



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 993 147 044
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: NORDIC MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE AS
Forretningsadresse: Rosenkrantz' gate 22
0160 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Ole Sandsbraaten
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 29.04.2021

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2020: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2019: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2020

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 05.06.2022



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	5	38 184 000	30 958 000
Annen driftsinntekt	4,5	8 741 000	5 707 000
Sum inntekter		46 925 000	36 665 000
Kostnader			
Lønnskostnad	6	15 819 000	13 971 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	12	1 522 000	1 358 000
Annen driftskostnad		14 762 000	10 588 000
Sum kostnader		32 103 000	25 917 000
Driftsresultat		14 822 000	10 748 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		41 000	152 000
Verdiøkning andre finansielle instrumenter vurdert til virkelig verdi	3	0	4 427 000
Sum finansinntekter		41 000	4 579 000
Verdireduksjon andre finansielle instrumenter vurdert til virkelig verdi	3	15 689 000	0
Annen rentekostnad		186 000	101 000
Annen finanskostnad		165 000	235 000
Sum finanskostnader		16 040 000	336 000
Netto finans		-15 999 000	4 243 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		-1 177 000	14 991 000
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	9	3 206 000	2 548 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		-4 383 000	12 443 000
Årsresultat		-4 383 000	12 443 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Konsesjoner, patenter, lisenser, varemerker og lignende rettigheter	12	5 668 000	2 832 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		5 668 000	2 832 000
Varige driftsmidler			
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy, kontormaskiner og lignende		241 000	371 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		241 000	371 000
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investeringer i aksjer og andeler	3	74 598 000	90 188 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		74 598 000	90 188 000
Sum anleggsmidler		80 507 000	93 391 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer		2 226 000	805 000
Sum fordringer		2 226 000	805 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	10	60 020 000	45 738 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		60 020 000	45 738 000
Sum omløpsmidler		62 246 000	46 543 000
SUM EIENDELER		142 753 000	139 934 000

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	11	59 288 000	59 288 000
Overkurs		11 021 000	11 021 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		70 309 000	70 309 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		29 826 000	34 207 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		29 826 000	34 207 000
Sum egenkapital		100 135 000	104 516 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Andre avsetninger for forpliktelser	12	5 668 000	2 832 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		5 668 000	2 832 000
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld	4	21 801 000	21 735 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		21 801 000	21 735 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		27 469 000	24 567 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Betalbar skatt	9	3 466 000	2 728 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		11 682 000	8 123 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		15 148 000	10 851 000
Sum gjeld		42 617 000	35 418 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		142 752 000	139 934 000



Annual Financial Statements

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS

2020





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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 2020

General

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS was established on September 24th 2008 and has a registered business address in Oslo. During 2016, the company demerged the activity relating to the investments in NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS into a new entity, Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS. The activity was demerged as of June 1st 2016.

The objective of the company is to act as fund manager for NMI funds and be the general partner in the limited partnership Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS. This includes also to provide Technical assistance in connection with microfinance investments in developing countries.

The company's functional currency is NOK and the financial statements are prepared and recorded in NOK. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Personnel and the environment

The company employed twelve persons at the end of 2020, of which five are female. The company has one employee located in Nairobi, one employee in Copenhagen and have established a strong cooperation with an investment service provider in New Delhi. The company promotes equality, ensures equal opportunities and rights, and prevents discrimination on the grounds of gender, ethnicity, nationality, age, heritage, language, religion or beliefs.

Employee absence in the company due to illness in the accounting period is negligible and the company has a good working environment. No personal injuries or accidents were reported during the accounting period.

The pollution of the external environment by the company is negligible.

Comments on the annual financial statements

As portfolio manager for the Fund, the company made new investments and managed current investments in Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS (Fund III). The company is also the portfolio manager for NMI Fund IV KS and NMI Climate Smart Fund AS.

During 2020, the company managed new projects through the Technical Assistance Facility. The facility provides resources for investee companies of the NMI funds in order to build competence and support local improvements projects. The facility disbursed NOK 4,6 million in TA projects during 2020.

The loss for 2020 of NOK 4,4 million derives primarily from change in fair value of the investment in Fund III. The main driver for the change in fair value is the underlying performance of the portfolio companies primarily due to Covid-19.

