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# *Tingbjerghusene 1 K/S*

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

## Annual Report for 2023

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CVR No. 41 87 35 23

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 3/6 2024

Mark Raine  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Tingbjerghusene 1 K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Nordhavn, 3 June 2024

## Executive Board

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Rune Højby Kock

Stine Seneberg

# Independent Auditor's report

To the limited partners of Tingbjerghusene 1 K/S

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Tingbjerghusene 1 K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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, 3 June 2024

**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

<b>The Company</b>	Tingbjerghusene 1 K/S Southamptongade 4 2150 Nordhavn  CVR No: 41 87 35 23 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 23 November 2020 Financial year: 4th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Nordhavn
<b>Executive Board</b>	Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen Rune Højby Kock Stine Seneberg
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle
<b>Bankers</b>	Danske Bank Lersø Parkallé 100 2100 København Ø

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-1,162,515	-2,838,121
Financial expenses	3	-18,311	-172,458
Net profit/loss for the year		-1,180,826	-3,010,579

### Distribution of profit

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-1,180,826	-3,010,579
	-1,180,826	-3,010,579

# Balance sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Inventories	4	<u>69,115,463</u>	<u>34,159,761</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		8,417,427	0
Other receivables		4,309,931	8,780,137
Prepayments		887,000	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>13,614,358</u>	<u>8,780,137</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>8,637,327</u>	<u>4,792,996</u>
Current assets		<u>91,367,148</u>	<u>47,732,894</u>
Assets		<u>91,367,148</u>	<u>47,732,894</u>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,750,001	9,000,001
Retained earnings		-8,599,145	-7,418,319
<b>Equity</b>		<b>32,150,856</b>	<b>1,581,682</b>
Payables to group enterprises		45,251,234	36,879,561
<b>Long-term debt</b>	5	<b>45,251,234</b>	<b>36,879,561</b>
Prepayments received from customers		2,058,114	0
Trade payables		11,906,944	3,583,352
Payables to group enterprises	5	0	4,794,608
Other payables		0	892,546
Deferred income		0	1,145
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>13,965,058</b>	<b>9,271,651</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>59,216,292</b>	<b>46,151,212</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>91,367,148</b>	<b>47,732,894</b>
Key activities	1		
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## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	9,000,001	-7,418,319	1,581,682
Capital increase	31,750,000	0	31,750,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,180,826	-1,180,826
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>40,750,001</b>	<b>-8,599,145</b>	<b>32,150,856</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The company's key activities are directly or indirectly through ownership of investments, companies or other legal entities or joint ventures to conduct investment activity and / or own and operate real estate as well as other business that, in the opinion of the general partner, is connected to it.

## 2. Staff

Average number of employees

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	0	0

## 3. Financial expenses

Other financial expenses

Exchange adjustments, expenses

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
	18,311	169,459
	0	2,999
	<u>18,311</u>	<u>172,458</u>

## 4. Inventories

Work in progress

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
	69,115,463	34,159,761
	<u>69,115,463</u>	<u>34,159,761</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>5. Long-term debt</b>		
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:		
<b>Payables to group enterprises</b>		
After 5 years	45,251,234	36,879,561
Long-term part	45,251,234	36,879,561
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	0	4,794,608
	<u>45,251,234</u>	<u>41,674,169</u>

## 6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2023.

## 7. 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:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
NREP Nordic Strategies Fund IV LP	Luxemborg

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Tingbjerghusene 1 K/S for 2023 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 2023 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. Gains and losses 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.

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.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

### Income statement

#### Other external expenses

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

#### Gross loss

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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.

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

## Balance sheet

### Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

### 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.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Financial liabilities

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.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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

## Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.