to EUR 59.5 (57.0) million, which corresponds to 55.0 (57.3) per cent of total revenue. The growth of total revenue had a positive impact. The increase of repair costs and property maintenance costs had a negative impact on the net rental income. Heating costs and property taxes, in particular, increased year-on-year.

Profit before taxes was EUR 24.0 (62.9) million. The profit includes EUR -9.0 (27.9) million in net gain on the valuation of investment properties at fair value. Profit before taxes and excluding the net valuation gain on the fair value assessment of investment properties decreased by EUR -2.0 million. The decline was mainly due to increased maintenance and financing costs compared to the comparison period.

Financial income and expenses totalled EUR -16.6 (-12.3) million. Financial income and expenses increased by EUR -4.3 million year-on-year. Gains and losses on the valuation of investments amounted to EUR 0.6 (-0.9) million and the unrealised change in the fair value of derivatives EUR -0.1 (3.0) million. Interest expenses increased by EUR -3.3 million year-on-year due to the higher amount of interest-bearing liabilities.

Funds From Operations (FFO) amounted to EUR 28.8 (28.9) million.

Balance sheet, cash flow and financing

| | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance sheet total, M€ | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |
| Equity, M€ | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Equity per share, € | 15.22 | 17.18 | 15.55 |
| Equity ratio, % | 44.5 | 46.9 | 45.3 |
| Return on equity (ROE), % | 2.0 | 4.7 | -9.9 |
| Return on investment (ROI), % | 2.3 | 4.0 | -5.7 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities, M€ | 3,637.8 | 3,622.3 | 3,678.2 |
| Loan to Value (LTV), % | 42.9 | 37.4 | 43.7 |
| Average interest rate of loan portfolio, % * | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Average loan maturity, years | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, M€ | 123.6 | 478.2 | 119.4 |

* Includes interest rate derivatives

Kojamo's liquidity was good during the review period. At the end of the period, Kojamo's cash and cash equivalents stood at EUR 123.6 (478.2) million and liquid financial assets at EUR 42.5 (104.7) million.

EUR 29.8 (50.0) million of the EUR 250 million commercial paper programme was in use at the end of the review period. In

addition, Kojamo has committed credit facilities of EUR 300 million and an uncommitted credit facility of EUR 5 million that were unused at the end of the period.



Real estate property and fair value

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fair value of investment properties on 1 Jan ¹⁾ | 8,150.2 | 8,327.5 | 8,327.5 |
| Acquisition of investment properties ^{1) 2)} | 50.0 | 48.3 | 478.9 |
| Modernisation investments | 4.6 | 1.6 | 22.5 |
| Disposals of investment properties | - | - | -1.3 |
| Capitalised borrowing costs | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties ¹⁾ | -9.0 | 27.9 | -682.0 |
| Fair value of investment properties at the end of the period | 8,197.0 | 8,406.6 | 8,150.2 |

The value of investment properties includes on 31 March 2023 EUR 7.5 million and on 31 March 2022 EUR 1.1 million in Investment properties held for sale

¹⁾ Includes leases for plots of land

²⁾ Includes the existing apartment stock and the acquisition costs of new projects under construction

Kojamo owned a total of 39,550 (37,168) rental apartments at the end of the review period.

The fair value of Kojamo's investment properties is determined quarterly on the basis of the company's own evaluation. An external expert gives a statement on the valuation of Kojamo's investment properties. The latest valuation statement was issued on the situation as at 31 March 2023. The criteria for determining fair value are presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At the end of the review period, the plot and real estate development reserve held by the Group totalled about 185,000 floor sq.m (165,000 floor sq.m). The fair value of the plot and real estate development reserve (including the Metropolia properties) was EUR 152.9 (133.8) million at the end of the review period.

Rental housing

| Apartments | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of apartments | 39,550 | 37,168 | 39,231 |
| Average rent, €/m ² /month | 17.71 | 17.12 | 17.55 |
| Average rent, €/m ² /month, yearly average | 17.63 | 17.03 | 17.30 |

Kojamo responds to the trends of urbanisation, digitalisation and communality in accordance with its strategy, providing its customers with apartments with good locations and services that make daily life easier, increase the attractiveness of housing and improve the sense of community. Kojamo's properties form a networked service platform that enables agile innovation implementation in cooperation with other operators.

All Lumo rental apartments that become vacant are available for rent on the Lumo webstore, where customers can rent the apartment of their choice by using their online banking credentials and paying the first month's rent.



Rental housing key figures

| % | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 1–12/2022 |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| Financial occupancy rate | 92.2 | 91.9 | 92.0 |
| Tenant turnover rate, excluding internal turnover | 7.4 | 8.5 | 31.1 |
| Like-for-Like rental income growth * | 0.8 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Rent receivables in proportion to revenue | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 |

* Change of rental income for properties owned for two consecutive years in the past 12 months compared to the previous 12-month period

The financial occupancy rate was 92.2 (91.9) per cent for the review period. At the end of the period, 230 (213) apartments were vacant due to renovations.

Kojamo's property portfolio by region as at 31 March 2023

| % | Helsinki region | Tampere region | Turku region | Oulu | Jyväskylä | Kuopio region | Lahti region | Others |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Distribution by number of apartments | 61.6 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| Distribution by fair value | 76.3 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 |

Information on the property portfolio as at 31 March 2023

| Area | Number of apartments, units | Number of commercial premises and other leased premises, units | Fair value, M€ | Fair value, € 1,000/unit | Fair value, €/m ² | Financial occupancy rate, % ³⁾ |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Helsinki region | 24,362 | 462 | 5,864.9 | 236 | 4,392 | 91.0 |
| Tampere region | 3,899 | 113 | 608.4 | 152 | 2,958 | 96.0 |
| Turku region | 2,047 | 27 | 302.7 | 146 | 2,714 | 94.7 |
| Other | 9,242 | 149 | 909.9 | 97 | 1,838 | 94.4 |
| Total | 39,550 | 751 | 7,686.0 ¹⁾ | 191 | 3,579 | 92.2 |
| Other | | | 511.0 ²⁾ | | | |
| Total portfolio | 39,550 | 751 | 8,197.0 | | | |

¹⁾ The figures reflect income-generating portfolio assets, which excludes new projects under construction, plots owned by the group and ownership of certain assets through shares

²⁾ Fair value of ongoing projects, plots owned by the group and ownership of certain assets through shares and fair value of right-of-use assets

³⁾ The financial occupancy rate does not include commercial premises and other leased premises



Investments, divestments and real estate development

Investments

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Acquisition of investment properties * | 49.2 | 46.0 | 474.5 |
| Modernisation investments | 4.6 | 1.6 | 22.5 |
| Capitalised borrowing costs | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| Total | 54.9 | 48.9 | 501.6 |
| Repair expenses, M€ | 6.3 | 5.8 | 30.2 |

* Not including leases for plots of land

Number of apartments

| Units | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Apartments at the start of the period | 39,231 | 36,897 | 36,897 |
| Acquisitions | - | - | 985 |
| Completed | 319 | 270 | 1,348 |
| Demolished or altered | - | 1 | 1 |
| Apartments at the end of the period | 39,550 | 37,168 | 39,231 |
| Started during the review period | - | 161 | 477 |
| Under construction at the end of the period | 1,485 | 2,566 | 1,804 |
| Preliminary agreements for new construction | 119 | 636 | 230 |

Kojamo estimates that investments in development projects will amount to EUR 160–190 million in 2023.

No apartments were acquired during the period under review.

Of the apartments under construction, 1,352 (2,433) are located in the Helsinki region and 133 (133) in other Finnish

growth centres. A total of 319 (270) apartments were completed during the review period.

Modernisation investments during the review period amounted to EUR 4.6 (1.6) million and repair costs totalled EUR 6.3 (5.8) million.

Binding acquisition agreements for new development

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Actual costs incurred from new construction in progress | 288.4 | 388.7 | 293.6 |
| Cost of completing new construction in progress | 101.8 | 257.2 | 145.1 |
| Total | 390.2 | 645.8 | 438.7 |



Plots and real estate development sites owned by the company

| | 31 Mar 2023 | | 31 Mar 2022 | | 31 Dec 2022 | |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | M€ | 1,000 fl.sq.m | M€ | 1,000 fl.sq.m | M€ | 1,000 fl.sq.m |
| Plots | 36.8 | 58 | 29.5 | 52 | 35.6 | 59 |
| Plots with existing residential building | 43.4 | 60 | 31.5 | 40 | 44.4 | 57 |
| Conversions | 72.8 | 68 | 72.9 | 74 | 72.8 | 68 |
| Total ¹⁾ | 152.9 | 185 | 133.8 | 165 | 152.7 | 184 |

¹⁾ The management's estimate of the fair value and building rights of the plots

Binding preliminary agreements and provisions for plots and real estate development

| | 31 Mar 2023 | | 31 Mar 2022 | | 31 Dec 2022 | |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | M€ | 1,000 fl.sq.m | M€ | 1,000 fl.sq.m | M€ | 1,000 fl.sq.m |
| Preliminary agreements for new construction ¹⁾ | 23.2 | | 122.9 | | 48.7 | |
| Estimate of the share of plots of preliminary agreements for new development ²⁾ | 4.2 | 5 | 20.9 | 30 | 8.5 | 12 |
| Preliminary agreements and reservations for plots ²⁾ | 36.4 | 44 | 23.4 | 38 | 31.0 | 44 |

¹⁾ Including plots

²⁾ The management's estimate of the fair value and building rights of the plots

Strategic targets and their achievement

Strategic targets 2020–2023

| | 1–3/2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | Target |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Annual growth of total revenue, % | 8.8 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 4–5 |
| Annual investments, M€ | 54.9 | 501.6 | 356.9 | 371.2 | 200–400 |
| FFO/total revenue, % | 26.6 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.5 | > 36 |
| Loan to Value (LTV), % | 42.9 | 43.7 | 37.7 | 41.4 | < 50 |
| Equity ratio, % | 44.5 | 45.3 | 49.0 | 45.6 | > 40 |
| Net Promoter Score (NPS)* | 53 | 45 | 20 | 36 | 40 |

*The calculation method has changed 2022 for example including digital services in calculation. Target and actual for years 2021 and 2020 have not been adjusted to reflect the current calculation method.