In accordance with Section 3-3a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, it is confirmed that the prerequisites for continued operations have been met and the Financial Statements have been prepared on this assumption.

Outlook

In January 2019 the company launched NMI Fund IV KS, the 4th microfinance fund managed since its inception in 2008 and will conduct the final closing for this fund in 2021. The fund will focus its investments on financial inclusion opportunities in the same key regions as previous funds. The first close was above USD 100 million with a continued support from most of the investors of the latest fund. The target fund size is USD 142 million, reaching out to Nordic key institutional investors.

As a result of the launch of NMI Fund IV, the investment activity in the company will continue to increase in 2021. The company will continue to develop its investment thesis together with managing and developing

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current investments to obtain social and financial goals as the investment period for Fund III ended December 2019.

The spread of COVID-19 virus has impacted the valuation of the investment portfolio in 2020. At the point of issuing the Financial Statement, the impact on valuation is difficult to assess as the virus is still evolving in various countries and impacting investees to a substantial, but varying degree. In the longer perspective, the Fund Manager will monitor and assess the situation on an ongoing basis and make necessary steps and action to support the investees when needed.

Financial risk

Overall objectives and strategy

The company is exposed to financial risk in various areas. The company focus on reducing the unwanted financial risk to the greatest extent possible as the Funds makes investments in different countries and through equity and debt instruments.

Market risk

Currency risk is the most dominating of the various market risk factor faced by the company. The company has predominately NOK/USD exposure as the paid-in capital in NMI Funds are made in NOK, while the financial statements for the companies are prepared in USD. The company has not entered into forward contracts or other agreements in order to reduce the company's foreign exchange risk and thereby the operational market risk.

Credit risk

The short-term credit risk is primarily related to the bankruptcy risk associated with bank deposits.

Liquidity risk

The company considers the liquidity in the company to be good. However, the company's investment portfolio consists of investments in limited partnerships in closed end funds which has a limited ability to convert these investments into liquid assets prior to liquidation of the funds as Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS is the general partner of the fund.

Allocation of profit/(loss) for the year

The financial statements for 2020 show a loss of NOK 4,383million which has been allocated as follows:

<u>Charged to retained earnings</u>	NOK 4,383 million
Total allocations	NOK 4,383 million

Oslo, April 13 2021

Bjarne Kveim Lie
Chairman of the Board

Erik Sandersen
Board Member

Heidi Finskas
Board Member

Torben Huss
Board Member

Christian Halvorsen
Alternate for Johan H. Andrese
Board Member

Arthur Sletteberg
Managing Director





Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS
Income Statement for the year ending on 31 December

	Note	2020	2019
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Revenues			
Management fees	5	38 184	30 958
Government grants	4,5	8 741	5 707
		<u>46 925</u>	<u>36 665</u>
Expenses			
Payroll costs	6	-15 819	-13 971
Depreciation machinery and office equipment		-160	-186
Depreciation of Right-to-use assets	12	-1 362	-1 172
Other operating expenses		-14 762	-10 588
		<u>-32 104</u>	<u>-25 917</u>
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>14 822</u>	<u>10 748</u>
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	-15 689	4 427
Interest income		41	152
Interest expense lease liabilities	12	-165	-235
Interest expenses		-185	-102
Net financial items	7	<u>-15 998</u>	<u>4 243</u>
Profit/(loss) before income tax		<u>-1 176</u>	<u>14 991</u>
Income tax expense	9	-3 206	-2 548
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>-4 383</u>	<u>12 443</u>
Other income		-	-
Total Comprehensive income		<u>-4 383</u>	<u>12 443</u>



Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS
Financial Position as of 31 December

Assets	Note	2020	2019
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		241	371
Right-to-use assets	12	5 668	2 832
Deferred tax assets	9	-	-
Financial assets			
At fair value through profit or loss	3	74 598	90 188
		<u>80 507</u>	<u>93 391</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		2 226	805
Cash and cash equivalents	10	60 019	45 738
		<u>62 245</u>	<u>46 543</u>
Total assets		<u>142 753</u>	<u>139 934</u>
Equity and liabilities			
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Equity			
Share capital	11	59 288	59 288
Other paid in capital		11 021	11 021
Other reserves		29 826	34 207
		<u>100 135</u>	<u>104 517</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	5 668	2 832
Other non-current liabilities	4	21 801	21 735
		<u>27 469</u>	<u>24 567</u>
Current liabilities			
Tax payable	9	3 466	2 728
Trade payables and other payable liabilities		4 790	2 512
Provisions and other liabilities	4	6 892	5 611
		<u>15 149</u>	<u>10 850</u>
Total liabilities		<u>42 618</u>	<u>35 417</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>142 753</u>	<u>139 934</u>

