
NSF III Lilletorv A/S

C/O NREP, Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 39 35 01 06

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 7/6 2023

Nicolai Bruhn Sørensen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of NSF III Lilletorv A/S 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, 7 June 2023

Executive Board

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Rune Højby Kock

Henrik Skak Bender

Stine Seneberg

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of NSF III Lilletorv A/S

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 NSF III Lilletorv A/S 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.

Herning, 7 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Poul Spencer Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23324

Company information

The Company	NSF III Lilletorv A/S C/O NREP Southamptongade 4 DK-2150 Nordhavn CVR No: 39 35 01 06 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 19 February 2018 Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Executive board	Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen Rune Højby Kock Henrik Skak Bender Stine Seneberg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Platanvej 4 7400 Herning
Bankers	Nykredit Kalvebod Brygge 47 1780 København V

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit before value adjustments		3,475,171	3,644,140
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		4,034,681	23,000,000
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		7,509,852	26,644,140
Financial income		0	11,491
Financial expenses	3	-1,391,109	-1,523,744
Profit/loss before tax		6,118,743	25,131,887
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-1,407,389	-5,502,822
Net profit/loss for the year		4,711,354	19,629,065

Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	4,711,354	19,629,065
	4,711,354	19,629,065

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investment properties		144,034,681	140,000,000
Property, plant and equipment	5	144,034,681	140,000,000
Fixed assets		144,034,681	140,000,000
Trade receivables		168,998	0
Other receivables		368,647	436,012
Receivables		537,645	436,012
Cash at bank and in hand		4,985,115	4,170,575
Current assets		5,522,760	4,606,587
Assets		149,557,441	144,606,587

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		44,499,425	39,788,071
Equity		44,999,425	40,288,071
Provision for deferred tax		12,237,265	11,355,558
Provisions		12,237,265	11,355,558
Credit institutions		75,929,823	76,499,012
Payables to group enterprises		11,320,212	10,710,865
Deposits		2,424,992	1,634,779
Long-term debt	6	89,675,027	88,844,656
Credit institutions	6	772,001	599,235
Trade payables		1,383,176	2,735,553
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		464,420	365,112
Other payables		26,127	418,402
Short-term debt		2,645,724	4,118,302
Debt		92,320,751	92,962,958
Liabilities and equity		149,557,441	144,606,587
Key activities	1		
Staff	2		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	39,788,071	40,288,071
Net profit/loss for the year	0	4,711,354	4,711,354
Equity at 31 December	500,000	44,499,425	44,999,425

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 adjustments, expenses

2022	2021
DKK	DKK
901,346	1,012,340
483,271	510,833
6,492	571
1,391,109	1,523,744

4. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

Deferred tax for the year

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years

2022	2021
DKK	DKK
464,420	365,112
881,707	5,166,743
61,262	-2,088
0	-26,945
1,407,389	5,502,822

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	93,980,860
Cost at 31 December	93,980,860
Value adjustments at 1 January	46,019,140
Revaluations for the year	4,034,681
Value adjustments at 31 December	50,053,821
Carrying amount at 31 December	144,034,681

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	6,02%
Exit Yield	4,02%

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
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	73,528,638	74,099,057
Between 1 and 5 years	2,401,185	2,399,955
Long-term part	<u>75,929,823</u>	<u>76,499,012</u>
Within 1 year	599,494	599,235
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	172,507	0
Short-term part	<u>772,001</u>	<u>599,235</u>
	<u>76,701,824</u>	<u>77,098,247</u>
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	11,320,212	10,710,865
Long-term part	<u>11,320,212</u>	<u>10,710,865</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
	<u>11,320,212</u>	<u>10,710,865</u>
Deposits		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	2,424,992	1,634,779
Long-term part	<u>2,424,992</u>	<u>1,634,779</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other deposits	0	0
Short-term part	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2,424,992</u>	<u>1,634,779</u>

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:

Mortgage deed	78,425,000	78,425,000
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Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of NSF III Denmark Advisory ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

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 III LP	Luxembourg

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of NSF III Lilletorv A/S 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.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Rental income

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.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of rental income 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 deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with 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 assets 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 certain 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 involves material accounting estimates.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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.

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 loans from credit institutions, 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.