



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 917 763 399
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: NORWEGIAN MICROFINANCE
INITIATIVE AS
Forretningsadresse: c/o Abler Nordic AS
Roald Amundsens gate 6
0161 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

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: Cathrine Streeval
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 08.05.2024

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2023: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2022: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2023

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, 24.06.2025



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Annen driftsinntekt		2 643 000	3 062 000
Sum inntekter		2 643 000	3 062 000
Kostnader			
Lønnskostnad	5	1 136 000	591 000
Annen driftskostnad		641 000	1 025 000
Sum kostnader		1 777 000	1 616 000
Driftsresultat		866 000	1 446 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		1 343 000	967 000
Dividend		20 400 000	
Verdiøkning andre finansielle instrumenter vurdert til virkelig verdi	3	-17 325 000	2 962 000
Sum finansinntekter		4 418 000	3 929 000
Annen rentekostnad		17 000	
Sum finanskostnader		17 000	
Netto finans		4 401 000	3 929 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		5 267 000	5 375 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		5 267 000	5 375 000
Årsresultat		5 267 000	5 375 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investeringer i aksjer og andeler	3	30 637 000	47 962 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		30 637 000	47 962 000
Sum anleggsmidler		30 637 000	47 962 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer		5 000	771 000
Sum fordringer		5 000	771 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		42 401 000	65 706 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		42 401 000	65 706 000
Sum omløpsmidler		42 406 000	66 477 000
SUM EIENDELER		73 043 000	114 439 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital		20 000 000	64 945 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		51 318 000	48 153 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		71 318 000	113 098 000
Sum egenkapital		71 318 000	113 098 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Betalbar skatt		1 517 000	1 126 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		208 000	215 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		1 725 000	1 341 000
Sum gjeld		1 725 000	1 341 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		73 043 000	114 439 000



Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2024 550260

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 917 763 399
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: NORWEGIAN MICROFINANCE
INITIATIVE AS
Forretningsadresse: c/o Abler Nordic AS
Rosenkrantz' gate 22
0160 OSLO

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

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: Cathrine Streeval
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 08.05.2024

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2023: Årsregnskap er elektronisk innlevert.
År 2022: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2023.

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, 01.07.2024



Organisasjonsnr: 917 763 399
NORWEGIAN MICROFINANCE
INITIATIVE AS

RESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Annen driftsinntekt		2 643 000	3 062 000
Sum inntekter		2 643 000	3 062 000
Kostnader			
Lønnskostnad	5	1 136 000	591 000
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Driftsresultat		866 000	1 446 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
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Årsresultat		5 267 000	5 375 000



Organisasjonsnr: 917 763 399
NORWEGIAN MICROFINANCE
INITIATIVE AS

BALANSE

Beløp i: NOK **Note** **2023** **2022**

BALANSE - EIENDELER

Anleggsmidler Immaterielle eiendeler

Finansielle anleggsmidler

Investeringer i aksjer og
andeler 3 30 637 000 47 962 000

**Sum finansielle
anleggsmidler 30 637 000 47 962 000**

Sum anleggsmidler 30 637 000 47 962 000

Omløpsmidler Varer

Fordringer

Kundefordringer 5 000 771 000
Sum fordringer 5 000 771 000

Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende

Bankinnskudd, kontanter
og lignende 42 401 000 65 706 000

**Sum bankinnskudd,
kontanter og lignende 42 401 000 65 706 000**

Sum omløpsmidler 42 406 000 66 477 000

SUM EIENDELER 73 043 000 114 439 000

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital

Innskutt egenkapital

Selskapskapital 20 000 000 64 945 000

Annen innskutt egenkapital 51 318 000 48 153 000

Sum innskutt egenkapital 71 318 000 113 098 000

Sum egenkapital 71 318 000 113 098 000

Sum langsiktig gjeld 0 0

Kortsiktig gjeld

Betalbar skatt 1 517 000 1 126 000

Annen kortsiktig gjeld 208 000 215 000

Sum kortsiktig gjeld 1 725 000 1 341 000



Sum gjeld	1 725 000	1 341 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD	73 043 000	114 439 000



Organisasjonsnr: 917 763 399
NORWEGIAN MICROFINANCE
INITIATIVE AS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP - alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note
1

Regnskapsprinsipper

Norwegian 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 the NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS as well as performing investment activities as portfolio manager for the funds. The Company was incepted from a demerger of NMI AS as of 1 June 2016 with relevant investment activities as well as general partner holdings in the Global and Frontier Funds. Basis of preparation The annual financial statements of Norwegian 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 of 31 December 2022 and are mandatory for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2023. 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.