Oslo, April 13 2021

Bjarne Kveim Lie
Chairman of the BoardErik Sandersen
Board MemberHeidi Finskas
Board MemberTorben Huss
Board MemberChristian Halvorsen
Alternate for Johan H. Andreassen
Board MemberArthur Sletteberg
Managing Director



Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS

Statement of cash flows for the year ending on 31 December

	Note	2020	2019
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax		-4 383	12 443
Non-cash adjustments			
Depreciation		160	186
Change in fair value of financial assets	3	15 689	-4 427
Net change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/reduction in trade and other receivables		-1 421	2 169
Increase/(reduction) in trade payables and other payable liabilities		2 278	132
Increase/(reduction) in provisions and other liabilities		2 085	7 105
Net cash flow from operating activities		14 408	17 608
Investing activities			
Investments in property, plant and equipment		-27	-320
Purchase of financial assets		-100	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		-127	-320
Financing activities			
Proceeds from new share issues		-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the period		14 281	17 288
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		45 738	28 450
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	10	60 019	45 738

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS

Statement of changes in equity in the accounting periode as of 31 December

	Note	No. of shares	Share capital	Other paid in capital	Other reserves	Total equity
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>						
As of 1 January 2020		59,288	59,288	11,021	34,207	104,517
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-4,383	-4,383
Other income and costs		-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-4,383	-4,383
Other adjustments		-	-	-	-	-
As of 31 December 2020		59,288	59,288	11,021	29,825	100,135
As of 1 January 2019		59,288	59,288	11,021	21,764	92,074
Demerger		-	-	-	-	0
Proceeds from Capital Call		-	-	-	-	0
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	12,443	12,443
Other income and costs		-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	12,443	12,443
Other adjustments		-	-	-	-	-
As of 31 December 2019		59,288	59,288	11,021	34,207	104,517





Notes – Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS

Note 1 – Accounting policies

General information

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS is a Norwegian registered limited company (the company) with a head office in Oslo. The primary objectives of the company are to be the general partner for Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS as well as performing investment activities as portfolio manager for other funds.

Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements of Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the EU as at December 31st 2019 and are mandatory for financial years starting on or after January 1st 2020.

The financial statements are based on the principles of historical cost accounting, with the exception of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* established a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Interest income

Under both IFRS 9 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized when the Company's right to receive a dividend has been established.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised as income when there is a reasonable degree of certainty that the company will satisfy the criteria for the grants and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised as income in the income statement in a systematic manner throughout the accounting period and at the same rate as when the cost-related items associated with the grant arise.

Financial instruments – initial recognition

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price.

Date of recognition

The purchase and sale of financial instruments is recognized on the date of the transaction, for example, the date when capital is contributed or the date for realization of units in the fund and the Company no longer has any potential gain or loss. Investment obligations are not recognized. Investment obligations are disclosed in a

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separate note. Capital contributions in accordance with the investment obligations are recognized on the date of the capital contribution.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost
- FVOCI
- FVPL

Financial assets and liabilities

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

Financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value with value changes through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using contractual interest rate. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

Financial instruments that qualify and are designated as instruments recognized at fair value with value changes through profit or loss include equity instruments that are not held for trading purposes. These instruments are designated based on the fact that they are part of a group of instruments that are measured and managed at fair value in accordance with risk management – and the Company's investment strategy. The fair value is reported internally to the portfolio manager and the partnership meeting.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by a other appropriate valuation techniques. These techniques might include recent arm's length market transactions between well informed and voluntary parties if available, reference to cash flow calculations or other valuation techniques.

