
NSF IV Friplejehjem Kolding ApS

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Copenhagen

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 42 33 89 74

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 22/6 2023

Kasper Juulsgaard
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 IV Fripvejhem Kolding 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.

Copenhagen, 22 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 IV Fripvejehjem Kolding 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 NSF IV Fripvejehjem Kolding 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.

Hellerup, 22 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23318

Kristian Rath

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42817

Company information

The Company

NSF IV Fripvejhem Kolding ApS
Southamptongade 4
DK-2150 Copenhagen
CVR No: 42 33 89 74
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 16 April 2021
Financial year: 2nd 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
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK 12 months	DKK 8 months
Gross loss		-2,961,054	-240,161
Financial expenses		-440,972	-3,724
Profit/loss before tax		-3,402,026	-243,885
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	720,984	53,665
Net profit/loss for the year		-2,681,042	-190,220

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-2,681,042	-190,220
	-2,681,042	-190,220

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investment properties	4	37,711,150	52,650
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	5	0	22,971,630
Property, plant and equipment		37,711,150	23,024,280
Fixed assets		37,711,150	23,024,280
Other receivables		135,434	0
Deferred tax asset		763,911	53,665
Receivables		899,345	53,665
Cash at bank and in hand		1,339,879	258,776
Current assets		2,239,224	312,441
Assets		39,950,374	23,336,721

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000	40,000
Retained earnings		11,118,738	-190,220
Equity		11,168,738	-150,220
Credit institutions		16,998,906	0
Payables to group enterprises		9,096,667	23,194,130
Long-term debt	6	26,095,573	23,194,130
Trade payables		1,873,697	292,811
Deposits		812,366	0
Short-term debt		2,686,063	292,811
Debt		28,781,636	23,486,941
Liabilities and equity		39,950,374	23,336,721

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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,000	-190,220	-150,220
Cash capital increase	10,000	13,990,000	14,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,681,042	-2,681,042
Equity at 31 December	50,000	11,118,738	11,168,738

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The purpose of the Company is to conduct business by buying and selling real estate, administration and management of real estate, development of real estate and other business that, in the opinion of the Executive Board is connected with this.

2. Staff

Average number of employees

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	0	0

3. Income tax expense

Deferred tax for the year
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
	-710,246	-53,665
	-10,738	0
	<u>-720,984</u>	<u>-53,665</u>

4. Assets measured at fair value

	<u>Investment properties</u>
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	52,650
Additions for the year	14,686,870
Transfers for the year	<u>22,971,630</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>37,711,150</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>37,711,150</u>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost	1,159,807

Investment properties in progress are measured at cost, as the fair value of the investment properties in progress can not yet be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment DKK
Cost at 1 January	22,971,630
Transfers for the year	-22,971,630
Cost at 31 December	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>0</u>

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	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	16,998,906	0
Long-term part	<u>16,998,906</u>	<u>0</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
	<u>16,998,906</u>	<u>0</u>
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	9,096,667	23,194,130
Long-term part	<u>9,096,667</u>	<u>23,194,130</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
	<u>9,096,667</u>	<u>23,194,130</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 bankers:

Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling DKK 17,500k, providing security on investment properties as well as other property, plant and equipment at a total carrying amount of:	37,711,150	52,650
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Other contingent liabilities

The Danish Group Companies are jointly and severally liable for the tax om the Group's jointly taxed income as well as for Danish withholding taxes through dividend tax and tax om 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 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 NSF IV Fripvejhem Kolding 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.

Translation policies

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.

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

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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

Balance sheet

Investment properties and other property, plant and equipment

Investment properties

Investment properties in progress 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 in progress are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed investment properties in progress 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.

As no information is available from an active market of similar investment properties in progress, it has not been possible to determine a reliable fair value and, consequently, the fair value has been determined at cost.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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