

# UN17 Village Holding 2 NoLi ApS

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

## Annual Report for 2025

CVR No. 43 73 16 61

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the  
Annual General Meeting of the company on  
22/05/2026

**Elizabeth Abigail Keogh**  
Chairman of the general meeting

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## Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of UN17 Village Holding 2 NoLi ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2025.

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

Nordhavn, 22 May 2026

### Executive Board

**Toke Sundenæs Clausen**

**Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen**

**Elizabeth Abigail Keogh**

## Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of UN17 Village Holding 2 NoLi ApS

### Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of UN17 Village Holding 2 NoLi ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, 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 May 2026

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

**Thomas Wraae Holm**

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30141

**Kasper Ladekjær**

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne50738

## Company information

### **The Company**

UN17 Village Holding 2 NoLi ApS  
Southamptongade 4  
DK-2150 Nordhavn  
CVR No: 43 73 16 61  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

### **Executive Board**

Toke Sundenæs Clausen  
Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen  
Elizabeth Abigail Keogh

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

### **Bankers**

Nordea  
Helgeshøj Alle 33  
DK-2630 Taastrup

Danske Bank  
Lersø Parkallé 100  
DK-2100 København Ø

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
<b>Gross profit before value adjustments</b>		<b>12,317,658</b>	<b>4,080,161</b>
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		58,903,925	98,974,272
<b>Gross profit after value adjustments</b>		<b>71,221,583</b>	<b>103,054,433</b>
Financial income		99,306	838,717
Financial expenses	3	-24,419,713	-16,872,783
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>46,901,176</b>	<b>87,020,367</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-11,543,932	599,075
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>35,357,244</b>	<b>87,619,442</b>

### Distribution of profit

(DKK)	2025	2024
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	35,357,244	87,619,442
	<b>35,357,244</b>	<b>87,619,442</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Investment properties		520,342,878	452,427,328
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>520,342,878</b>	<b>452,427,328</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>520,342,878</b>	<b>452,427,328</b>
Trade receivables		116,567	539,575
Receivables from group enterprises		1,246,650	0
Other receivables		292,308	100,219
Corporation tax		0	2,342,557
Prepayments		704,611	533,414
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>2,360,136</b>	<b>3,515,765</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>11,634,134</b>	<b>10,083,603</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>13,994,270</b>	<b>13,599,368</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>534,337,148</b>	<b>466,026,696</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		34,560,822	-3,240,314
<b>Equity</b>		<b>34,600,822</b>	<b>-3,200,314</b>
Provision for deferred tax		12,768,371	535,135
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>12,768,371</b>	<b>535,135</b>
Mortgage loans		249,880,006	254,817,825
Payables to group enterprises		224,335,197	199,144,477
Other payables		5,192,255	8,325,453
<b>Long-term debt</b>	6	<b>479,407,458</b>	<b>462,287,755</b>
Mortgage loans	6	1,481,968	1,432,933
Trade payables		1,073,520	1,238,568
Deposits		4,969,697	3,729,675
Other payables	6,7	35,312	2,944
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>7,560,497</b>	<b>6,404,120</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>486,967,955</b>	<b>468,691,875</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>534,337,148</b>	<b>466,026,696</b>
Key activities	1		
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## Statement of changes in equity

<b>(DKK)</b>	<b>Share capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity at 1 January	40,000	-3,240,314	-3,200,314
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	3,133,195	3,133,195
Tax on equity movements	0	-689,303	-689,303
Net profit/loss for the year	0	35,357,244	35,357,244
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>34,560,822</b>	<b>34,600,822</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to own, develop and rent out the property along with any other activities which, in the opinion of the management, is related to this.

### 2. Staff

	2025	2024
Average number of employees	0	0

### 3. Financial expenses

(DKK)	2025	2024
Interest to group enterprises	11,303,513	8,015,484
Other financial expenses	13,116,200	8,857,299
	<b>24,419,713</b>	<b>16,872,783</b>

### 4. Income tax expense

(DKK)	2025	2024
Current tax for the year	0	-1,246,650
Deferred tax for the year	11,007,560	978,807
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	1,225,675	-422,695
	<b>12,233,235</b>	<b>-690,538</b>
thus distributed:		
Income tax expense	11,543,932	-599,075
Tax on equity movements	689,303	-91,463
	<b>12,233,235</b>	<b>-690,538</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 5. Assets measured at fair value

(DKK)	Investment properties
Cost at 1 January	430,524,822
Additions for the year	9,011,625
Cost at 31 December	439,536,447
Value adjustments at 1 January	21,902,506
Revaluations for the year	58,903,925
Value adjustments at 31 December	80,806,431
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>520,342,878</b>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost	37,129,708

#### Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods (DCF-calculations) based on management's expectations for future cash flows, return requirements, etc. The fair value adjustment for the year has been recognised in the Income Statement.