Held-to-maturity financial investments

Loans and trade receivables are held to collect (contractual cash flows) and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. The criteria for measuring at amortised cost under IFRS 9 are met and as such there have not been a reclassification of these instruments. Loans and receivables include interest-bearing loans, dividends, interest income, advance payments and other receivables. After the initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost by means of the EIR method less write-downs.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies the simplified approach for measuring expected credit loss (ECL) for trade receivables by recognizing a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from origination.

Leases

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-

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of-use asset). Lessees are required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees are also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Cash and short-term liquid investments

Cash and short-term investments on the balance sheet include bank deposits, cash at hand and short-term liquid investments with a maximum term of 3 months.

Transactions in foreign currencies

The company's functional currency is NOK. Transactions in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary items in foreign currency are translated to NOK using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured at the historical exchange rate and presented in a foreign currency are translated to NOK using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value and presented in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate established on the balance sheet date. Changes in exchange rates are recognised on a current basis during the accounting period.

Tax payable

Current receivables and liabilities related to income tax for the current period are included in the amount that is expected to be received from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax percentages and tax legislation used to calculate the amounts are those that have been adopted or essentially adopted on the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates or generates taxable income.

Tax payable related to items charged directly to equity are charged directly to equity and not to the income statement. Management periodically evaluates cases that are subject to an interpretation of the taxation rules and sets aside provisions as required.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated by means of the liability method based on temporary differences between the tax-related values for assets and liabilities and their book values for financial reporting on the balance sheet date. The carrying amount for deferred tax receivables is reassessed for each reporting period and reduced if it is no longer probable that the future taxable income will be able to make use of the tax benefit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is deemed to be realised or the liability is deemed to be settled, and they are based on the rates that have been adopted or essentially adopted on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax related to off-income statement items is not included in the income statement.

Deferred tax elements are included together with the underlying transaction, either under other income and costs or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be set off if a legal right to such a set-off has been established between the current tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred tax refers to the same taxpayer and tax regime.

Provisions

Provisions are set aside when the company has a liability as the result of an incident, it is probable that a future financial benefit will entail settlement of a liability and there is a reliable estimate that can calculate the future liability. If the company expects to receive all or part of the amount in return, the repayment will be recognised as a separate asset, but only if there is a reasonable degree of certainty that the repayment will be



made. The repayment is taken into account when the costs associated with the provisions are presented in the income statement.

Pension

The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme according to legal requirement. The pension premium is expensed as the cost occurs. In addition, the Managing Director has an individual compensation paid monthly in order to reach total pension premium level set for the Managing Director.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations, which are adopted up until the time for the submission of the financial statements but where the effective date is in the future, are given below. The Company intends to implement the relevant changes on the effective date, provided that the EU approves the changes before the submission of the accounts.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

When preparing the annual financial statements, the management must use estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets, liabilities, income and costs. Uncertainty related to these estimates may entail a significant correction of the reported amount for assets and liabilities in future periods. Significant sources for the assessment of uncertainty and assumptions in connection with the preparation of the annual financial statements are stated below.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by other appropriate valuation techniques. These techniques might include recent arm's length market transactions between well informed and voluntary parties if available, reference to cash flow calculations or other valuation techniques.

Note 2 – Financial risk

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS has fulfilled its investment obligations in Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS. In the future the company will incur costs related to the task of acting as the portfolio manager for this company. These costs are compensated through management fees charged to the funds.



The company is exposed to different types of risks. The major risk factors are credit risk, foreign exchange risk and equity price risk through cash and cash equivalents and investments in limited partnerships. Credit risk is the risk that arises when counterparty to a financial instrument can inflict a financial loss on the company by not being able to fulfil its payment obligation. Credit risk is limited to the company's bank accounts.

The foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary in accordance with the currency exchange rate fluctuations. The company's investments in a currency other than NOK will thus be affected in a positive or negative direction by currency exchange rate fluctuations. The company is thus exposed to foreign currency.

The equity price risk is the risk related to unfavourable changes in fair value related to the funds. Changes of this type will affect the item net gain/(loss) on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 3 – Fair value of financial instruments

The following table shows the financial instruments at fair value classified based on the instruments' inclusion method:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1)
- The instruments that have another observable input for the asset or liability, either directly (in the form of prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) from prices other than the quoted prices mentioned under Level 1. (Level 2)
- The instruments included as an asset or liability derived from unobservable market data (Level 3).