Kojamo's objective is to be a stable dividend payer whose annual dividend payment will be at least 60 per cent of FFO, provided that the Group's equity ratio is 40 per cent or more and taking account of the company's financial position.

Shares and shareholders

Issued shares and share capital

Kojamo's share capital on 31 March 2023 was EUR 58,025,136 and the number of shares at the end of the review period totalled 247,144,399.

Kojamo has a single series of shares, and each share entitles its holder to one vote in the general meeting of shareholders of the company. There are no voting restrictions related to the

shares. The shares have no nominal value. The company shares belong to the book-entry system.

The trading code of the shares is KOJAMO and the ISIN code is FI4000312251.

Trading in the company's share

Kojamo's shares are listed on the official list of Nasdaq Helsinki.



Share price and trading

| | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 1–12/2022 |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| Lowest price, € | 10.18 | 19.35 | 11.62 |
| Highest price, € | 15.71 | 22.04 | 22.10 |
| Average price, € | 12.92 | 20.56 | 16.98 |
| Closing price, € | 10.85 | 21.78 | 13.80 |
| Market value of share capital, end of period, M€ | 2,681.5 | 5,382.8 | 3,410.6 |
| Share trading, million units | 23.1 | 23.9 | 86.5 |
| Share trading of total share stock, % | 9.3 | 9.7 | 35.0 |
| Share trading, M€ | 297.8 | 491.1 | 1,471.8 |

In addition to the Nasdaq Helsinki stock exchange, Kojamo shares were traded on other marketplaces. During 1 January–31 March 2023, approximately 50 (over 50) million Kojamo shares were traded on alternative marketplaces, corresponding to approximately 70 (approximately 70) per cent of the total trading volume (sources: Modular Finance).

Own shares

Kojamo did not hold any of its own shares during or at the end of the review period.

Dividend

In accordance with the Board of Directors' proposal, the Annual General Meeting on 16 March 2023 decided that a dividend of EUR 0.38 per share, or EUR 96,386,315.61 in total, be paid for the financial year 2022 and that EUR 154,673,003.39 be retained in unrestricted equity. The dividend payment date was 5 April 2023.

Shareholders

At the end of the review period, the number of registered shareholders was 12,587, including nominee-registered shareholders. The proportion of nominee-registered and direct foreign shareholders was 53.5 per cent of the company's shares at the end of the review period. The 10 largest shareholders owned in aggregate 57.6 per cent of Kojamo's shares at the end of the review period.

The list of Kojamo's shareholders is based on information provided by Euroclear Finland Ltd.

The Board of Directors' authorisations

Kojamo's Annual General Meeting on 16 March 2023 authorised the Board of Directors to decide on the repurchase and/or

acceptance as pledge of an aggregate maximum of 24,714,439 of the company's own shares according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The proposed amount of shares corresponds to approximately 10 per cent of all the shares of the company. The authorisation will remain in force until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than until 30 June 2024.

The Board of Directors was also authorised to decide on the issuance of shares and the issuance of special rights entitling to shares as referred to in Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Companies Act according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The number of shares to be issued on the basis of the authorisation shall not exceed an aggregate maximum of 24,714,439 shares, which corresponds to approximately 10 per cent of all the shares of the company. The authorisation applies to both the issuance of new shares and the conveyance of own shares held by the company. The authorisation will remain in force until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than until 30 June 2024.

Furthermore, the Annual General Meeting decided that an addition is made to the Articles of Association to allow the Board of Directors, at their discretion, to arrange a General Meeting as a virtual meeting without a meeting venue, as proposed by the Board of Directors.

Flagging notifications

Kojamo did not receive any notifications pursuant to the Finnish Securities Market Act regarding changes in holdings in Kojamo shares during the review period.

Managers' transactions and shareholdings

Managers' transactions at Kojamo in 2023 have been published as stock exchange releases, and they are available on the Kojamo website at <https://kojamo.fi/en/news-releases/>.



Governance

Annual General Meeting

Kojamo's Annual General Meeting (AGM) of 16 March 2023 adopted the financial statements for the financial year 2022 and discharged the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO from liability. The AGM also decided on dividend payment, the number of members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Director's remuneration and composition and the election and remuneration of the auditor and also decided amendment of the Articles of Association. The AGM approved the Remuneration Report for the members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and the Deputy CEO. The AGM authorised the Board of Directors to resolve on one or more share issues or the issuance of special rights entitling to shares, as referred to in Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Companies Act. The minutes of the AGM are available at <https://kojamo.fi/en/investors/corporate-governance/annual-general-meeting/annual-general-meeting-2023/>.

Board of Directors and auditors

The members of Kojamo's Board of Directors are Mikael Aro (Chairman), Mikko Mursula (Vice-Chairman), Kari Kauniskangas, Anne Leskelä, Catharina Stackelberg-Hammarén, Andreas Segal and Annica Änäs. The company's auditor is KPMG Oy Ab, with Authorised Public Accountant Petri Kettunen as the auditor with principal responsibility.

Board committees

Kojamo's Board of Directors has established two permanent committees, an Audit Committee and a Remuneration Committee. Anne Leskelä (Chairman), Kari Kauniskangas, Mikko Mursula and Annica Änäs serve in the Audit Committee. Mikael Aro (Chairman), Andreas Segal and Catharina Stackelberg-Hammarén serve in the Remuneration Committee.

Personnel

At the end of the review period, Kojamo had a total of 309 (315) employees. The average number of personnel during the review period was 308 (316).

The salaries and fees paid during the review period totalled EUR 4.8 (4.3) million.

Annual performance bonus and incentive system

Kojamo's employees are included in an annual performance bonus system which is based on the achievement of the company's general targets as well as personal targets.

Kojamo also has a long-term share-based incentive plan for the Group's key personnel. The reward is based on reaching the targets set for Kojamo's key business criteria in relation to the Group's strategic goals. Three performance periods were

Nomination Board

A stock exchange release was issued on 16 September 2022 announcing the composition of Kojamo plc's Nomination Board. Kojamo's three largest shareholders nominated the following members to the Shareholders' Nomination Board: Arve Regland, CFO, Fredenborg AS; Jouko Pölönen, CEO, Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company; and Risto Murto, CEO, Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company. In addition, the Chairman of Kojamo's Board of Directors serves as an expert member of the Nomination Board.

The Shareholders' Nomination Board is a body established by the Annual General Meeting consisting of shareholders, with the task of annually preparing and presenting proposals for the General Meeting concerning the number, composition and Chairman of the Board of Directors, remuneration of the Board of Directors and remuneration of the members of the Board Committees.

CEO

Jani Nieminen, M.Sc. (Tech.), MBA was CEO during the review period. The CEO's deputy was CFO Erik Hjelt, Licentiate in Laws, EMBA.

Management Team

At the end of the review period, the members of the Management Team were Jani Nieminen, CEO; Erik Hjelt, CFO Tiina Kuusisto, Chief Experience Officer (CXO); Katri Harra-Salonen, Chief Digital Officer; and Ville Raitio, Chief Investment Officer.

The company published a stock exchange release on January 18, 2023 announcing that Janne Ojalehto (MBA) has been appointed as Executive Vice President, Housing and a member of Management team at Kojamo plc.

ongoing at the end of the review period: 2021–2023, 2022–2024 and 2023-2025.

On 15 February 2023, Kojamo's Board of Directors resolved on the long-term incentive plan's performance period of 2023–2025. The possible rewards for the performance period are based on the Group's revenue (%), Funds From Operations (FFO) per share and apartment-specific CO2 emission reduction target for years 2023-2025, and Loan to Value ratio. The rewards to be paid on the basis of the performance period correspond to the value of a maximum total of 178,000 shares including the proportion to be paid in cash.

If the three ongoing earning periods were accrued in full, the maximum bonus would be a sum corresponding to 385,211 Kojamo shares, of which part of would be paid in Kojamo shares and part of in cash. More information on the long-term incentive plan is provided in Kojamo's Remuneration Report for 2022.



On 15 February 2023, Kojamo's Board of Directors approved to establish a new restricted share programme for the years 2023-2025. The programme will be used in specific situations decided by the Board of Directors separately. The programme consists of individual, annually commencing maximum three-year long restricted share plans within which the participants have the opportunity to receive a fixed number of shares as a long-term incentive and retention award.

Responsibility

Responsibility and sustainable development are among Kojamo's strategic focus areas. Sustainability is integral to Kojamo's operations and corporate culture, and it is a part of the work for everyone at Kojamo.

