Glossary

1. Definitions

Acquisition value

The acquisition value is the agreed value between parties on the basis of which the transaction is performed. If the acquisition of a building takes place by cash payment, through the acquisition of shares of a real estate Company, through the non-monetary contribution of a building against the issue of new shares, by merger through takeover of a property, or by a partial de-merger, the deed costs, audit and consultancy costs, reinvestment bank fees and costs of lifting security on the financing of the absorbed Company and other costs of the merger are also considered as part of the acquisition cost and capitalised in the asset accounts on the balance sheet. Transfer taxes are included if they were paid at the acquisition of the building.

Alternative performance measures (APM)

Since many years, Aedifica uses in its financial communication Alternative Performance Measures according to the guidelines issued by the ESMA on 5 October 2015. Some of these APM are recommended by the European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA) and others have been defined by the industry or by Aedifica in order to provide readers with a better understanding of its results and performance. The APM used in this annual financial report are identified with an asterisk (*). The performance measures which are defined by IFRS standards or by Law are not considered as APM, neither are those which are not based on the consolidated income statement or the balance sheet. The APM are defined, annotated and connected with the most relevant line, total or subtotal of the financial statements, in the notes of the financial statements or in EPRA chapter.

Assisted-living apartment complex

One or more buildings forming a functional unit and including special housing for the elderly, allowing them to lead independent lives and with additional services available on demand.

Closed period

Period during which any officer or any person covered on the lists established by the Company in accordance with Article 6.5 of the Corporate Governance Charter, as well as any person who is closely related to them, may not carry out any trading of Aedifica shares. Closed periods are shown in the corporate governance statement.

Contractual rents

Indexed rents, including rental guarantees, but excluding cost of rent-free periods for occupied surface area.

Debt-to-assets ratio

The Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 regarding RRECs defines the debt-to-assets ratio as follows:
“Total liabilities” in balance sheet
- I. Non-current liabilities – A. Provisions
- I. Non-current liabilities – C. Other non-current financial liabilities - Hedges
- I. Non-current liabilities – F. Deferred taxes liabilities
- II. Current liabilities – A. Provisions
- II. Current liabilities – C. Other current financial liabilities - Hedges
- II. Current liabilities – Accrued charges and deferred income as provided in the annexes of the Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 on RRECs.
/ Total assets less authorised hedging instruments
≤ 65 %

Double net

Type of contract under which the repair and maintenance of the roof, structure and facades of the building remain the responsibility of the owner while other costs and risks are borne by the operator. This type of contract is common for senior housing in Germany.

EBIT margin

Operating result before result on portfolio divided by net rental income.

EPRA

European Public Real Estate Association is an association, founded in 1999 in order to promote, develop and regroup listed European real estate companies. EPRA establishes standards of conduct in accounting, reporting and corporate governance matters, and harmonises these rules to different countries in order to provide quality and comparable information to investors. EPRA also organises discussion forums on issues that are shaping the future of the sector. Finally, EPRA has created indices that serve as benchmarks for the real estate sector. All this information is available on the website www.epra.com.

EPRA Earnings*

Aedifica uses EPRA Earnings* to comply with the EPRA's recommendations and to measure its operational and financial performance; however, this performance measure is not defined under IFRS. It represents the profit (attributable to owners of the Parent) after corrections recommended by the EPRA. In Aedifica's case, the EPRA Earnings* corresponds perfectly to the result excl. changes in fair value, which was previously used in Aedifica's financial communication. The EPRA Earnings* is calculated in Note 26 (in accordance with the Aedifica model) and in the EPRA chapter of the Annual Financial Report (in accordance with the model recommended by EPRA).

Estimated rental value (ERV)

The estimated rental value (ERV) is the rental value as determined by independent experts. For furnished apartment buildings, experts' assumptions take into account a hypothetical lease period of 3/6/9 years at the market rent with a single operator, and overlooking furnished occupancy, in order to avoid double assessment of furnishings and goodwill, which are excluded from property values. The rents actually received for furnished apartments are significantly higher than these estimated rental values.