Note
5

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret
1.00

Note
5

Spesifisering av resultatregnskapet

Lønnskostnader

	Årets	Fjorårets
Lønn	1058000.00	555000.00
Folketrygdavgift	68000.00	36000.00
Pensjonskostnader	10000.00	0.00

Note

Ekstraordinære inntekter og kostnader

Sum Beløp



Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Jeanette Munkvold Skovholt	10.04.2017	27.04.2017
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
90076012	Ole Sandsbraaten	2017/415668

NORWEGIAN MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE AS
Postboks 1925 Vika
0160 Oslo

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS, org. nr. 917 763 399

Vi viser til deres brev av 10. april 2017 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS 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

Fra søknaden gjengis:

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 oppnåes ved å investere i mikrofinansinstitusjoner i identifiserte fokusland gjennom å yte lån og egenkapital til disse.

(...) Selskapet ble utfisjonert fra NMI AS oktober 2016. Eier av selskapet og fondene er følgende selskaper:

- Norfund
- Ferd AS
- Storebrand Livsforsikring ASA
- DNB Livsforsikring ASA
- KLP

Disse eiere har god kunnskap om investeringer i utlandet og har således god språklig kompetanse.

(...) Med hensyn til andre brukere av regnskapene foruten eierne, er det som tidligere nevnt særlig interessenter og samarbeidspartnere i utlandet som krever tilsendt

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 Oslo

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

Sentralbord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60



Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt vekt på at selskapet er eid av profesjonelle aktører. Eierkretsen er begrenset. Selskapet opererer i en internasjonal bransje. Videre er det vektlagt at alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk, og det anses at ingen øvrige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon blir negativt berørt av at årsregnskapet og årsberetningen utarbeides på engelsk språk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Torstein Kinden Helleland
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Jeanette Munkvold Skovholt

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer



NORWEGIAN
MICROFINANCE
INITIATIVE

Annual Financial Statements

Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

2023



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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 2023

General

Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS was established in 2016 through a demerger of NMI AS and has a registered business address in Oslo.

The objective of the Company is to be the general partner and portfolio manager for the limited partnerships NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS (NMI-Funds), which invests in microfinance institutions 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 one person at the end of 2023. 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 Company has through AIG a Liability insurance coverage for the Board of Directors. The insurance covers Wrongful Managerial Act, Wrongful Employment Practice and Repair of Reputation. There have not been any claims against the policy during 2023.

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

Comments on the annual financial statements

The Company was established as a demerger of NMI AS effective as of 1 June 2016 for accounting purposes. As of 1 October 2016, the General partner entered a fixed management fee arrangement with the Funds. The management fee for NMI Frontier Fund is 2%, based on the investment portfolio at the beginning of each year. The Fund Manager does not charge any management fee for NMI Global Fund KS.

As part of efficient management of the Company, some services are purchased from Abler Nordic AS, with which the Company also is co-located. The operating income of the Company has decreased in 2023 due to lower management fees and higher other operating expenses. The net profit for the year 2023 is NOK 3,16 million and derives primarily from received dividend, change in fair value of the investments in NMI Funds.

No subsequent events have occurred after the end of the financial year that are significant to an evaluation of the Company unless presented in the annual financial statements and notes thereto. The Company has ample liquidity to cover current and future liabilities. The Fund Manager is expecting to continue to exit investments in Global and Frontier Fund through 2024. This will lead to distributions from the Funds to its investors, including the General Partner.