Our sustainability programme

Our sustainability programme documents the priorities of our sustainability efforts until 2023: sustainable cities, the best customer experience, the most competent personnel and a dynamic place to work, and a responsible corporate citizen. Read more about our sustainability programme from our [2022 Annual Report and Sustainability Report](#).

We have committed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. We continue to develop transparency of our sustainability reporting, and we currently report according to GRESB, GRI, and EPRA frameworks. For 2022, we have also reported information on risks related to climate change according to the TCFD framework.

Sustainable cities

All of our newly constructed properties are situated in growth centres, in locations that are close to good transport connections and services. The goal is for our property portfolio to be carbon-neutral in terms of energy consumption by 2030. We have signed the Net Zero Carbon Buildings Commitment of the World Green Building Council. We will increase the efficiency of our energy consumption by 7.5% by 2025. All Kojamo offices are WWF Green Office certified.

During the review period, we have continued to work on incorporating taxonomy criteria into our building processes. For example, we have specified the CO2 emissions calculation process for new sites and started collecting waste data from our construction sites to monitor that the recycling rate during construction is at least 70%. We have also updated our design guidelines to consider the perspectives related to natural diversity in yard design. Additionally, we have continued the implementation of the seven geothermal projects started in 2022 in the capital region.

The best customer experience

We want to deliver the best customer experience in housing. We create safe and comfortable homes that provide our customers with a strong sense of community, sustainable housing and services that make life easier. The operating model Through the Customer's Eyes has become an established

2023-2025 commitment period will last until the end of 2025 and the possible reward will be paid during the year following the expiry of the period partially in shares in the company and partially in cash. The maximum gross number of shares to be granted is 50,000 shares.

practice for us. Nearly 500 Lumo teams made up of active residents have already been established.

All of Kojamo's properties use carbon-neutral property electricity. In addition, carbon-neutral district heating is used at 86 of our properties. We offer all residents of Lumo homes the opportunity to use shared cars. Furthermore, our objective is to install new charging stations for electric cars based on demand from our residents. Currently we have installed charging station in more than 1,000 car parks.

During the review period, we launched two improvements to our online store that enhance the user experience. We were the first in our industry to introduce an artificial intelligence-based Housing Agent, which searches for the most suitable Lumo homes for the user with the help of a recommendation algorithm running in the background. Another innovation of our online store is travel time search. It helps customers looking for an apartment in the Helsinki Region Transport (HSL) area to find a Lumo home, where it is easy to travel to destinations important to them using public transport in the desired time frame.

Well-functioning recycling and sorting facilities are an important part of everyday responsibility. We have updated the common sorting instructions for all residents, and we have also worked on our internal instructions regarding recycling and sorting.

The most competent personnel and a dynamic place to work

The most important areas for our personnel responsibility are equality and equity for personnel, the health and well-being of personnel, as well as good management and leadership. We ensure our future competitiveness through competence development and offer an employee experience that attracts the best talent in the industry. We also work continuously to promote our corporate culture and the well-being of our personnel. Our corporate culture is based on Kojamo's shared values: Happy to serve, Strive for success and Courage to change.

A responsible corporate citizen

Our Code of Conduct documents the sustainable operating practices we apply in our interactions with our stakeholders, society and the environment. We also require our partners to operate sustainably, and our Supplier Code of Conduct has been an integral part of all of our partnership agreements starting from the beginning of 2021.



Near-term risks and uncertainties

Kojamo estimates that the most significant near-term risks and uncertainties are caused by Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine as well as due to the uncertain situation in the property and financial markets. Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine has caused economic uncertainty and weakened Finland's economic growth prospects. The war has pushed consumer prices up broadly which has weakened consumer purchasing power and economic growth.

The continuation of the war will cause uncertainty in the future as well, which can have impacts on the housing and property markets, including apartment prices, rents and yield requirements as well as on the operations of the construction companies. In addition, the economic sanctions and their extent may have an impact on the availability and prices of building materials. If inflation remains strong, increased costs could affect Kojamo's result and cash flow as well as the fair value of apartments.

The development of the Finnish economy may affect the housing and financial markets in exceptional ways. These factors may have an impact on Kojamo's profit and cash flow as well as the fair value of apartments. A general downturn may lead to unemployment and reduce household purchasing power, which may affect the ability of residents to pay rent and, subsequently, the company's rental income.

The decline of the property and financial markets as well as the tightening of financial policy may make it difficult to get financing and raise the price of financing significantly. These

News conference and webcast

Kojamo will hold a news conference for institutional investors, analysts and media on 11 May 2023 at 3.00 p.m. EEST at the company's head office at Mannerheimintie 168A, Helsinki. The event will be held in English. After the event, the media has a possibility to ask questions also in Finnish.

The event can also be followed as a live webcast through which it is possible to ask questions. No registration for the

factors may affect Kojamo's profit and cash flow, as well as the fair value of the apartments.

Urbanisation is expected to continue in the longer term. The supply of rental apartments may increase locally in the main areas in which Kojamo operates, and the changes in supply and demand could have an impact on Kojamo's tenant turnover or the financial occupancy rate and, thereby, rental income.

Cyber attacks and various other data security threats have increased. These data security breaches could impact Kojamo's business operations and the reliability of information systems.

Helsinki, 11 May 2023

Kojamo plc
Board of Directors

Further information:

Niina Saarto, Director, Treasury & Investor Relations,
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Erik Hjelt, CFO, Kojamo plc,
tel. +358 20 508 3225

webcast in advance is needed. The event will be accessible at <https://kojamo.videosync.fi/q1-2023>.

A recording of the webcast will be available later at the company's website at <https://kojamo.fi/en/investors/releases-and-publications/financial-reports/>.



EPRA performance measures

EPRA (European Public Real Estate Association) is an advocacy organisation for publicly listed European property investment companies. Kojamo is a member of EPRA. As part of its activities, the organisation promotes financial reporting in the industry and the adoption of best practices to ensure the qual-

ity of information provided to investors and improve comparability between companies. Kojamo follows EPRA recommendations in its reporting practices. This section covers EPRA performance measures and their calculation. More information on EPRA and EPRA recommendations is available on the EPRA website at www.epra.com.

EPRA performance measures

| | 1-3/2023 | 1-3/2022 | 2022 |
|---|----------|----------|---------|
| EPRA Earnings, M€ | 29.1 | 27.7 | 158.2 |
| EPRA Earnings per share (EPS), € | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.64 |
| EPRA Net Reinstatement Value (NRV), M€ | 4,752.5 | 5,412.3 | 4,825.9 |
| EPRA NRV per share, € | 19.23 | 21.90 | 19.53 |
| EPRA Net Initial Yield (NIY), % | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| EPRA 'topped-up' NIY, % | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| EPRA Vacancy Rate, % | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| EPRA Cost Ratio (including direct vacancy costs), % | 13.5 | 13.5 | 12.5 |
| EPRA Cost Ratio (excluding direct vacancy costs), % | 6.9 | 7.2 | 8.6 |

EPRA Earnings

| M€ | 1-3/2023 | 1-3/2022 | 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Earnings per IFRS income statement | 19.2 | 50.4 | -399.8 |
| (i) Change in value of investment properties, development properties held for investment and other interests | 9.0 | -27.9 | 682.0 |
| (ii) Profits or losses on disposal of investment properties, development properties held for investment and other interests | - | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| (iii) Profits or losses on sales of trading properties including impairment charges in respect of trading properties | - | - | 0.0 |
| (iv) Tax on profits or losses on disposals | - | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| (vi) Changes in fair value of financial instruments and associated close-out costs | 0.1 | -3.0 | -6.8 |
| (viii) Deferred tax in respect of EPRA adjustments | 0.8 | 8.2 | -117.2 |
| EPRA Earnings | 29.1 | 27.7 | 158.2 |
| Average number of shares, million | 247.1 | 247.1 | 247.1 |
| EPRA Earnings per share (EPS), € | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.64 |

EPRA Net Reinstatement Value (NRV)

| M€ | 1-3/2023 | 1-3/2022 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| IFRS Equity attributable to shareholders | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Diluted NAV | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Diluted NAV at Fair Value | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Exclude: | | | |
| (v) Deferred tax in relation to fair value gains | 875.0 | 987.9 | 872.8 |
| (vi) Fair value of financial instruments | -48.5 | 9.4 | -52.6 |
| Include: | | | |
| (xi) Real estate transfer tax | 163.9 | 168.1 | 163.0 |
| EPRA Net Reinstatement Value (NRV) | 4,752.5 | 5,412.3 | 4,825.9 |
| Number of shares, million | 247.1 | 247.1 | 247.1 |
| EPRA NRV per share | 19.23 | 21.90 | 19.53 |



EPRA Net Initial Yield (NIY) and EPRA "topped-up" NIY

| M€ | | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 2022 |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment property | | 8,197.0 | 8,406.6 | 8,150.2 |
| Trading property | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Developments | | -391.1 | -488.5 | -395.2 |
| Completed property portfolio | | 7,806.0 | 7,918.3 | 7,755.1 |
| Allowance for estimated purchasers' costs | | 156.1 | 158.4 | 155.1 |
| Gross up completed property portfolio valuation | B | 7,962.1 | 8,076.7 | 7,910.2 |
| Annualised cash passing rental income | | 441.4 | 404.1 | 438.9 |
| Property outgoings | | -147.1 | -129.7 | -148.9 |
| Annualised net rents | A | 294.3 | 274.4 | 290.0 |
| Notional rent expiration of rent-free periods or other lease incentives | | - | - | - |
| Topped-up net annualised rent | C | 294.3 | 274.4 | 290.0 |
| EPRA Net Initial Yield (NIY), % | A/B | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| EPRA 'topped-up' NIY, % | C/B | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 |

EPRA Vacancy Rate

| M€ | | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 2022 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Estimated rental value of vacant space * | A | 8.6 | 8.2 | 33.7 |
| Estimated rental value of the whole portfolio * | B | 109.3 | 101.2 | 419.8 |
| EPRA Vacancy Rate, % | A/B | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 |

* Including rental value of apartments.

