



Nordic Investment Opportunities CIV IV VSO K/S

Amerika Plads 29, 1.
2100 Copenhagen
CVR No. 42218014

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 31.05.2023

DocuSigned by:

Anders Sandvig

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Anders Sandvig

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Nordic Investment Opportunities CIV IV VSO K/S

Amerika Plads 29, 1.

2100 Copenhagen

Business Registration No.: 42218014

Date of foundation: 10.03.2021

Registered office: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Executive Board

Christian Jung Meinicke

Michael Moth Greve

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Nordic Investment Opportunities CIV IV VSO K/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

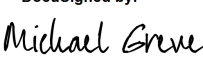
We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 12.05.2023

Executive Board

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Christian Jung Meinicke

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Michael Moth Greve

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Nordic Investment Opportunities CIV IV VSO K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nordic Investment Opportunities CIV IV VSO K/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity's internal control.
- 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary and the supplementary reports

Management is responsible for the management commentary, as well as for the supplementary report on disclosures in accordance with the SFDR etc, hereinafter referred to as "the supplementary report".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary or the supplementary report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and the supplementary report and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary and the supplementary report are materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary and the supplementary report are in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary or the supplementary report.

Copenhagen, 12.05.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

DocuSigned by:

Michael Thorø Larsen

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Michael Thorø Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne35823

Management commentary

Primary activities

The object of the limited partnership is to generate income and capital appreciation by making investments.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Supplementary reports

Supplementary report on disclosures in accordance with the SFDR etc.

The financial product is classified as being a financial product referred to in Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on transparency of the promotion of environmental or social characteristics disclosures in the financial services sector, having promoted E/S characteristics, but not made any sustainable investments.

The product level periodic disclosure - Annex IV of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, is found in Appendix 1.

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 EUR'000	2021 EUR'000
Gross profit/loss		(107)	(27)
Profit/loss for the year		(107)	(27)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(107)	(27)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(107)	(27)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	2022 EUR'000	2021 EUR'000
Investments in group enterprises	5	0
Financial assets	5	0
Fixed assets	5	0
Other receivables	85	0
Prepayments	4	4
Receivables	89	4
Cash	36	0
Current assets	125	4
Assets	130	4

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 EUR'000	2021 EUR'000
Contributed capital		157	0
Retained earnings		(134)	(27)
Equity		23	(27)
Payables to group enterprises		24	0
Other payables		83	31
Current liabilities other than provisions		107	31
Liabilities other than provisions		107	31
Equity and liabilities		130	4

Employees

1

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital EUR'000	Retained earnings EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Equity beginning of year	0	(27)	(27)
Increase of capital	157	0	157
Profit/loss for the year	0	(107)	(107)
Equity end of year	157	(134)	23

The investors have agreed upon a total commitment of EUR 7,835 thousand. As of 31.12.2022 the total remaining commitment amount to EUR 7,678 thousand.

Notes

1 Employees

The Company has no employees.

The Management has not received remunerations.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities.

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

ANNEX IV

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Nordic Investment Opportunities CIV IV

Legal entity identifier: None

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%

It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

X It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met? *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- **How did the sustainability indicators perform?** *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

- **...and compared to previous periods?** *Not applicable.*

- **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?** *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

- **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?** *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*
 - **How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?** *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

 - **Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:** *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors? *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*



What were the top investments of this financial product? *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments? *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

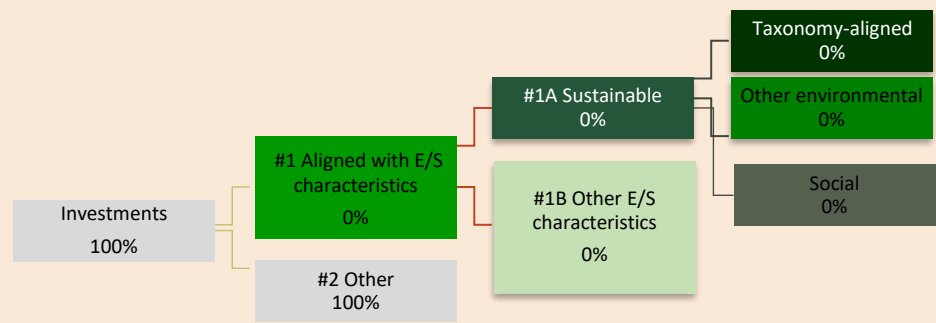
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

- **What was the asset allocation?** *The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period.*

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- **In which economic sectors were the investments made?** The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period. The only asset is cash.



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy? Not applicable..

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹**

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

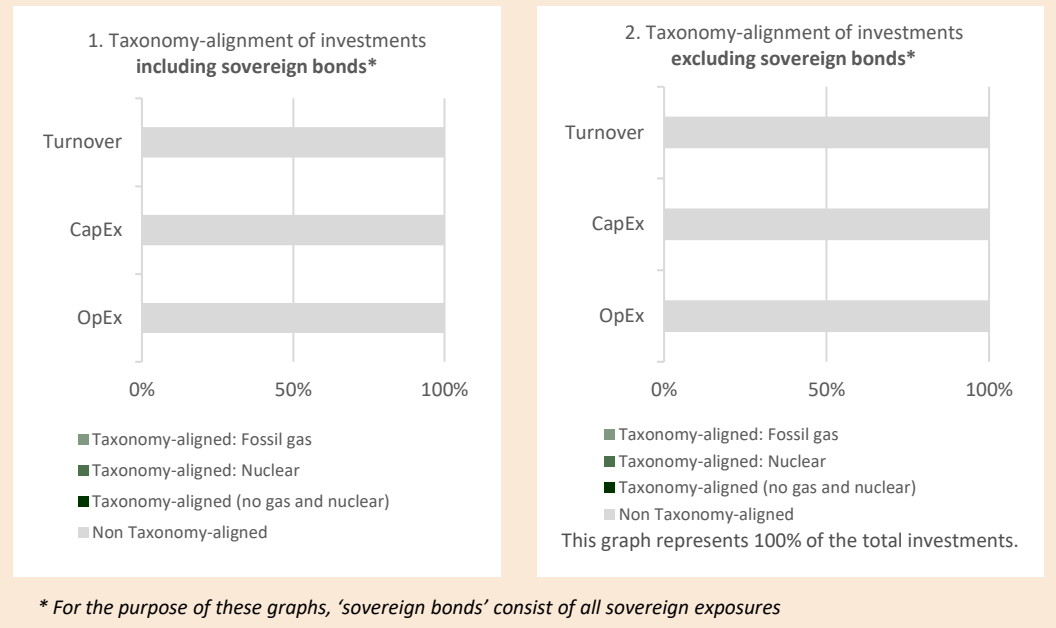
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **Turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

- **Capital expenditure (CapEx)** shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.

- **Operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



- **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?** The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period. The only asset is cash.
- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?** The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period. The only asset is cash.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy? The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period. The only asset is cash.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments? The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period. The only asset is cash.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards? Other investment constitute cash



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period? The product did hold or nor did it make any investments during the reference period. The only asset is cash.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark? *Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**
Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.
- **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted**
Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.
- **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?**
Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.
- **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?**
Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.