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

The investment activity in NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS is expected to focus on exit of investments in 2024 as the Funds are closed end funds ending 2018 with an option for 1+1 year extension. The investors have agreed to extend both the Global and Frontier Fund to October 2024. Revenue in the Company for 2024 will primarily come from management fees and is expected to be somewhat lower in 2024 compared to 2023.

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 factors 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 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 Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS is the general partner of the funds.

Allocation of profit/(loss) for the year

The financial statements for 2023 show a profit of NOK 3,16 million which has been allocated as follows:

Allocated to retained earnings	NOK	3,16 million
Total allocations	NOK	3,16 million

Oslo, 17 April 2024

Anders Misund
Chairman of the Board

Erik Sandersen
Board Member

Oliver Siem
Board Member

Johan H. Andresen
Board Member

Arthur Sletteberg
Managing Director



Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

Income Statement for the period		01.01.2023	01.01.2022
		-	-
Income Statement	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Revenues			
Management fees	4	2 643	3 062
		<u>2 643</u>	<u>3 062</u>
Expenses			
Payroll costs	5	-1 136	-591
Other operating expenses		-641	-1 024
		<u>-1 777</u>	<u>-1 616</u>
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>866</u>	<u>1 446</u>
Received dividend		20 400	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	-17 325	2 962
Interest income		1 343	967
Interest expenses		-17	-
Net financial items	6	<u>4 401</u>	<u>3 929</u>
Profit/(loss) before income tax		<u>5 267</u>	<u>5 375</u>
Income tax expense	8	-2 102	-1 058
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>3 165</u>	<u>4 317</u>
Other income		-	-
Total Comprehensive income		<u>3 165</u>	<u>4 317</u>



Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

Financial Position

Assets	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
At fair value through profit or loss	3	<u>30 637</u>	<u>47 962</u>
		<u>30 637</u>	<u>47 962</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		5	771
Cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>42 400</u>	<u>65 707</u>
		<u>42 405</u>	<u>66 478</u>
Total assets		<u>73 043</u>	<u>114 439</u>

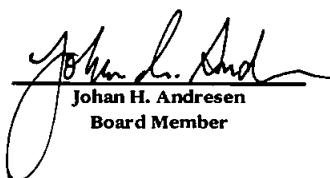
Equity and liabilities	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Equity			
Share capital	10	20 000	64 945
Other reserves		<u>51 318</u>	<u>48 153</u>
		<u>71 318</u>	<u>113 098</u>
Current liabilities			
Tax payable	8	1 517	1 126
Trade payables and other payable liabilities		<u>208</u>	<u>215</u>
		<u>1 725</u>	<u>1 341</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1 725</u>	<u>1 341</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>73 043</u>	<u>114 439</u>

Oslo, 17 April 2024


Anders Misund
Chairman of the Board


Erik Sandersen
Board Member


Oliver Siem
Board Member


Johan H. Andresen
Board Member


Arthur Sletteberg
Managing Director



Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

Statement of cash flows for the period		01.01.2023	01.01.2022
	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousand</i>			
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax		3 165	4 317
Non-cash adjustments			
Depreciation			
Change in fair value of financial assets	3	17 325	-2 962
Net change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/reduction in trade and other receivables		766	-765
Increase/(reduction) in trade payables and other payable liabilities		382	348
Net cash flow from operating activities		21 638	938
Investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets		-	-
Proceeds from financial assets		-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		-	-
Financing activities			
Proceeds from Issue of Capital		-	-
Repayment of Capital		-44 945	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-44 945	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the period		-23 307	938
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		65 707	64 769
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	9	42 400	65 707

Statement of changes in equity in the accounting period

	Note	No. of shares	Share capital	Other reserves	Total equity
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>					
As at 1 January 2023		64 945	64 945	48 153	113 098
Proceeds from Capital Call		-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	3 165	3 165
Other income and costs		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	3 165	3 165
Reduction of share capital		-44 945	-44 945	-	-44 945
As at 31 December 2023		20 000	20 000	51 318	71 318
As at 1 January 2022		64 945	64 945	43 836	108 781
Proceeds from Capital Call		-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	-	4 317	4 317
Other income and costs		-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	4 317	4 317
Reduction of share capital		-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022		64 945	64 945	48 153	113 098



Notes – Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

Note 1 – Accounting policies

General information

Norwegian 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 the NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS as well as performing investment activities as portfolio manager for the funds.