EPRA Cost Ratios

| M€ | | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 2022 |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Include: | | | | |
| (i) Administrative expense line per IFRS income statement | | 9.9 | 9.6 | 43.1 |
| (i) Maintenance expense line per IFRS income statement | | 42.4 | 36.7 | 103.1 |
| (i) Repair expense line per IFRS income statement | | 6.3 | 5.8 | 30.2 |
| (ii) Net service charge costs/fees | | -3.8 | -3.2 | -13.8 |
| (iii) Management fees less actual/estimated profit element | | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| (iv) Other operating income/recharges intended to cover overhead expenses less any related profits | | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Exclude: | | | | |
| (vii) Ground rent costs | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| (viii) Service charge costs recovered through rents but not separately invoiced | | -47.0 | -41.4 | -128.3 |
| EPRA Costs (including direct vacancy costs) | A | 7.8 | 7.4 | 33.8 |
| (ix) Direct vacancy costs | | -3.8 | -3.5 | -10.7 |
| EPRA Costs (excluding direct vacancy costs) | B | 3.9 | 3.9 | 23.1 |
| (x) Gross Rental Income less ground rent costs - per IFRS | | 104.3 | 96.2 | 398.5 |
| (xi) Service fee and service charge costs components of Gross Rental Income | | -47.0 | -41.4 | -128.3 |
| Gross Rental Income | C | 57.3 | 54.8 | 270.3 |
| EPRA Cost Ratio (including direct vacancy costs), % | A/C | 13.5 | 13.5 | 12.5 |
| EPRA Cost Ratio (excluding direct vacancy costs), % | B/C | 6.9 | 7.2 | 8.6 |



Condensed consolidated income statement

| M€ | Note | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 1–12/2022 |
|---|------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Total revenue | | 108.2 | 99.5 | 413.3 |
| Maintenance expenses | | -42.4 | -36.7 | -103.1 |
| Repair expenses | | -6.3 | -5.8 | -30.2 |
| Net rental income | | 59.5 | 57.0 | 280.1 |
| Administrative expenses | | -9.9 | -9.6 | -43.1 |
| Other operating income | | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.8 |
| Other operating expenses | | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.3 |
| Profit/loss on sales of investment properties | | - | - | 0.2 |
| Profit/loss on sales of trading properties | | - | - | 0.0 |
| Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties | 3 | -9.0 | 27.9 | -682.0 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses | | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.2 |
| Operating profit/loss | | 40.7 | 75.3 | -442.5 |
| Financial income | | 1.6 | 2.6 | 9.6 |
| Financial expenses | | -18.2 | -14.9 | -67.0 |
| Total amount of financial income and expenses | | -16.6 | -12.3 | -57.4 |
| Share of result from associated companies | | 0.0 | - | 0.1 |
| Profit/loss before taxes | | 24.0 | 62.9 | -499.8 |
| Current tax expense | | -4.0 | -4.3 | -17.3 |
| Change in deferred taxes | | -0.8 | -8.2 | 117.2 |
| Profit/loss for the period | | 19.2 | 50.4 | -399.8 |
| Profit/loss for the financial period attributable to shareholders of the parent company | | 19.2 | 50.4 | -399.8 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | | | | |
| Cash flow hedges | | -4.2 | 35.0 | 92.4 |
| Deferred taxes | | 0.8 | -7.0 | -18.5 |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | | -3.4 | 28.0 | 74.0 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | 15.8 | 78.5 | -325.8 |
| Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company | | 15.8 | 78.5 | -325.8 |
| Earnings per share based on profit/loss attributable to shareholders of the parent company | | | | |
| Basic, € | | 0.08 | 0.20 | -1.62 |
| Diluted, € | | 0.08 | 0.20 | -1.62 |
| Average number of shares, million | 8 | 247.1 | 247.1 | 247.1 |



Condensed consolidated balance sheet

| M€ | Note | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | |
| Intangible assets | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Investment properties | 3 | 8,189.5 | 8,405.6 | 8,150.2 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 28.2 | 28.7 | 28.4 |
| Investments in associated companies | | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Financial assets | 7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Non-current receivables | | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Derivatives | 6, 7 | 49.5 | 5.9 | 53.8 |
| Deferred tax assets | | 3.6 | 6.0 | 1.5 |
| Total non-current assets | | 8,280.1 | 8,455.9 | 8,243.4 |
| Non-current assets held for sale | 10 | 7.6 | 1.1 | - |
| Current assets | | | | |
| Trading property | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Derivatives | 6, 7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Current tax assets | | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 11.4 | 9.9 | 11.1 |
| Financial assets | 7 | 42.5 | 104.7 | 104.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 123.6 | 478.2 | 119.4 |
| Total current assets | | 179.5 | 596.0 | 238.9 |
| Total assets | | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |
| Shareholders' equity and liabilities | | | | |
| Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company | | | | |
| Share capital | | 58.0 | 58.0 | 58.0 |
| Share issue premium | | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 |
| Fair value reserve | | 39.6 | -2.9 | 43.0 |
| Invested non-restricted equity reserve | | 164.4 | 164.4 | 164.4 |
| Retained earnings | | 3,464.2 | 3,991.4 | 3,541.4 |
| Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company | | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Total equity | | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | |
| Loans and borrowings | 5, 7 | 3,277.3 | 3,508.2 | 3,330.5 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | 875.7 | 992.1 | 873.7 |
| Derivatives | 6, 7 | 1.0 | 16.0 | 1.4 |
| Provisions | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Other non-current liabilities | | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 4,159.3 | 4,521.9 | 4,210.9 |
| Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale | 10 | 7.2 | - | - |
| Current liabilities | | | | |
| Loans and borrowings | 5, 7 | 360.5 | 114.1 | 347.7 |
| Derivatives | 6, 7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Current tax liabilities | | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Trade and other payables | | 178.0 | 167.3 | 78.5 |
| Total current liabilities | | 538.5 | 284.4 | 428.7 |
| Total liabilities | | 4,705.0 | 4,806.3 | 4,639.6 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |



Consolidated statement of cash flows

| M€ | 1-3/2023 | 1-3/2022 | 1-12/2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | | | |
| Profit for the period | 19.2 | 50.4 | -399.8 |
| Adjustments | 30.6 | -3.8 | 639.4 |
| Change in net working capital | | | |
| Change in trade and other receivables | 0.3 | -1.0 | -1.6 |
| Change in trading properties | - | - | 0.0 |
| Change in trade and other payables | 12.9 | 7.8 | -2.2 |
| Interest paid | -22.7 | -16.4 | -58.4 |
| Interest received | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Other financial items | 0.8 | -2.1 | -0.4 |
| Taxes paid | -4.2 | -4.0 | -19.0 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | 37.1 | 31.1 | 159.0 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | |
| Acquisition of investment properties | -60.4 | -59.9 | -504.9 |
| Acquisition of associated companies | - | - | -0.1 |
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Proceeds from sale of investment properties | - | - | 1.1 |
| Purchases of financial assets | -49.9 | -32.0 | -140.9 |
| Proceeds from sale of financial assets | 112.3 | 55.3 | 164.4 |
| Non-current loans, granted | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Repayments of non-current loan receivables | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Interest and dividends received on investments | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | 2.5 | -36.6 | -480.2 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | | | |
| Non-current loans and borrowings, raised | - | 300.0 | 450.0 |
| Non-current loans and borrowings, repayments | -33.7 | -12.9 | -91.6 |
| Current loans and borrowings, raised | 29.8 | 50.0 | 205.8 |
| Current loans and borrowings, repayments | -31.0 | -50.0 | -225.2 |
| Repayments of lease liabilities | -0.4 | -0.4 | -1.6 |
| Dividends paid | - | - | -93.9 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | -35.4 | 286.8 | 243.5 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents | 4.2 | 281.2 | -77.6 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | 119.4 | 197.0 | 197.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 123.6 | 478.2 | 119.4 |



Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

| M€ | Share capital | Share issue premium | Fair value reserve | Invested non-restricted equity reserve | Retained earnings | Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company | Total equity |
|--|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Equity at 1 Jan 2023 | 58.0 | 35.8 | 43.0 | 164.4 | 3,541.4 | 3,842.7 | 3,842.7 |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
| Cash flow hedging | | | -3.4 | | | -3.4 | -3.4 |
| Profit for the period | | | | | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | | -3.4 | | 19.2 | 15.8 | 15.8 |
| Transactions with shareholders | | | | | | | |
| Share-based incentive scheme | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dividend payment | | | | | -96.4 | -96.4 | -96.4 |
| Total transactions with shareholders | | | | | -96.4 | -96.4 | -96.4 |
| Total change in equity | | | -3.4 | | -77.2 | -80.5 | -80.5 |
| Equity at 31 Mar 2023 | 58.0 | 35.8 | 39.6 | 164.4 | 3,464.2 | 3,762.1 | 3,762.1 |

| M€ | Share capital | Share issue premium | Fair value reserve | Invested non-restricted equity reserve | Retained earnings | Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company | Total equity |
|--|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Equity at 1 Jan 2022 | 58.0 | 35.8 | -31.0 | 164.4 | 4,036.0 | 4,263.3 | 4,263.3 |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
| Cash flow hedging | | | 28.0 | | | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| Profit for the period | | | | | 50.4 | 50.4 | 50.4 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | | 28.0 | | 50.4 | 78.5 | 78.5 |
| Transactions with shareholders | | | | | | | |
| Share-based incentive scheme | | | | | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.0 |
| Dividend payment | | | | | -93.9 | -93.9 | -93.9 |
| Total transactions with shareholders | | | | | -95.0 | -95.0 | -95.0 |
| Total change in equity | | | 28.0 | | -44.5 | -16.5 | -16.5 |
| Equity at 31 Mar 2022 | 58.0 | 35.8 | -2.9 | 164.4 | 3,991.4 | 4,246.8 | 4,246.8 |

| M€ | Share capital | Share issue premium | Fair value reserve | Invested non-restricted equity reserve | Retained earnings | Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company | Total equity |
|--|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Equity at 1 Jan 2022 | 58.0 | 35.8 | -31.0 | 164.4 | 4,036.0 | 4,263.3 | 4,263.3 |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
| Cash flow hedging | | | 74.0 | | | 74.0 | 74.0 |
| Profit for the period | | | | | -399.8 | -399.8 | -399.8 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | | 74.0 | | -399.8 | -325.8 | -325.8 |
| Transactions with shareholders | | | | | | | |
| Share-based incentive scheme | | | | | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 |
| Dividend payment | | | | | -93.9 | -93.9 | -93.9 |
| Total transactions with shareholders | | | | | -94.8 | -94.8 | -94.8 |
| Total change in equity | | | 74.0 | | -494.6 | -420.6 | -420.6 |
| Equity at 31 Dec 2022 | 58.0 | 35.8 | 43.0 | 164.4 | 3,541.4 | 3,842.7 | 3,842.7 |



Condensed notes to the consolidated financial statements

Basic information about the Group

Kojamo plc is Finland's largest market-based, private housing investment company that offers rental apartments and housing services in Finnish growth centres. Its range of apartments is extensive. On 31 March 2023, Kojamo owned 39,550 rental apartments across Finland.

The Group's parent company, Kojamo plc, is a Finnish public company domiciled in Helsinki. Its registered address is Mannerheimintie 168, 00300 Helsinki, Finland.

Trading in Kojamo's shares commenced on the pre-list of Nasdaq Helsinki on 15 June 2018 and on the official list of

Nasdaq Helsinki on 19 June 2018. In addition, a bond issued by Kojamo in 2016 is listed on the official list of Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd. The Group's five other bonds are listed on the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange. The Group has chosen Finland as its home state for the disclosure of periodic information pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3 of the Finnish Securities Market Act.

Kojamo plc's Board of Directors approved this Interim Report for publication at its meeting on 11 May 2023.

1. Accounting policies

Basis for preparation

These interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as well as by applying the same accounting policies as in the previous annual financial statements, excluding the exceptions described below. The figures of the interim financial statements have not been audited.

The figures for 2022 are based on Kojamo plc's audited financial statements for 2022. The figures in brackets refer to the corresponding period in 2022, and the comparison period is the corresponding period the year before, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of the interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires application of judgement by Kojamo's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the period. Management must also make judgements when applying the Group's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used. The most significant items of this Interim Report where judgement has been applied by management, as well as the assumptions about the future and other key uncertainty factors in estimates at the end of the reporting period that create a significant risk of change in the carrying amounts of Kojamo's assets and liabilities within the next review period, are the same as those presented in the consolidated financial statements for the 2022 financial year. Of these, the most important are the determination of the fair values of investment properties and financial instruments.

2. Revenue

Specification of revenue from contracts with customers

| M€ | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 1–12/2022 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Rental income | 104.3 | 96.1 | 398.5 |
| Water fees | 3.6 | 3.0 | 13.2 |
| Sauna fees | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Other income from service sales | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 108.1 | 99.4 | 412.5 |

Revenue consists primarily of rental income based on tenancy agreements. In the Group's business, the scope of IFRS 15 includes maintenance and service revenue, which include use-based charges collected from tenants.



3. Investment properties

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fair value of investment properties on 1 Jan ¹⁾ | 8,150.2 | 8,327.5 | 8,327.5 |
| Acquisition of investment properties ^{1) 2)} | 50.0 | 48.3 | 478.9 |
| Modernisation investments | 4.6 | 1.6 | 22.5 |
| Disposals of investment properties | - | - | -1.3 |
| Capitalised borrowing costs | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties ¹⁾ | -9.0 | 27.9 | -682.0 |
| Fair value of investment properties at the end of the period | 8,197.0 | 8,406.6 | 8,150.2 |

The value of investment properties includes on 31 March 2023 EUR 7.5 million and on 31 March 2022 EUR 1.1 million in Investment properties held for sale

¹⁾ Includes leases for plots of land

²⁾ Includes the existing apartment stock and the acquisition costs of new projects under construction

Right-of-use assets included in the fair values of investment properties (plots of land)

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fair value on 1 Jan | 73.8 | 70.6 | 70.6 |
| Increases/decreases | 0.8 | 2.4 | 4.3 |
| Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.1 |
| Fair value at the end of the period | 74.3 | 72.7 | 73.8 |

Modernisation investments are often significant, and they are primarily related to repairs and renovations of plumbing, facades, roofs, windows and balconies. The expected average technical useful lives of the plumbing systems, facades, roofs and balconies of residential properties are taken into consideration in the planning of modernisation investments.

Capitalised borrowing costs totalled EUR 1.1 (1.2) million. The interest rate applied to capitalised borrowing costs was 2.0 (1.8) per cent at the end of the review period.

Fair value of investment properties by valuation method

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Yield value * | 7,588.2 | 7,705.0 | 7,535.3 |
| Acquisition cost | 534.4 | 628.9 | 541.0 |
| Right-of-use assets (plots of land) | 74.3 | 72.7 | 73.8 |
| Total | 8,197.0 | 8,406.6 | 8,150.2 |

* 31 March 2023 including properties valued at the cash flow based valuation method (DCF) EUR 7,545.4 million and other yield-based valued items EUR 42.8 million.

| Number of apartments | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Yield value | 37,942 | 35,314 | 37,551 |
| Acquisition cost * | 1,608 | 1,854 | 1,680 |
| Total | 39,550 | 37,168 | 39,231 |

* Includes 4 apartments as part of development projects



Average valuation parameters for yield-based valued items

| | 31 Mar 2023 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | Capital region | Other regions of Finland | Group total |
| Unobservable inputs: | | | |
| Yield requirement, weighted, % | 3.56 | 4.93 | 3.97 |
| Inflation assumption, % | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Market rents, weighted by square meters, €/m ² /month | 20.05 | 15.51 | 17.96 |
| Property maintenance expenses, repairs and modernisation investments €/m ² /month | 6.79 | 6.54 | 6.68 |
| 10-year average financial occupancy rate, % | 97.5 | 96.6 | 97.2 |
| Rent increase assumption, % | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Expense increase assumption, % | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |

| | 31 Mar 2022 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | Capital region | Other regions of Finland | Group total |
| Unobservable inputs: | | | |
| Yield requirement, weighted, % | 3.25 | 4.61 | 3.66 |
| Inflation assumption, % | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Market rents, weighted by square meters, €/m ² /month | 19.44 | 15.03 | 17.34 |
| Property maintenance expenses, repairs and modernisation investments €/m ² /month | 6.24 | 6.12 | 6.18 |
| 10-year average financial occupancy rate, % | 97.5 | 96.6 | 97.2 |
| Rent increase assumption, % | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Expense increase assumption, % | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

| | 31 Dec 2022 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | Capital region | Other regions of Finland | Group total |
| Unobservable inputs: | | | |
| Yield requirement, weighted, % | 3.56 | 4.92 | 3.97 |
| Inflation assumption, % | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Market rents, weighted by square meters, €/m ² /month | 20.08 | 15.53 | 17.97 |
| Property maintenance expenses, repairs and modernisation investments €/m ² /month | 6.77 | 6.52 | 6.65 |
| 10-year average financial occupancy rate, % | 97.5 | 96.6 | 97.2 |
| Rent increase assumption, % | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Expense increase assumption, % | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |



Sensitivity analysis for measuring the fair value of investment properties

| Properties measured at yield value | 31 Mar 2023 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | -10% | -5% | 0% | 5% | 10% |
| Change % (relative) | | | | | |
| Change, M€ | | | | | |
| Yield requirement | 845.0 | 400.1 | | -361.7 | -690.4 |
| Market rents | -972.4 | -486.2 | | 486.2 | 972.4 |
| Maintenance costs | 332.7 | 166.4 | | -166.4 | -332.7 |
| Change % (absolute) | -2% | -1% | 0% | 1% | 2% |
| Change, M€ | | | | | |
| Financial occupancy rate | -200.0 | -100.0 | | 100.0 | 200.0 |

| Properties measured at yield value | 31 Mar 2022 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | -10% | -5% | 0% | 5% | 10% |
| Change % (relative) | | | | | |
| Change, M€ | | | | | |
| Yield requirement | 862.0 | 408.2 | | -369.1 | -704.4 |
| Market rents | -970.0 | -485.0 | | 485.0 | 970.0 |
| Maintenance costs | 308.9 | 154.4 | | -154.4 | -308.9 |
| Change % (absolute) | -2% | -1% | 0% | 1% | 2% |
| Change, M€ | | | | | |
| Financial occupancy rate | -199.5 | -99.8 | | 99.8 | 199.5 |

| Properties measured at yield value | 31 Dec 2022 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | -10% | -5% | 0% | 5% | 10% |
| Change % (relative) | | | | | |
| Change, M€ | | | | | |
| Yield requirement | 840.1 | 397.8 | | -359.6 | -686.3 |
| Market rents | -961.0 | -480.5 | | 480.5 | 961.0 |
| Maintenance costs | 329.7 | 164.8 | | -164.8 | -329.7 |
| Change % (absolute) | -2% | -1% | 0% | 1% | 2% |
| Change, M€ | | | | | |
| Financial occupancy rate | -197.7 | -98.8 | | 98.8 | 197.7 |

Fair value measurement of investment property

In Kojamo's consolidated financial statements, the determination of the fair value of investment property is the area that involves the most significant uncertainty factors arising from the estimates and assumptions that have been used. The determination of the fair value of investment property requires significant management discretion and assumptions, particularly with respect to market prices and amounts of future rental income. Estimates and assumptions are particularly related to the future development of yield requirements, vacancy rates and rent levels.

Kojamo uses valuation techniques that are appropriate under those circumstances, and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. Kojamo aims to maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Investment property

Investment property refers to an asset (land, building or part of a building) that Kojamo retains to earn rental income or capital

appreciation, or both. An investment property can be owned directly or through an entity. Properties used for administrative purposes are owner-occupied property and included in the balance sheet line item "Property, plant and equipment". An investment property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity. This distinguishes investment property from owner-occupied property.

Kojamo's investment property portfolio consists of the completed properties, properties under construction and renovation, leased plots (right-of-use assets) and the plot reserve. Properties classified as trading properties as well as properties classified as held for sale are included in the Group's property portfolio but excluded from the balance sheet item "Investment properties". A property is reclassified from "Investment properties" under "Trading properties" in the event of a change in the use of the property, and under "Investment property held for sale", when the sale of an investment property is deemed highly probable.

An investment property is derecognised from the balance sheet on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are



expected from its disposal. Capital gains and losses on disposals are presented netted as a separate line item in the income statement.

Restrictions on investment properties

Some of the investment properties are subject to legislative divestment and usage restrictions. The so-called non-profit restrictions apply to the owning company, and the so-called property-specific restrictions apply to the investment owned. The non-profit restrictions include, among other things, permanent restrictions on the company's operations, distribution of profit, lending and provision of collateral, and the divestment of investments. The property-specific restrictions include fixed-term restrictions on the use of apartments, the selection of residents, the determination of rent and the divestment of apartments.

Measurement of investment property

Investment property is measured initially at acquisition cost, including related transaction costs, such as transfer taxes and professional fees, as well as capitalised expenditure arising from eligible modernisation. The acquisition cost also includes related borrowing costs, such as interest costs and arrangement fees, directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an investment property. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is based on the fact that an investment property is a qualifying asset, i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. The capitalisation commences when the construction of a new building or extension begins, and continues until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisable borrowing costs are directly attributable costs accrued on the funds borrowed for a construction project or costs attributable to a construction project.

After initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss in the period in which they are observed. Fair value gains and losses are presented netted as a separate line item in the income statement. Fair value refers to the price that would be received from selling an asset, or paid for transferring a liability, in an ordinary transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The valuation techniques used by Kojamo are described below.

The value of investment properties is assessed internally at Kojamo on a quarterly basis. The results of the assessment are reported to the Management Group, Audit Committee and Board of Directors. The measurement process, market conditions and other factors affecting the assessment of the fair value of properties are reviewed quarterly with the CEO and CFO in accordance with Kojamo's reporting schedule. Each quarter, an external independent expert issues a statement on the valuation methods applied in the valuation of rental apartments and business premises owned by Kojamo as well as on the quality and reliability of the valuation.

Fair value of investment properties by valuation method

Inputs used in determining fair values (used in the valuation techniques) are classified on three levels in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is based on the source of inputs.

Level 1 inputs

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investment property.

Level 2 inputs

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the investment property, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs

Unobservable inputs for investment property.

An investment property measured at fair value is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The fair value measurement for all of the investment property of Kojamo has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value, as observable market information for the determination of fair values has not been available.

Fair value of investment properties by valuation method

The fair values of investment properties measured by Kojamo are based on transaction value or balance sheet value (acquisition cost).

Income value (yield value)

The measurement of value is based on 10-year discounted cash flow (DCF), in which the terminal value of the property is calculated based on direct capitalisation and net yield in year 11. The discount rate is the 10-year cash flow yield requirement plus inflation.

On completion, newly developed properties are moved from balance sheet value measurement to yield value measurement in the quarter they are completed in. The development margin, if any, is recognised as income in connection with this transition.

Completed properties acquired by the Group are measured in their first quarter using the acquisition cost and subsequently using the yield value method.

The yield value method is used to measure the value of properties that are not subject to restrictions.

The yield value method is also used to measure the value of properties that can be sold as entire properties but not apartment by apartment due to restrictions stipulated by the legislation concerning state-subsidised rental housing. The disposal of such properties is only possible when the entire property is sold, and it must be sold to a party that will continue to use the property for the provision of rental housing until the restrictions expire. The rents for such properties can be set freely. The yield value method is used to measure the value of properties that belong to the following restriction groups: free of restrictions, subject to extension restrictions, 20-year interest subsidy, 10-year interest subsidy.



The yield requirements are analysed on a quarterly basis in connection with valuation. The determination of the yield requirement is based on the size of the municipality. In larger cities, several area-specific yield requirements are determined while, in smaller cities, the yield requirement is set at the municipal level. The yield requirement for terraced houses is increased by 20 basis points. Properties with a particularly large proportion of premises that are not in residential use (in excess of 40% of the total floor area) are analysed separately.

The change in yield requirement based on the age of the property is as follows: more than 15 years from completion or renovation +12.5%, more than 30 years from completion or renovation +22.5%.

Provision for modernisation investments:

| Age of the property or the number of years since the completion of the most recent renovation | Provision (€/m ² /month) |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 0-10 years | 0.25 |
| 11-30 years | 1.00 |
| 31-40 years | 1.50 |
| >40 years | 2.00 |

Provisions for modernisation investments are used in 10-year discounted cash flow calculations.

Acquisition cost (balance sheet value)

The balance sheet value is used for the measurement of residential and commercial properties whose disposal price is restricted under the legislation governing state-subsidised rental properties, meaning that their disposal price cannot be determined freely. In addition, the setting of rents for such properties is, as a rule, based on the cost principle, which means that the rent levels cannot be determined freely.

The balance sheet value method is used to measure the value of properties that belong to the following restriction groups:

4. Property, plant and equipment

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carrying value, beginning of period | 28.4 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| Increases | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Depreciation for the period | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.0 |
| Carrying value, end of period | 28.2 | 28.7 | 28.4 |

Property, plant and equipment consist of assets held and used by the company, mainly buildings and land areas, as well as

ARAVA (state-subsidised rental properties), and 40-year interest subsidy.

The fair value of property development projects, the plot reserve and shares and holdings related to investment properties is their original acquisition cost.

Business combinations and asset acquisition

Acquisitions of investment properties by Kojamo are accounted for as an acquisition of asset or a group of assets, or a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. Reference is made to IFRS 3 to determine whether a transaction is a business combination. This requires the management's judgment.

IFRS 3 is applied to the acquisition of investment property when the acquisition is considered to constitute an entity that is treated as a business. Usually, a single property and its rental agreement does not constitute a business entity. To constitute a business entity, the acquisition of the property should include acquired operations and people carrying out these operations, such as marketing of properties, management of tenancies and property repairs and renovation.

The consideration transferred in the business combination and the detailed assets and accepted liabilities of the acquired entity are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. Goodwill is recognised at the amount of consideration transferred, interest of non-controlling shareholders in the acquiree and previously held interest in the acquiree deducted by Kojamo's share of the fair value of the acquired net assets. Goodwill is not amortised, but it is tested for impairment at least annually.

Acquisitions that do not meet the definition of business in accordance with IFRS 3 are accounted for as asset acquisitions. In this event, goodwill or deferred taxes etc. are not recognised.

machinery and equipment. The right-of-use asset item includes car leasing agreements in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases.