There have been no transfers between the levels throughout the accounting period.

31 December 2020				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted funds	-	-	74 598	74 598
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74 598</u>	<u>74 598</u>
31 December 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted funds	-	-	90 188	90 188
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90 188</u>	<u>90 188</u>

Level 1:

The company does not have any financial instruments within this level.

Level 2:

The company does not have any financial instruments within this level.



Level 3:

The company invests in unlisted funds, which are not quoted in an active market and may have restrictions, such as a defined period of time for ownership or other trading restrictions. Such transactions do not occur regularly and are classified under Level 3.

The Company measures Fair value of Level 3 investments regularly and can be classified as:

- **Investments in funds:** Fair Value of the investment is calculated by the Manager of the respective Fund and is expressed as a Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Company's investment at the end of the reporting period. The respective Fund Manager utilized acknowledged valuation techniques.

The company has invested in the limited partnership Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS, which is a managed fund and not quoted in active markets. There are restrictions on the trading of units. Investments in this fund is valued at the Net Asset Value (NAV). The NAV is adjusted as required to reflect the date of the calculation, liquidity risk, restrictions and other factors. The company classify this investment as Level 3.

The following table illustrates the reconciliation of the movements in fair value for the financial instruments classified as Level 3 at the start and end of the accounting period.

	Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS	NMI Climate Smart Fund AS	Total
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Reconciliation for Level 3			
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020	90 188	-	90 188
Investments/(repayments)		100	100
Changes in value through profit or loss	-15 689	-	-15 689
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020	74 498	100	74 598
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019	85 760	-	85 760
Investments/(repayments)	-	-	-
Changes in value through profit or loss	-4 427	-	-4 427
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019	90 188	-	90 188

Note 4 – Government grants

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS manages First Loss Support (FLS) related to investments through NMI Frontier Fund KS, Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS and NMI Fund IV KS. FLS is financed through Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Norfund. FLS functions as insurance against the foreign exchange risk of investments and loans made by the Funds in currencies that cannot be hedged in the market in accordance with the internal guidelines and commercially acceptable terms. Interest received on unused funds will be allocated to this purpose and increase the funds available for FLS. There has been no charges to FLS during this accounting period. As Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS does not have any income related to the management of the scheme and only manages FLS, any use of the scheme is only charged to the scheme and presented gross on the balance sheet. Unused funds are held in a separate bank account and presented under the item cash and cash equivalents, as well as non-current liabilities, since it is expected that most of the payments will be made when the loans have been repaid and the investments realised.

In addition, Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS manages the funds received for the Technical Assistance Facility (TA) from the government directorate NORAD. The main objective of TA is to provide Technical and technical assistance to emerging microfinance institutions (MFI) that the Funds invests in. This assistance provides support and competence for the emerging MFIs. Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS received NOK

14



5,0 million for the TA scheme from NORAD for 2020, and it has used NOK 3,9 million of this support. The interest income received on unused funds is repaid to NORAD. As the company manages the TA funds, use of the funds and the related costs are only presented gross in the income statement of the company and will thus not have any effect on the results beyond the fees that the company receives for management of the scheme. Unused funds are held in a separate bank account and presented under the item cash and cash equivalents, as well as current liabilities, since payments to TA projects are expected in the coming year.

Additionally, the company manages fund received for the NMI Climate Smart Technical Assistance Facility from Climate and Environment Department (KLD). The main objective of the NMI CSF TA facility is to provide Technical Assistance to smallholder farms in Kalimantan, Indonesia including agricultural advice as well as monitoring advice for palm oil farmers. Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS received NOK 7,1 million for the TA scheme from KLD for 2020, and it has used NOK 6,7 million of this support by year end. The interest income received on unused funds is allocated to the project. As the company manages the TA funds, use of the funds and the related costs are only presented gross in the income statement of the company and will thus not have any effect on the results beyond the fees that the company receives for management of the scheme. Unused funds are held in a separate bank account and presented under the item cash and cash equivalents, as well as current liabilities, since payments to TA projects are expected in the coming year.

