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# ***NSF V Denmark Advisory ApS***

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

Annual Report for  
1 March 2022 - 31 December 2022

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CVR No. 43 11 53 83

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 14/6 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 V Denmark Advisory ApS for the financial year 1 March - 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, 14 June 2023

## Executive Board

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Rune Højby Kock

Henrik Skak Bender

Stine Seneberg

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of NSF V Denmark Advisory 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 March - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of NSF V Denmark Advisory ApS for the financial year 1 March - 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.

Trekantområdet, 14 June 2023

**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

**The Company** NSF V Denmark Advisory ApS  
Southamptongade 4  
DK-2150 Nordhavn  
CVR No: 43 11 53 83  
Financial period: 1 March - 31 December  
Incorporated: 1 March 2022  
Financial year: 1st financial year  
Municipality of reg. office: København

**Executive Board** Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen  
Rune Højby Kock  
Henrik Skak Bender  
Stine Seneberg

**Auditors** PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Herredsvej 32  
7100 Vejle

**Bankers** Danske Bank  
Lersø Parkallé 100  
2100 København Ø

## Income statement 1 March - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK 10 months
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>-37,991</b>
Financial income	3	12,554
Financial expenses	4	-426,767
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-452,204</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	79,952
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-372,252</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>	
Retained earnings	-372,252
	<b>-372,252</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK
Receivables from group enterprises		16,247,460
Other receivables		28,083,969
Deferred tax asset		79,952
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>44,411,381</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>19,197,354</b></u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u><b>63,608,735</b></u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u><b>63,608,735</b></u>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK
Share capital		40,000
Retained earnings		<u>-372,252</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>-332,252</u></b>
Payables to group enterprises		<u>55,854,259</u>
<b>Long-term debt</b>	6	<b><u>55,854,259</u></b>
Trade payables		<u>8,086,728</u>
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b><u>8,086,728</u></b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b><u>63,940,987</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b><u>63,608,735</u></b>
Key activities	1	
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 March	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	40,000	0	40,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-372,252	-372,252
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-372,252</b>	<b>-332,252</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The objective of the company is to perform property advisory services and other business activities which the executive board deems related hereto. The company can also trade and invest in real estate, securities and other assets, including participation in other companies with similar business.

	<u>2022</u>
<b>2. Staff</b>	
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>

	<u>2022</u>
	DKK
<b>3. Financial income</b>	
Exchange adjustments	<u>12,554</u>
	<u>12,554</u>

	<u>2022</u>
	DKK
<b>4. Financial expenses</b>	
Interest paid to group enterprises	304,259
Other financial expenses	57,488
Exchange adjustments, expenses	<u>65,020</u>
	<u>426,767</u>

	<u>2022</u>
	DKK
<b>5. Income tax expense</b>	
Deferred tax for the year	<u>-79,952</u>
	<u>-79,952</u>

# 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:

	<u>2022</u>
	DKK
<b>Payables to group enterprises</b>	
After 5 years	<u>55,854,259</u>
Long-term part	<u>55,854,259</u>
Within 1 year	<u>0</u>
	<u>55,854,259</u>

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

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2022.

## 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:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
NREP NSF V Holding 2 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of NSF V Denmark Advisory 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

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.

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

### Income statement

#### Net sales

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.

#### Gross profit/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 Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Balance sheet

### 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 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.