Right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Carrying value, beginning of period | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Increases/decreases | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Depreciation for the period | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.4 |
| Carrying value, end of period | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |



5. Interest-bearing liabilities

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Bonds | 2,140.2 | 2,335.7 | 2,139.2 |
| Loans from financial institutions | 1,045.1 | 1,074.5 | 1,092.7 |
| Interest subsidy loans | 19.0 | 26.5 | 26.2 |
| Lease liability | 72.9 | 71.6 | 72.4 |
| Non-current liabilities total | 3,277.3 | 3,508.2 | 3,330.5 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Bonds | 199.8 | - | 199.8 |
| Loans from financial institutions | 122.5 | 55.4 | 108.4 |
| Interest subsidy loans | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Commercial papers | 29.8 | 50.0 | 30.9 |
| Other loans | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Lease liability | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Current liabilities total | 360.5 | 114.1 | 347.7 |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 3,637.8 | 3,622.3 | 3,678.2 |

31 March 2023, EUR 7.2 million has been transferred from interest-bearing liabilities to Liabilities related to non-currents assets held for sale

6. Derivative instruments

Fair values of derivative instruments

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | | | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Positive | Negative | Net | Net | Net |
| Interest rate derivatives | | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedging | 49.2 | -0.8 | 48.4 | -5.9 | 52.4 |
| Interest rate swaps, not in hedge accounting | 0.4 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -4.3 | 0.2 |
| Electricity derivatives | - | - | - | 0.7 | - |
| Total | 49.6 | -1.1 | 48.5 | -9.4 | 52.5 |

Nominal values of derivative instruments

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interest rate derivatives | | | |
| Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedging | 729.0 | 791.1 | 746.9 |
| Interest rate swaps, not in hedge accounting | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.6 |
| Total | 769.4 | 832.1 | 787.5 |
| Electricity derivatives, MWh | - | 9,902 | - |

During the review period, EUR -4.2 (35.0) million was recognised in the fair value reserve from interest rate derivatives classified as cash flow hedges. The interest rate derivatives mature between 2023 and 2035. At the end of the review period, the average maturity of interest rate swaps was 3.8 (4.5) years.

Electricity derivatives hedge against increases in electricity prices, and the hedges matured in 2022. Electricity derivatives are not included in hedge accounting. The unrealised gains and losses from their measurement are presented in the balance sheet under current and non-current assets or liabilities in the item Derivative instruments.



7. Financial assets and liabilities by valuation category

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | | | | Fair value total |
|--|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | Carrying value total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 49.6 | | 49.6 | | 49.6 |
| Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | |
| | 43.2 | 42.5 | - | 0.7 | 43.2 |
| Measured at amortised cost | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 123.6 | | 123.6 | | 123.6 |
| Trade receivables | 6.1 | | | | 6.1 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 1.1 | | 1.1 | | 1.1 |
| Measured at amortised cost | | | | | |
| Other interest-bearing liabilities | 1,297.7 | | 1,288.5 | | 1,288.5 |
| Bonds | 2,340.1 | 2,058.2 | | | 2,058.2 |
| Trade payables | 11.6 | | | | 11.6 |

| M€ | 31 Dec 2022 | | | | Fair value total |
|--|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | Carrying value total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 54.0 | | 54.0 | | 54.0 |
| Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | |
| | 104.7 | 84.1 | 19.9 | 0.7 | 104.7 |
| Measured at amortised cost | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 119.4 | | 119.4 | | 119.4 |
| Trade receivables | 6.4 | | | | 6.4 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Measured at fair value | | | | | |
| Interest rate derivatives | 1.4 | | 1.4 | | 1.4 |
| Measured at amortised cost | | | | | |
| Other interest-bearing liabilities | 1,339.3 | | 1,225.1 | | 1,225.1 |
| Bonds | 2,338.9 | 2,073.2 | | | 2,073.2 |
| Trade payables | 21.6 | | | | 21.6 |

There were no transfers between the hierarchy levels during the review period. The fair value of floating rate loans is the same as their nominal value, as the margins of the loans correspond to the margins of new loans. The fair values of bonds are based on market price quotations. The fair value of other fixed-rate liabilities is based on discounted cash flows, in which market interest rates are used as input data.

If there is no active market for the financial instrument, judgment is required to determine fair value and impairment. External mark to market valuations may be used for some interest rate derivatives. Recognition of impairment is considered if the impairment is significant or long-lasting. If the amount of impairment loss decreases during a subsequent financial year and the decrease can be considered to be related to an event

occurring after the recognition of impairment, the impairment loss will be reversed.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three fair value hierarchy levels in accordance with the reliability of the valuation technique:

Level 1:

The fair value is based on quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.



Level 2:

A quoted market price exists in active markets for the instrument, but the price may be derived from directly or indirectly quoted market data. Fair values are measured using valuation techniques. Their inputs are based on quoted market prices, including e.g. market interest rates, credit margins and yield curves.

Level 3:

There is no active market for the instrument, the fair value cannot be reliably derived and input data used for the determination of fair value is not based on observable market data.

Level 3 reconciliation

Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Beginning of period | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Change | - | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| End of period | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss on hierarchy level 3 are investments in unlisted securities and they are mainly measured at acquisition cost, as their fair value

cannot be reliably measured in the absence of an active market. For these items, the acquisition cost is evaluated to be an appropriate estimate of fair value.

8. Earnings per share

| | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 1–12/2022 |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| Profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the parent company, M€ | 19.2 | 50.4 | -399.8 |
| Weighted average number of shares during the period (million) | 247.1 | 247.1 | 247.1 |
| Earnings per share | | | |
| Basic, € | 0.08 | 0.20 | -1.62 |
| Diluted, € | 0.08 | 0.20 | -1.62 |

The company has no diluting instruments.

9. Guarantees, commitments and contingent liabilities

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Loans covered by pledges on property and shares as collateral | 775.2 | 802.5 | 780.7 |
| Pledges given | 927.8 | 903.4 | 922.2 |
| Shares ¹⁾ | 102.1 | 109.2 | 102.1 |
| Pledged collateral, total | 1,029.9 | 1,012.6 | 1,024.3 |
| Other collaterals given | | | |
| Mortgages and shares | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Guarantees ²⁾ | 727.0 | 666.1 | 756.4 |
| Pledged deposits | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other collateral, total | 735.2 | 674.1 | 764.5 |

¹⁾ Pledged mortgages and shares relate in some cases to the same properties.

²⁾ Guarantees given mainly relate to parent company guarantees given on behalf of Group companies' loans and some of these loans have also mortgages or shares as collaterals.



10. Non-current assets held for sale

On 31 March 2023 the net asset value of the non-current assets held for sale totalled EUR 0.4 million. The asset items in question consisted of investment in associated company and three different properties.

On 31 March 2022 Kojamo had EUR 1.1 million non-current assets held for sale. The asset item in question consisted of

one plot of land. On 31 December 2022 Kojamo had no non-current assets held for sale.

The investment properties have been measured at fair value in the financial statements (fair value hierarchy level 3).

| M€ | 31 Mar 2023 | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Investment properties | 7.5 | 1.1 | - |
| Associated companies | 0.1 | - | - |
| Total assets | 7.6 | 1.1 | - |
| Loans and borrowings | 7.2 | - | - |
| Total liabilities | 7.2 | - | - |
| Net asset value | 0.4 | 1.1 | - |

11. Events after the review period

The following financing arrangements were made during the review period:

In April, Kojamo plc signed a new EUR 75 million credit agreement with Aktia Bank Plc. The credit agreement is unsecured and has a maturity of five years. The loan was used for the refinancing of a EUR 50 million credit agreement with Aktia maturing in summer 2023, and the rest of it will be used for the group's general financing needs. It is possible to link the loan

later to Kojamo's sustainability targets which will have an impact on the loan margin.

In May, Kojamo signed a new EUR 425 million credit agreement linked to its sustainability targets together with six relationship banks. The loan is secured and has a maturity of three years with two one-year extension options. The loan will be used for the refinancing of company's existing indebtedness as well as for the group's general financing needs.



Key figures, the formulas used in their calculation, and reconciliation calculations in accordance with ESMA guidelines

| | Formula | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 2022 |
|--|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| Total revenue, M€ | | 108.2 | 99.5 | 413.3 |
| Net rental income, M€ | 1 | 59.5 | 57.0 | 280.1 |
| Net rental income margin, % | 2 | 55.0 | 57.3 | 67.8 |
| Profit/loss before taxes, M€ | 3 | 24.0 | 62.9 | -499.8 |
| EBITDA, M€ | 4 | 41.0 | 75.6 | -441.3 |
| EBITDA margin, % | 5 | 37.9 | 75.9 | -106.8 |
| Adjusted EBITDA, M€ | 6 | 49.9 | 47.7 | 240.4 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin, % | 7 | 46.1 | 47.9 | 58.2 |
| Funds From Operations (FFO), M€ | 8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 160.7 |
| FFO margin, % | 9 | 26.6 | 29.1 | 38.9 |
| Funds From Operations (FFO) per share, € | 10 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.65 |
| FFO excluding non-recurring costs, M€ | 11 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 160.7 |
| Adjusted Funds From Operations (AFFO), M€ | 12 | 24.1 | 27.3 | 138.2 |
| Investment properties, M€ ¹⁾ | | 8,197.0 | 8,406.6 | 8,150.2 |
| Financial occupancy rate, % | 23 | 92.2 | 91.9 | 92.0 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities, M€ ²⁾ | 13 | 3,637.8 | 3,622.3 | 3,678.2 |
| Return on equity, % (ROE) | 14 | 2.0 | 4.7 | -9.9 |
| Return on investment, % (ROI) | 15 | 2.3 | 4.0 | -5.7 |
| Equity ratio, % | 16 | 44.5 | 46.9 | 45.3 |
| Loan to Value (LTV), % ³⁾ | 17 | 42.9 | 37.4 | 43.7 |
| Unencumbered asset ratio, % | 18 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 87.1 |
| Coverage ratio | 19 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Solvency ratio | 20 | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.42 |
| Secured solvency ratio | 21 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Earnings per share, € | | 0.08 | 0.20 | -1.62 |
| Equity per share, € | | 15.22 | 17.18 | 15.55 |
| Gross investments, M€ | 22 | 54.9 | 48.9 | 501.6 |
| Number of personnel, end of the period | | 309 | 315 | 304 |

¹⁾ Including non-current assets held for sale

²⁾ Excluding liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale

³⁾ Excluding non-current assets held for sale and liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale

Alternative Performance Measures

Kojamo presents Alternative Performance Measures to illustrate the financial development of its business operations and improve comparability between reporting periods. The Alternative Performance Measures, i.e. performance measures that

are not based on financial reporting standards, provide significant additional information for the management, investors, analysts and other parties. The Alternative Performance Measures should not be considered substitutes for IFRS performance measures.