The table below shows movements in the liabilities related to government grants throughout the accounting period, as well as the distribution between the expected short-term and long-term portions.

	2020	2019
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
As at 1 January of the accounting period	26 708	22 651
Received throughout the year	12 151	9 782
Presented through the income statement	-8 741	-5 707
Interest repaid to project	-17	-18
As at 31 December of the accounting period	<u>30 101</u>	<u>26 708</u>
Distribution of remaining liabilities:		
Current portion	8 300	4 973
Non-current portion	<u>21 801</u>	<u>21 735</u>
	<u>30 101</u>	<u>26 708</u>

Note 5 – Related parties

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS is at the end of the year the portfolio manager for Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS, for which the company also is the general partner. In addition, the Company manages other NMI Funds. The management fee for Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS is fixed at 2,25% and for NMI Fund IV KS.





For 2020 revenue stream from management fee derives from these three funds.

	Management Fee	Receiveable on / (liability to) the funds
<i>Figures in NOK thousands</i>		
NMI Fund IV KS	23 145	-
Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS	12 413	-
NMI Climate Smart Fund AS	2 626	2 626
Total	38 184	2 626

Comparable figures for 2019:

	Management Fee	Receiveable on / (liability to) the funds
<i>Figures in NOK thousands</i>		
NMI Fund IV KS	17 838	-
Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III KS	13 120	-
Total	30 958	-

Norfund (The Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries) has after the third close of Nordic Microfinance Initiative Fund III a 33% ownership interest in the company. Norfund is owned by the Norwegian State. It is an investment company that aims to develop and establish profitable and sustainable companies in poor countries. There have been no additional transactions beyond the government grants described in Note 5 between Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS and Norfund for 2019 and 2020.

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS manages the funds received for the Technical Assistance Facility (TA) from the government directorate NORAD. The Norwegian State can thus be identified as a related party with regard to the TA facility described under Note 5. There have been no additional transactions other than the grants described in Note 5 between the company and NORAD for 2019 and 2020.

Terms for transactions with related parties:

The terms for the sale and purchase of services from related parties are "at arm's length". Outstanding amounts on the balance sheet date are unsecured and do not bear interest unless otherwise stated, and they are settled in cash. No guarantees have been made for receivables or debt associated with related parties.

Note 6 – Payroll costs

<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	13 493	11 578
Employer's share of National Insurance contributions	1 432	1 627
Pension costs	894	767
Sum	15 819	13 971



The company employed 13 employees at the end of the accounting period.

Remuneration of the Managing Director and Board of Directors for 2020

The table below shows amounts paid in 2020 to the current Managing Director and Board of Directors.

	Managing Director	Board of Directors
<i>Tall i NOK thousands</i>		
Payroll	1,723	-
Pension costs and mandatory pensions	138	-
Other benefits	6	-

Comparable figures for 2019:

	Managing Director	Board of Directors
<i>Tall i NOK thousands</i>		
Payroll	1,548	-
Pension costs and mandatory pensions	123	-
Other benefits	67	-

No loans or guarantees have been made to the Managing Director, Board members or related parties other than what has been disclosed in the previous section.

Upon termination by the Company, the Managing Director is entitled to severance pay of 9 months of annual salary.

Note 7 – Breakdown of financial items

	2020			
	Fair value	Cash and cash equivalents	Lease liabilities	Total
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>				
Change in fair value of investments	-15,689	-	-	-15,689
Interest income	-	41	-	41
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-
Interest expense lease liabilities	-	-	-165	-165
Interest expenses	-	-185	-	-185
Net financial items	-15,689	-144	-165	-15,998
	2019			
	Fair value	Cash and cash equivalents	Lease liabilities	Total
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>				
Change in fair value of investments	4,427	-	-	4,427
Interest income	-	152	-	152
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-
Interest expense lease liabilities	-	-	-235	-235
Interest expenses	-	-102	-	-102
Net financial items	4,427	50	-235	4,243



**Note 8 – Auditor's fees**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>All amounts in NOK</i>		
Auditing	224	119
Other services	12	20
Total	<u>236</u>	<u>139</u>

The amounts are inclusive of VAT.

Note 9 – Income tax expense

Breakdown of income tax expense	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Tax payable	3 466	2 728
Overaccrual previous year	-259	-179
Total income tax expense	<u>3 206</u>	<u>2 548</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Profit/(loss) before tax	-1 176	14 991
Permanent differences	15 711	-4 411
Taxable profit/(loss) from companies assessed as a partnership	-721	269
Temporary differences	35	61
Utilisation of carry-forward losses	-	-
Tax base	<u>13 849</u>	<u>10 910</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Breakdown of temporary differences:		
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Fixed assets	-98	-39
Accrued liabilities		60
Tax loss carryforward	-	-
Total	<u>-98</u>	<u>21</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Effective tax rate		
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Expected tax	-294	3 748
Permanent differences	3 759	-1 020
Overaccrued tax previous year	-259	-179
Income tax expense for the year	3 206	2 548
Effective tax rate% *)	-273 %	23 %

*) Income tax expense in relation to profit/(loss) before tax.

Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS has not recognized any deferred tax asset on temporary differences as of December 31st 2020.





Note 10 – Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Bank deposits	60,019	45,738
Short-term deposits	-	-
Total	<u>60,019</u>	<u>45,738</u>

NOK 0,543 million of the company's bank deposits were restricted as tax withholding funds. The corresponding amount for 2019 was NOK 0,629 million. Under IFRS tax withholding funds are presented under the item other receivables and not under the item cash and cash equivalents.

At year end 2020 NOK 21,8 million of the bank deposits relate to the First Loss Support, NOK 3,9 million relate to the Technical Assistance Facility and NOK 5,7 million relate to the TA Climate Smart Fund. All restricted to be used only for the purposes mentioned. Corresponding amounts for 2019 was NOK 21,7 million for the First Loss Support, NOK 2,3 million related to the Technical Assistance Facility and 4,8 million relating to the NMI Climate Smart Fund. Further reference is made to Note 4 Government Grants.

Note 11 – Share capital, equity and shareholders

Outstanding shares

<u>Investors</u>	<u>No. Of shares</u>	<u>Owner- ship</u>	<u>Voting share</u>
Norfund	19 762 674	33,3 %	33,3 %
IFU	19 762 674	33,3 %	33,3 %
Ferd AS	8 424 341	14,2 %	14,2 %
Kommunal Landspensjonskasse	6 124 367	10,3 %	10,3 %
<u>DNB Livsforsikring ASA</u>	<u>5 213 967</u>	<u>8,8 %</u>	<u>8,8 %</u>
Total	59 288 023	100,0 %	100,0 %

Note 12 – Leases

IFRS 16 has been implemented with effect from 1 January 2019. The opening balance as of 1 January 2019 was adjusted with the cumulative implementation effect ("the modified retrospective method"). Prior year comparatives were not restated.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using incremental borrowing rate, while Right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to the lease liability.

The Company has one lease contract classified under IFRS 16. The contract relates to office location for the Oslo office. The Company can use the premises for traditional office space customary to our business as Portfolio Manager. There are no other special covenants besides customary for office space. The contract includes an option to extend lease period, with a notice period to the landlord. Subsequent to period end, the company have agreed on an extension of the lease period according to contract of another three years. The primary contract period ends 31 January 2022.

The company has only a few lease contracts of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the "lease of low value asset recognition" exemptions for these leases.





Table: Carrying amounts for Right to use assets

<i>Amounts in thousands NOK</i>	Office leases
As of 1 January 2020	2 832
Additions/disposals	4 198
Depreciation	-1 362
As of 31 December 2020	5 668

Table: Carrying amounts of lease liabilities

<i>Amounts in thousands NOK</i>	Long term liabilities
As of 1 January 2020	2 832
Additions	4 198
Accretion of interest	165
Payments	-1 527
As of 31 December 2020	5 668

Table: The following amounts are recognised in the profit and loss

<i>Amounts in thousands NOK</i>	
Depreciation expense Right to use assets	1 362
Interest expense on lease liabilities	165
Total amounts recognised in profit and loss statement	1 527



Comparable figures as of 31 December 2019:

Table: Carrying amounts for Right to use assets

<i>Amounts in thousands NOK</i>	Office leases
As of 1 January 2019	-
Implementation effect of IFRS 16	4 004
Depreciation	-1 172
As of 31 December 2019	2 832

Table: Carrying amounts of lease liabilities

<i>Amounts in thousands NOK</i>	Long term liabilities
As of 31 December 2018	0
1 January 2019 :Implementation effect of IFRS 16	4 004
Accretion of interest	235
Payments	-1 407
As of 31 December 2019	2 832

Table: The following amounts are recognised in the profit and loss

<i>Amounts in thousands NOK</i>	
Depreciation expense Right to use assets	1 172
Interest expense on lease liabilities	235
Total amounts recognised in profit and loss statement	1 407





Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Norway, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities as required by law and regulations. We have also complied with our other ethical obligations in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (management) are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, 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 other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Periødo Dokumentnøkkel: CYS6/ETWLN 3LDNE-WKSHD Q47WY-UUWZF



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 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 in accordance with law, regulations and generally accepted auditing principles in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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;
- ▶ 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and proposal for the allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to ensure that the Company's accounting information is properly recorded and documented as required by law and bookkeeping standards and practices accepted in Norway.



Oslo, 20 April 2021
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Johan-Herman Stene
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: CYS6J-ETWIN-3LDNE-WS3HD-Q47WY-UUWZF

Independent auditor's report - Nordic Microfinance Initiative AS

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Johan-Herman Stene

Statsautorisert revisor

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Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Var dato
Torstein Kinden Helleland	07.05.2014	16.05.2014
Telefon	Deres referanse	Var referanse
22078139	Ole Sandbraaten	2014/327687

NMI AS
Akersgata 20
0158 OSLO

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk

Det vises til deres e-post av 7. og 13. mai 2014 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for følgende selskaper:

NMI AS	org. nr. 993 147 044
NMI Global Fund KS	org. nr. 993 246 735
NMI Frontier Fund KS	org. nr. 993 246 743
NMI Fund III KS	org. nr. 912 348 644

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering de overnevnte selskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

NMI er et samarbeid mellom det offentlige og private investorer og har som visjon å styrke fattiges stilling i utviklingsland ved å bidra til å skape arbeid og velferd på bærekraftig grunnlag. Dette oppnås ved å investere i mikrofinansinstitusjoner i identifiserte fokusland gjennom å yte lån og egenkapital til disse.

Virksomheten er organisert gjennom komplementaren NMI AS som forestår forvaltningen av fondene NMI Global Fund KS, NMI Frontier Fund KS og NMI Fund III KS. Fondene har ulik risikoprofil og geografisk investeringsfokus. Et hovedmål for virksomheten er å yte kapital i lokal valuta i de landene fondene investerer i. Dette gjøres ved samarbeid med investeringsrådgivere, utenlandske banker og betalingsformidlere som opererer i de respektive land. I disse prosesser har det i de senere år vært et økende fokus på identifisering av og kjennskap til avsendere og mottagere av betalingsstrømmene særlig fra sentralbankene i de respektive land. Videre er det for de

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Org.nr: 996250318
E-post: skatteetaten.no/sendepost

Sentralbord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60



utenlandske samarbeidspartnere av betalingsformidling et krav at det avleveres periodiske økonomiske rapporter, herunder avlagt årsregnskap og revisjonsberetning.

Siden oppstarten i 2008 har eierne av NMI AS og fondene vært Norfund, Ferd AS, Storebrand Livsforsikring ASA, DNB Livsforsikring ASA og KLP. Disse eiere har god kunnskap om investeringer i utlandet og har således god språklig kompetanse.

Andre brukere av regnskapet foruten eierne, er det særlig interessenter og samarbeidspartnere i utlandet som krever tilsendt årsregnskap på engelsk for de respektive selskaper de har samarbeid med. De aller fleste eksterne brukere av regnskapene nevnt ovenfor er lokalisert utenfor Norden. Alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk. En norsk oversettelse vil kun ha til formål å oppfylle regnskapslovens språkkrav.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *“årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk.”*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

“Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til “informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet er eiet av institusjonelle investorer. Eierkretsen er begrenset. Interessenter og samarbeidspartnere i



utlandet krever årsregnskapet tilsendt på engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en internasjonal bransje der alle aktører behersker og benytter engelsk språk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Rune Tystad

seniorrådgiver

Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt

Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Kinden Helleland