Exit tax

Companies applying for approved RREC status, or which merge with a RREC, are subject to an exit tax. This tax, equivalent to a liquidation tax on net unrealised gains and on tax-exempt reserves, is charged at 16.5 % (increased by a supplementary crisis tax uplift of 3 % for a total of 16.995 %).

Fair value

The fair value of the Belgian investment properties is calculated as following:

- Buildings with an investment value over €2.5 million:

Fair value = investment value / (1+ average transaction cost rate defined by BEAMA)

- Buildings with an investment value under €2.5 million:
    1. when the expert considers a building can be sold in units, the fair value is defined as the lowest value between the investment value in units / (1 + % transfer taxes depending on the region where they are located) and the investment value / (1 + average transaction cost rate defined by BEAMA);
    2. when the expert considers a building cannot be sold in units, the fair value is the investment value / (1 + % transfer taxes depending on the region where they are located).

The average transaction cost rate defined by BEAMA is reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary in 0.5 % increments.

The Belgian experts attest the deduction percentage retained in their periodic reports.

Free float

Percentage of shares held by the public, according to the Euronext definition.

Gross dividend yield

Gross dividend per share divided by the stock market price as of closure.

Gross yield of the portfolio

For the total portfolio (excluding furnished apartments): (contractual rents + guaranteed income) / investment value, acquisition value or fair value of the concerned buildings.
For the furnished apartments: (Turnover of the financial year) / (Investment value, acquisition value or fair value of the concerned buildings + goodwill + furnishments).

IFRS

The international accounting standards (IFRS, or International Financial Reporting Standards, previously called IAS, or International Accounting Standards) are drawn up by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). European listed companies have been obliged to apply these standards in their consolidated accounts since the financial year commencing on or after 1 January 2005. Since 2007, RRECs have also been required to apply IFRS in their statutory accounts.

Investment properties

Investment properties including buildings intended for sale and development projects.

Investment value

Value assessed by the expert, of which transfer taxes are not deducted.

Long lease

Contract with an initial duration of at least 27 years and less than 99 years, giving a temporary right in rem to the tenant. The tenant has full use of the property during this period and pays an annual fee (rent) in return.

Market capitalisation

Closing stock market price multiplied by the total number of shares.

Marketable investment properties

Investment properties including buildings intended for sale and excluding development projects.

Net asset value

Total equity and liabilities divided by the number of shares outstanding (after deduction of the treasury shares).

Net rental income

Rental income
- Writeback of lease payments sold and discounted
- Rental-related charges

Occupancy rate

For the total portfolio (excluding the furnished apartments): (contractual rents + guaranteed income) / (contractual rents + estimated rental value (ERV) on vacant areas of the property portfolio). We note that this occupancy rate includes the investment properties for which units are in renovation and hence temporarily not rentable. For the furnished apartments: % rented days during the financial year. This occupancy rate can thus not be compared to the one calculated on the rest of the portfolio, as the methodology is specific to this segment.

Operating margin

Property operating result divided by net rental income.

Operating result before result on portfolio

The Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 regarding RRECs defines the operating result before result on portfolio as follows:
Property operating result
- Overheads
± Other operating income and charges

Pay-out ratio

Dividend per share divided by the corrected profit per share.

Profit to be paid out (or corrected profit)

The Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 regarding RRECs defines the profit to be paid out (or corrected profit) as follows:
The Company must distribute, as return on capital, an amount corresponding at least to the positive difference between the following amounts:

- 80 % of an amount equal to the sum of the adjusted result (A) and the net capital gains on realisation of investment properties not exempt from the obligation of distribution (B). (A) and (B) are calculated according to the following scheme:

Corrected profit (A)
Profit of loss
+ Depreciations
+ Write-downs
- Reversals of write-downs
- Writeback of lease payments sold and discounted
± Other non-cash items
± Gains and losses on disposals of investment properties
± Changes in fair value of investment properties
= Corrected profit (A)
Net capital gains on realisation of investment properties not exempt from the obligation of distribution (B)
± Gains and losses on disposals of investment properties during the financial year (gains and losses compared to the acquisition value plus capital expenditures)
- Gains and losses on disposals of investment properties during the financial year, exempted from the obligation of distribution, subject to reinvestment within 4 years (gains compared to the acquisition value plus capital expenditure)
± Gains and losses on disposals of investment properties earlier exempted from the obligation of distribution and not reinvested within 4 years (gains and losses compared to the acquisition value plus capital expenditures)
= Net capital gains on realisation of investment properties not exempt from the obligation of distribution (B)

And
- net decrease during the financial year of the debt of the public RREC, as provided in Article 13 of the Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 (see definition of the debt-to-assets ratio).

Profits excluding changes in fair value

Profit (attributable to owners of the parent)
- Changes in fair value of investment properties (IAS 40)
- Changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities (IAS 39)

Property operating result

The Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 regarding RRECs defines the property operating result as follows:
Property result
- Technical, commercial and property management costs
- Charges and taxes on unlet properties
- Other property charges

Property result

The Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 regarding RRECs defines the property result as follows:
Net rental income
- All rental charges and taxes normally paid by Aedifica on let properties
± Other rental-related income and charges

Result on portfolio

The Royal Decree of 13 July 2014 regarding RRECs defines the result on portfolio as follows:
Gains and losses on disposals of investment properties
- Gains and losses on disposals of other non-financial assets
± Changes in fair value of investment properties

Transfer taxes

The transfer of ownership of a property is subject to the payment of transfer taxes. The amount of these taxes depends on the method of transfer, the type of purchaser and the location of the property. The first two elements, and therefore the total amount of taxes to be paid, are only known once the transfer has been completed.

The range of taxes for the major types of property transfer includes:

- Sale of properties: 12.5 % for properties situated in the Brussels Capital Region and in the Walloon Region, 10 % for properties situated in the Flemish Region;
- Sale of real estate under the rules governing estate traders: 4.0 to 8.0 %, depending on the Region;
- Surface and long lease agreements for real estate (up to 50 years for surface rights and up to 99 years for the long lease right): 2 %, or 0.5 % if the tenant is a non-profit organisation);
- Sales of properties where the purchaser is a public body (e.g. an agency of the European Union, the Federal Government, a regional government or a foreign government): tax exempt;
- Contribution in kind of real estate property against the issue of new shares in favour of the contributing party: tax exempt;
- Sale of shares of a real estate Company: no taxes;
- Merger, split and other forms of Company restructuring: no taxes;
- etc.

The effective rate of the transfer tax therefore varies from 0 to 12.5 %, whereby it is not possible to predict which rate would apply to the transfer of a given property before that transfer has effectively taken place.

N.B. We note that, following the interpretations of IFRS by the Belgian Asset Managers Association (BEAMA), the book value of the investment properties under IFRS on the balance sheet is calculated by the expert by deducting a fixed percentage of transfer tax (currently 2.5 %) from the investment value. However, for investment properties with a value of less than €2.5 million, the transfer taxes to be deducted vary depending on the rates applicable given the building’s location.

Triple net

Type of contract under which operating charges, maintenance costs and rents on empty spaces related to the operations are borne by the operator.

Velocity

Total volume of shares exchanged over the year divided by the total number of listed shares, following the definition of Euronext.

2. Acronyms

APM: Alternative Performance Measures
BEAMA: Belgian Asset Managers Association
CEO: Chief Executive Officer
CFO: Chief Financial Officer
CLO: Chief Legal Officer
COO: Chief Operating Officer
DCF: Discounted Cash Flow
EBIT: Earnings Before Interests and Taxes
ECB: European Central Bank
EPRA: European Public Real Estate Association
ESMA: European Securities and Markets Authority
ERV: Estimated Rental Value
FSMA: Financial Services and Markets Authority
IAS: International Accounting Standards
IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards
IPO: Initial Public Offering
IRS: Interest Rate Swap
REIT: Real Estate Investment Trust
RREC: Regulated Real Estate Company
SARL: Société à Responsabilité Limitée
SCS : Société en Commandite Simple