The Company was incepted from a demerger of NMI AS as of 1 June 2016 with relevant investment activities as well as general partner holdings in the Global and Frontier Funds.

Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements of Norwegian 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 of 31 December 2022 and are mandatory for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2023.

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

Management Fee

Management Fee is recognized equally over the accounting period according to the underlying contract.

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 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
- 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 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 the 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 there has been no 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
- The financial asset has been modified and the modification resulted in a substantial change in the financial asset
- 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 method when measuring expected credit loss (ECL) trade receivables by recognizing a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from origination.

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.

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.

Currently there are no standards that will become effective in the short term and impact the financial statements.

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

For instances where the fair value of financial assets or liabilities in the annual financial statements cannot be verified in active markets, the valuation will be based on other valuation methods, including cash flow models. The data for such models is derived from observable markets where such data is available. If such data is not available, then an assessment is made to estimate the fair value. This assessment includes elements such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in the assumptions for these factors may affect the reported fair value of the financial instrument.

Note 2 – Financial risk

Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS has fulfilled its investment obligations in NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS. In the future, the company will incur costs related to the task of acting as the portfolio manager for these companies. 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 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 2023			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted funds	-	-	30 637	30 637
Total	-	-	30 637	30 637

	31 December 2022			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted funds	-	-	47 962	47 962
Total	-	-	47 962	47 962

For all the financial instruments, the fair value is calculated by means of various valuation methods.

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 partnerships NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS, which are managed funds and not quoted in active markets. There are restrictions on the trading of units. Investments in these funds are 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 classifies these investments 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.

	NMI Global Fund KS	NMI Frontier Fund KS	Total
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>			
Reconciliation for Level 3			
Opening balance as at 1 January 2023	16 987	30 975	47 962
Investments/(repayments)	-12 000	-8 400	-20 400
Changes in value through profit or loss	1 943	1 133	3 075
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2023	6 930	23 707	30 637
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	15 718	29 281	44 999
Investments/(repayments)	-	-	-
Changes in value through profit or loss	1 269	1 693	2 962
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022	16 987	30 975	47 962

The invested currency, and the currency presented in the table above, is NOK. The functional currency of the Funds is USD.

Note 4 – Related parties

Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS is the portfolio manager for NMI Global Fund KS and NMI Frontier Fund KS, for which the company is the general partner. The management fee for NMI Frontier Fund KS is fixed at 2%. For NMI Global Fund KS, no management fee is charged.



Related party overview 2023:

	Management Fee	Receiveable on / (liability to) the funds
<i>Figures in NOK thousands</i>		
NMI Global Fund KS	-	-
NMI Frontier Fund KS	2 643	-
Total	2 643	-

Comparable figures for 2022:

	Management Fee	Receiveable on / (liability to) the funds
<i>Figures in NOK thousands</i>		
NMI Global Fund KS	676	-
NMI Frontier Fund KS	2 386	-
Total	3 062	-

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 5 – Payroll costs

<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	1 058	555
Employer's share of National Insurance contributions	68	36
Pension costs	10	-
Total	1 136	591

The company had one employee at the end of the accounting period.



Remuneration of the Managing Director and Board of Directors for 2023

The table below shows amounts paid in 2023 to the current Managing Director and Board of Directors.

