
ASX 2022 ApS

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 39 27 05 87

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 14/6 2023

Vincent Pang
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of ASX 2022 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Nordhavn, 14 June 2023

Executive Board

Henrik Skak Bender

Rune Højby Kock

Stine Seneberg

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of ASX 2022 ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of ASX 2022 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Trekantområdet, 14 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24817

Morten Jacobsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44140

Company information

The Company

ASX 2022 ApS
Southamptongade 4
DK-2150 Nordhavn

CVR No: 39 27 05 87
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 12 January 2018
Financial year: 5th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Nordhavn

Executive Board

Henrik Skak Bender
Rune Højby Kock
Stine Seneberg
Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit before value adjustments		5,125,217	188,012
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		17,055,369	20,097,630
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		22,180,586	20,285,642
Financial income		72,010	0
Financial expenses	3	-3,419,149	-387,602
Profit/loss before tax		18,833,447	19,898,040
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-3,485,974	-4,377,528
Net profit/loss for the year		15,347,473	15,520,512

Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	15,100,000
Retained earnings	15,347,473	420,512
	15,347,473	15,520,512

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investment properties		175,754,099	158,966,534
Property, plant and equipment	5	175,754,099	158,966,534
Fixed assets		175,754,099	158,966,534
Trade receivables		31,202	234,671
Receivables from group enterprises		969,370	0
Other receivables		21,076	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		643,481	0
Prepayments		785,940	67,790
Receivables		2,451,069	302,461
Cash at bank and in hand		2,888,170	553,866
Current assets		5,339,239	856,327
Assets		181,093,338	159,822,861

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		15,694,422	346,949
Equity		15,744,422	396,949
Provision for deferred tax		9,577,170	5,440,250
Provisions		9,577,170	5,440,250
Mortgage loans		127,490,230	0
Payables to group enterprises		23,329,669	17,466,879
Deposits		3,362,450	2,381,496
Long-term debt	6	154,182,349	19,848,375
Mortgage loans	6	492,233	0
Trade payables		374,556	5,200,263
Payables to group enterprises		0	128,909,372
Other payables		722,608	27,652
Short-term debt		1,589,397	134,137,287
Debt		155,771,746	153,985,662
Liabilities and equity		181,093,338	159,822,861
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	346,949	396,949
Net profit/loss for the year	0	15,347,473	15,347,473
Equity at 31 December	50,000	15,694,422	15,744,422

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to buy, sell and rent out investment property and other related activities considered appropriate by the board of directors.

2. Staff

Average number of employees

2022	2021
0	0

3. Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises

Other financial expenses

Exchange loss

2022 DKK	2021 DKK
1,557,310	61,884
1,854,078	325,718
7,761	0
3,419,149	387,602

4. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

Deferred tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

2022 DKK	2021 DKK
0	-1,081,312
3,484,187	5,458,840
1,787	0
3,485,974	4,377,528

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	138,601,100
Cost at 31 December	138,601,100
Value adjustments at 1 January	20,097,630
Revaluations for the year	17,055,369
Value adjustments at 31 December	37,152,999
Carrying amount at 31 December	175,754,099
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost	2,709,248

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods (DCF-calculations) based on management's expectations for future cash flows, return requirements, etc. The fair value adjustment for the year has been recognised in the Income Statement.

The fair value of investment properties has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

	2022
Average WACC	6,25%
Exit Yield	4,25%

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2022 has been assessed by an independent assessor.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Mortgage loans		
After 5 years	125,443,782	0
Between 1 and 5 years	2,046,448	0
Long-term part	127,490,230	0
Within 1 year	492,233	0
	127,982,463	0
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	23,329,669	17,466,879
Long-term part	23,329,669	17,466,879
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	0	128,909,372
Short-term part	0	128,909,372
	23,329,669	146,376,251
Deposits		
After 5 years	0	2,381,496
Between 1 and 5 years	3,362,450	0
Long-term part	3,362,450	2,381,496
Within 1 year	0	0
Other deposits	0	0
Short-term part	0	0
	3,362,450	2,381,496

Notes to the Financial Statements

2022	2021
DKK	DKK

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	175,754,099	158,966,534
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Guarantee obligations

The Company has provided an absolute guarantee related engagement with credit institutions for group companies of	188,125,016	0
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The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income as well as for Danish withholding taxes through dividend tax and tax from unearned income. The total amount of tax payables is included in the Annual Report of NSF IV Denmark Advisory ApS that is the administration Company in relation to the joint taxation.

8. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
NREP Nordic Strategies Fund IV LP	Luxembourg

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of ASX 2022 ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Net sales

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Revenue from rental income is recognised in the income statement at amounts relating to the financial year when revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts.

Other external expenses

Andre eksterne omkostninger indeholder omkostninger til lokaler, salg og distribution samt kontorhold mv.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investment properties

Investment properties constitute land and buildings held to earn a return on the invested capital by way of current operating income and/or capital appreciation on sale.

On acquisition investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed investment properties comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of properties are recognised in cost over the construction period.

After the initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

In Management's opinion the classification of the properties as investment properties did not cause any difficulties.

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

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

Discounted Cash Flow model

The fair value of investment properties has been determined at 31 December 2022 for each property by using a Discounted Cash Flow model under which expected future cash flows are discounted to present value. The calculations are based on property budgets for the coming years. Allowance has been made for developments in rentals, vacancies, operating expenses, maintenance and administration, etc. The individual, budgeted cash flows are discounted at an individually fixed discount rate added a terminal value. The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.