The fair value of the investment property has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

(DKK)	2025	2024
The fair value of investment properties amounts to	520,342,878	452,427,328
Value adjustment, income statement	58,903,925	98,974,272
Average WACC	6.13%	6.38%
Average inflation assumption	2,00%	2,00%
Exit yield	4.13%	4.13%
Budget period in number of years	10	10
Average vacancy, budget period	2,00%	5,05%
Cost to complete	0	0

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2025 has been assessed by an independent assessor.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 5. Assets measured at fair value (continued)

#### Sensitivity in determination of fair value of investment properties

An in the range of 4.03% - 4.23% has been applied in the market value assessment at 31 December.

Changes in estimated required rate of return for investment properties will affect the value of investment properties recognised in the balance sheet as well as value adjustments carried in the income statement.

Changes in	-0.1%	Base	0.1%
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Rate of return	4.03	4.13	4.23
Fair value	533,254,612	520,342,878	508,041,628
Change in fair value	12,911,734	0	-12,301,250

### 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:

(DKK)	2025	2024
<b>Mortgage loans</b>		
After 5 years	233,759,247	243,445,936
Between 1 and 5 years	16,120,759	11,371,889
Long-term part	249,880,006	254,817,825
Within 1 year	1,481,968	1,432,933
	<b>251,361,974</b>	<b>256,250,758</b>
<b>Payables to group enterprises</b>		
After 5 years	224,335,197	199,144,477
Long-term part	224,335,197	199,144,477
Within 1 year	0	0
	<b>224,335,197</b>	<b>199,144,477</b>
<b>Other payables</b>		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	5,192,255	8,325,453
Long-term part	5,192,255	8,325,453
Other short-term payables	35,312	2,944
	<b>5,227,567</b>	<b>8,328,397</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 7. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of interest rate swaps have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to:

(DKK)	2025	2024
Liabilities	5,192,255	8,325,453

Interest rate swaps:

Interest rate swap contracts have been concluded to hedge future interest payments on floating rate loans. The contract has a term of 23 months. Under the contracts, an interest rate of CIBOR 3,37% is exchanged for a fixed rate of interest of 2,4% on loans with a principal amount of DKK 255,860,244. The interest rate swap contract has been concluded for the entire remaining maturity period of the loan of 2 years. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of the interest rate swap amounts to DKK -5,192,255.

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

(DKK)	2025	2024
<b>Charges and security</b>		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:		
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	520,342,878	452,427,328

The company has deposited mortgage bonds totaling TDKK 452.221 as security for mortgage institutions.

#### Guarantee obligations

The entity has made a pledge regarding NSF III UN17 Village Holding 2 ApS balance with credit institutions.

#### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of NSF III Denmark Advisory ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 9. 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:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Place of registered office</b>
NREP Nordic Strategies Fund III LP	Luxembourg

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of UN17 Village Holding 2 NoLi ApS for 2025 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 2025 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.

#### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

#### Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10. Accounting policies (continued)

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in the fair value reserve under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

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

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

### 10. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 NSF III Denmark Advisory ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

#### Balance sheet

##### Property, plant and equipment

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 investment properties in progress are recognised in cost over the construction period.

After the initial recognition investment properties in progress are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties in progress are recognised in the income statement.

In Management's opinion the classification of the properties as investment properties did not cause any difficulties.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

The fair value of investment properties has been assessed by the independent assessor firm at 31 December 2025.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material. The assumptions applied are disclosed in the notes.

##### *Discounted Cash Flow model*

The fair value of investment properties has been determined at 31 December 2025 for each property by using a Discounted Cash Flow model under which expected future cash flows are discounted to present value. The calculations are based on property budgets for the coming years. Allowance has been made for developments in rentals, vacancies, operating expenses, maintenance and administration, etc. The individual, budgeted cash flows are discounted at an individually fixed discount rate added a terminal value. The value thus calculated is adjusted for any non-operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, deposits, etc if they are not shown separately in the balance sheet.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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.

#### Financial liabilities

Loans, such as mortgage 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.