Formulas used in the calculation of the key figures

Alternative Performance Measures specified in accordance with ESMA Guidelines

- 1) Net rental income = Total revenue - Maintenance expenses - Repair expenses

Net rental income measures the profitability of the Group's rental business after the deduction of maintenance and repair costs.
- 2) Net rental income margin, % = $\frac{\text{Net rental income}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$

This figure reflects the ratio between net rental income and total revenue.
- 3) Profit/loss before taxes = Net rental income - Administrative expenses + Other operating income - Other operating expenses +/- Profit/loss on sales of investment properties +/- Profit/loss on sales of trading properties +/- Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties - Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses +/- Financial income and expenses +/- Share of result from associated companies

Profit/loss before taxes measures profitability after operative costs and financial expenses.
- 4) EBITDA = Profit/loss for the period + Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses -/+ Financial income and expenses -/+ Share of result from associated companies + Current tax expense + Change in deferred taxes

EBITDA measures operative profitability before financial expenses, taxes and depreciation.
- 5) EBITDA margin, % = $\frac{\text{EBITDA}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$

EBITDA margin discloses EBITDA in relation to net sales.
- 6) Adjusted EBITDA = Profit/loss for the period + Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses -/+ Profit/loss on sales of investment properties -/+ Profit/loss on sales of trading properties -/+ Profit/loss on sales of other non-current assets -/+ Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties profit for the period -/+ Financial income and expenses -/+ Share of result from associated companies + Current tax expense + Change in deferred taxes

Adjusted EBITDA measures the profitability of the Group's underlying rental operations excluding gains/losses on sale of properties and unrealised value changes of investment properties.
- 7) Adjusted EBITDA margin, % = $\frac{\text{Adjusted EBITDA}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$

Adjusted EBITDA margin discloses adjusted EBITDA in relation to total revenue.
- 8) Funds From Operations (FFO) = Adjusted EBITDA - Adjusted net interest charges - Current tax expense +/- Current taxes from disposals

FFO measures cash flow before change in net working capital. The calculation of this APM takes into account financial expenses and current taxes but excludes items not directly connected to rental operations, such as unrealised value changes and current taxes from disposals.



- 9) FFO margin, % = $\frac{\text{FFO}}{\text{Total revenue}}$ x 100
FFO margin discloses FFO in relation to total revenue.
- 10) FFO per share = $\frac{\text{FFO}}{\text{Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial period}}$
FFO per share illustrates FFO for an individual share.
- 11) FFO excluding non-recurring costs = FFO + non-recurring costs
FFO measures cash flow before change in net working capital. The calculation of this APM takes into account financial expenses and current taxes but excludes items not directly connected to rental operations, such as unrealised value changes and non-recurring costs.
- 12) Adjusted FFO (AFFO) = FFO - Modernisation investments
AFFO measures cash flow before change in net working capital, adjusted for modernisation investments. The calculation of this APM takes into account modernisation investments, financial expenses and current taxes but excludes items not directly connected to rental operations, such as unrealised value changes.
- 13) Interest-bearing liabilities = Non-current loans and borrowings + Current loans and borrowings
Interest-bearing liabilities measures the Group's total debt.
- 14) Return on equity, % (ROE) = $\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the period (annualised)}}{\text{Total equity, average during the period}}$ x 100
ROE measures the financial result in relation to equity. This APM illustrates Kojamo's ability to generate a return for the shareholders.
- 15) Return on investment, % (ROI) = $\frac{(\text{Profit/loss before taxes} + \text{Interests and other financial expenses}) \text{ (annualised)}}{(\text{Total assets} - \text{Non-interest-bearing liabilities}), \text{ average during the period}}$ x 100
ROI measures the financial result in relation to invested capital.
This APM illustrates Kojamo's ability to generate a return on the invested funds.
- 16) Equity ratio, % = $\frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Balance sheet total} - \text{Advances received}}$ x 100
Equity to assets is an APM for balance sheet structure that discloses the ratio of equity to total capital.
This APM illustrates the Group's financing structure.
- 17) Loan to Value (LTV), % = $\frac{\text{Interest-bearing liabilities} - \text{Cash and cash equivalents}}{\text{Investment properties}}$ x 100
Loan to value discloses the ratio of net debt to investment properties. This APM illustrates the Group's indebtedness.
- 18) Unencumbered asset ratio, % = $\frac{\text{Unencumbered assets}}{\text{Assets total}}$ x 100
This APM illustrates the amount of unencumbered assets relative to total assets.



19) Coverage ratio = $\frac{\text{Adjusted EBITDA, rolling 12 months}}{\text{Adjusted net financial expenses, rolling 12 months}}$

The ratio between EBITDA and net financial expenses. This APM illustrates the Group's ability to service its debts.

20) Solvency ratio = $\frac{\text{Interest-bearing debt* - Cash and cash equivalents}}{\text{Assets total}}$

The solvency ratio illustrates the ratio of net debt to total assets.

*For this APM, interest-bearing debt includes interest-bearing liabilities, interest-bearing debt related to non-current assets held for sale and transaction prices due after more than 90 days.

21) Secured solvency ratio = $\frac{\text{Secured interest-bearing liabilities}}{\text{Assets total}}$

This APM illustrates the ratio of secured loans to total assets

22) Gross investments = $\text{Acquisition and development of investment properties} + \text{Modernisation investments} + \text{Capitalised borrowing costs}$

This APM illustrates total investments including acquisitions, development investments, modernisation investments and capitalised interest.

Other performance measures

23) Financial occupancy rate, % = $\frac{\text{Rental income}}{\text{Potential rental income at full occupancy}} \times 100$



Reconciliation of key indicators

| M€ | 1–3/2023 | 1–3/2022 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Profit/loss for the period | 19.2 | 50.4 | -399.8 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Profit/loss on sales of investment properties | - | - | -0.2 |
| Profit/loss on sales of trading properties | - | - | 0.0 |
| Profit/loss on sales of other non-current assets | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties | 9.0 | -27.9 | 682.0 |
| Financial income | -1.6 | -2.6 | -9.6 |
| Financial expenses | 18.2 | 14.9 | 67.0 |
| Share of result from associated companies | 0.0 | - | -0.1 |
| Current tax expense | 4.0 | 4.3 | 17.3 |
| Change in deferred taxes | 0.8 | 8.2 | -117.2 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 49.9 | 47.7 | 240.4 |
| Financial income and expenses | -16.6 | -12.3 | -57.4 |
| Profit/loss on fair value measurement of financial assets | -0.5 | -2.1 | -5.3 |
| Adjusted net interest charges | -17.2 | -14.4 | -62.7 |
| Current tax expense | -4.0 | -4.3 | -17.3 |
| Current taxes from disposals | - | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| FFO | 28.8 | 28.9 | 160.7 |
| FFO excluding non-recurring costs | 28.8 | 28.9 | 160.7 |
| Equity | 3,762.1 | 4,246.8 | 3,842.7 |
| Assets total | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |
| Advances received | -6.8 | -6.5 | -6.2 |
| Equity ratio, % | 44.5 | 46.9 | 45.3 |
| Unencumbered investment properties | 7,055.7 | 7,188.7 | 7,008.2 |
| Non-current assets, other than investment properties | 140.2 | 97.9 | 142.3 |
| Current assets | 179.5 | 596.0 | 238.9 |
| Unencumbered assets total | 7,375.3 | 7,882.6 | 7,389.3 |
| Total assets | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |
| Unencumbered asset ratio, % | 87.1 | 87.1 | 87.1 |
| Adjusted EBITDA, rolling 12 months | 242.7 | 229.8 | 240.4 |
| Adjusted net interest charges, rolling 12 months | -65.5 | -58.4 | -62.7 |
| Coverage ratio | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities | 3,637.8 | 3,622.3 | 3,678.2 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale | 7.2 | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 123.6 | 478.2 | 119.4 |
| Total indebtedness- Cash and cash equivalents | 3,521.4 | 3,144.0 | 3,558.8 |
| Total assets | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |
| Solvency ratio | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.42 |
| Secured loans | 775.2 | 802.5 | 780.7 |
| Total assets | 8,467.2 | 9,053.0 | 8,482.3 |
| Secured solvency ratio | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |