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# *NSF IV Living Tingbjerg N ApS*

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

## Annual Report for 2023

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CVR No. 42 99 25 85

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 NSF IV Living Tingbjerg N ApS 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

Nick Holmelund Melgaard

Rune Højby Kock

Stine Seneberg

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of NSF IV Living Tingbjerg N ApS

## 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 NSF IV Living Tingbjerg N ApS 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>	NSF IV Living Tingbjerg N ApS Southamptongade 4 2150 Nordhavn  CVR No: 42 99 25 85 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 20 January 2022 Financial year: 2nd financial year Municipality of reg. office: Nordhavn
<b>Executive Board</b>	Nick Holmelund Melgaard Rune Højby Kock Stine Seneberg Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen
<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 12 months	DKK 11 months
<b>Gross loss</b>		<b>-782,312</b>	<b>-761,358</b>
Financial income		469	281
Financial expenses	3	<u>-3,374,173</u>	<u>-220,614</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-4,156,016</b>	<b>-981,691</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>415,845</u>	<u>-308,393</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-3,740,171</u></b>	<b><u>-1,290,084</u></b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-3,740,171</u>	<u>-1,290,084</u>
		<b><u>-3,740,171</u></b>	<b><u>-1,290,084</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Investment properties		120,957,647	31,922,093
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<u>120,957,647</u>	<u>31,922,093</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u>120,957,647</u>	<u>31,922,093</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		1,364,160	0
Other receivables		0	14,125
Corporation tax		107,452	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>1,471,612</u>	<u>14,125</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>12,944,866</u>	<u>1,292</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>14,416,478</u>	<u>15,417</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u>135,374,125</u>	<u>31,937,510</u>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		-5,030,255	-1,290,084
<b>Equity</b>		<b>-4,990,255</b>	<b>-1,250,084</b>
Provision for deferred tax		0	308,393
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>308,393</b>
Payables to group enterprises		103,793,878	29,011,245
<b>Long-term debt</b>	6	<b>103,793,878</b>	<b>29,011,245</b>
Trade payables		36,395,324	3,867,956
Other payables		175,178	0
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>36,570,502</b>	<b>3,867,956</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>140,364,380</b>	<b>32,879,201</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>135,374,125</b>	<b>31,937,510</b>
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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	40,000	-1,290,084	-1,250,084
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,740,171	-3,740,171
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-5,030,255</b>	<b>-4,990,255</b>

# 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

2023	2022
0	0

## 3. Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises  
Other financial expenses  
Exchange adjustments, expenses

2023	2022
DKK 12 months	DKK 11 months
3,362,634	211,245
3,019	6,187
8,520	3,182
<b>3,374,173</b>	<b>220,614</b>

## 4. Income tax expense

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

2023	2022
DKK 12 months	DKK 11 months
0	308,393
-107,452	0
-308,393	0
<b>-415,845</b>	<b>308,393</b>

## 5. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	31,922,093
Additions for the year	89,035,554
Cost at 31 December	<b>120,957,647</b>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<b>120,957,647</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

2023	2022
DKK	DKK

## 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:

### Payables to group enterprises

After 5 years	103,793,878	29,011,245
Long-term part	103,793,878	29,011,245
Within 1 year	0	0
	<u>103,793,878</u>	<u>29,011,245</u>

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

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 Komplementarselskabet Tingbjerg JV 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 NSF IV Living Tingbjerg N ApS 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.

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

#### 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 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.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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 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.

As no information is available from an active market of similar investment properties, it has not been possible to determine a reliable fair value and, consequently, the fair value has been determined at cost. The properties have been recognised at cost and are subject to the rules on impairment. An impairment test is carried out where there is any indication of the recoverable amount being lower than cost.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

#### *Investment properties*

The carrying amounts of investment properties are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation. Any such indication of impairment would be considerations of terminated leases, vacancies, changes in interest rate level and assessment of general changes in the investment properties market.

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use.

The net selling price is determined as the fair value less net costs to sell. Fair value is the amount for which a property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction at the balance sheet date.

#### *Other property, plant and equipment*

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. 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.

## 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

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 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.

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