	Managing Director	Board of Directors
<i>Tall i NOK thousands</i>		
Payroll and fees	108	-
Pension costs and mandatory pensions	10	-
Other benefits	-	-
Total	118	-

Corresponding figures for 2022:

	Managing Director	Board of Directors
<i>Tall i NOK thousands</i>		
Payroll and fees	84	-
Pension costs and mandatory pensions	-	-
Other benefits	-	-
Total	84	-

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 6 – Breakdown of financial items

	2023				Total
	Fair value	Loans and receivables	Cash and cash equivalents	Foreign exchange gains/	
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>					
Received dividend	20 400	-	-	-	20 400
Change in fair value of investments	-17 325	-	-	-	-17 325
Interest income	-	-	1 343	-	1 343
Financial expenses	-	-	-	-17	-17
Net financial items	3 075		1 343	-17	4 401



Corresponding figures for 2022:

	2022				Total
	Fair value	Loans and receivables	Cash and cash equivalents	Foreign exchange gains/	
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>					
Received dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of investments	2 962	-	-	-	2 963
Interest income	-	-	967	-	967
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Net financial items	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Net financial items	2 963		967		3 929

Note 7 – Auditor's fees

	2023	2022
<i>All amounts in NOK</i>		
Auditing	69	96
Other audit-related services	-	-
Total	69	96

The amounts are inclusive of VAT.



Note 8 – Income tax expense

Breakdown of income tax expense	2023	2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Tax payable	1 517	1 126
Underaccrual /(Overaccrual) previous year	586	-69
Total income tax expense	2 102	1 058
Calculation of basis for tax payable		
	2023	2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Profit/(loss) before tax	5 267	5 375
Permanent differences	-2 432	-2 960
Taxable profit/(loss) from companies assessed as a partnership	3 232	2 091
Temporary differences	-	-
Utilisation of carry-forward losses	-	-
Tax base	6 067	4 506
Breakdown of changes in temporary differences:		
	2023	2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Current assets	-	-
Pension obligations	-	-
Accrued liabilities	-	-
Tax loss carryforward	-	-
Total	-	-
Effective tax rate		
	2023	2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Expected tax	1 317	1 344
Permanent differences	200	-217
Deferred tax asset not recognized	-	-
Effect on changes in tax rate deferred tax	-	-
Underaccrual/(Overaccrued) tax previous year	586	-69
Income tax expense for the year	2 102	1 058
Effective tax rate% *)	40 %	20 %

*) Income tax expense in relation to profit/(loss) before tax. Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS has not recognized any deferred tax asset on temporary differences as of 31 December 2023.

Note 9 – Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
<i>All amounts in NOK thousands</i>		
Bank deposits	42 400	5 025
Short-term deposits	-	60 682
Total	42 400	65 707



NOK 0.01 million of the company's bank deposits were restricted as tax withholding funds. Under IFRS tax withholding funds are presented under the item other receivables and not under the item cash and cash equivalents.

Note 10 – Share capital, equity and shareholders

Outstanding shares 31 December 2023

<u>Investors</u>	<u>No. Of shares</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Voting share</u>
Norfund	10 000 000	50,0 %	50,0 %
Ferd AS	2 500 000	12,5 %	12,5 %
Kommunal Landspensjonskasse	2 500 000	12,5 %	12,5 %
Storebrand Livsforsikringsselskap AS	2 500 000	12,5 %	12,5 %
DNB Livsforsikring ASA	2 500 000	12,5 %	12,5 %
Total	20 000 000	100,0 %	100,0 %

Outstanding shares 31 December 2022

<u>Investors</u>	<u>No. Of shares</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Voting share</u>
Norfund	32 472 507	50,0 %	50,0 %
Ferd AS	8 118 127	12,5 %	12,5 %
Kommunal Landspensjonskasse	8 118 127	12,5 %	12,5 %
Storebrand Livsforsikringsselskap AS	8 118 127	12,5 %	12,5 %
DNB Livsforsikring ASA	8 118 127	12,5 %	12,5 %
Total	64 945 015	100,0 %	100,0 %



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To the General Meeting of Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities 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

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information accompanying the financial statements.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the other information appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting 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

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Independent auditor's report
Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS

accounting 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 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. We 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 a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

Oslo, 17. april 2024
Deloitte AS

Roger Furholm
State Authorised Public Accountant



Independent auditor's report

Name	Date
Furholm, Roger	2024-04-17

Identification

 bankID[™] Furholm, Roger



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