



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 935 039 789  
Organisasjonsform: Kommandittselskap  
Foretaksnavn: ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS  
Forretningsadresse: c/o Abler Nordic AS  
Roald Amundsens gate 6  
0161 OSLO

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.10.2024 - 31.12.2024

### 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: 16.05.2025

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert  
År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024

*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, 27.07.2025



## Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Annen driftskostnad		410 000	
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>410 000</b>	
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-410 000</b>	
Net foreign exchange loss		342 000	
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>342 000</b>	
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-342 000</b>	
<b>Resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-752 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-752 000</b>	<b>0</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
Sum anleggsmidler		0	0
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Andre fordringer		3 679 000	
Sum fordringer		3 679 000	
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		6 659 000	
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		6 659 000	
Sum omløpsmidler		10 338 000	0
SUM EIENDELER		10 338 000	0
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Selskapskapital		3 699 000	
Overkurs		33 429 000	
Ikke registrert kapitalforhøyelse		-26 448 000	
Sum innskutt egenkapital		10 680 000	
<b>Opptjent egenkapital</b>			
Udekket tap		752 000	
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-752 000	
Sum egenkapital		9 928 000	0



## Balanse

<b>Beløp i: USD</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Sum langsiktig gjeld		0	0
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		410 000	
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>410 000</b>	
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>410 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>10 338 000</b>	<b>0</b>



## Brønnøysundregistrene

### ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer: 2025 641947

#### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 935 039 789  
Organisasjonsform: Kommandittselskap  
Foretaksnavn: ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS  
Forretningsadresse: c/o Abler Nordic AS  
Roald Amundsens gate 6  
0161 OSLO

#### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.10.2024 - 31.12.2024

#### 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  
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År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024.

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Brønnøysundregistrene, 26.07.2025



Organisasjonsnr: 935 039 789  
ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS

RESULTATREGNSKAP

<u>Beløp i: USD</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Annen driftskostnad		410 000	
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>410 000</b>	
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-410 000</b>	
Net foreign exchange loss		342 000	
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>342 000</b>	
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-342 000</b>	
<b>Resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>-752 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>-752 000</b>	<b>0</b>



Organisasjonsnr: 935 039 789  
ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS

## BALANSE

Beløp i: USD Note 2024 2023

### BALANSE - EIENDELER

Anleggsmidler  
Immaterielle eiendeler

Sum anleggsmidler 0 0

Omløpsmidler  
Varer

Fordringer  
Andre fordringer 3 679 000  
Sum fordringer 3 679 000

Bankinnskudd, kontanter  
og lignende  
Bankinnskudd, kontanter  
og lignende 6 659 000  
Sum bankinnskudd,  
kontanter og lignende 6 659 000

Sum omløpsmidler 10 338 000 0

SUM EIENDELER 10 338 000 0

### BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital  
Innskutt egenkapital  
Selskapskapital 3 699 000  
Overkurs 33 429 000  
Ikke registrert  
kapitalforhøyelse -26 448 000  
Sum innskutt egenkapital 10 680 000

Opptjent egenkapital  
Udekket tap 752 000  
Sum opptjent egenkapital -752 000

Sum egenkapital 9 928 000 0

Sum langsiktig gjeld 0 0

Kortsiktig gjeld  
Annen kortsiktig gjeld 410 000  
Sum kortsiktig gjeld 410 000

Sum gjeld 410 000 0



SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

10 338 000

0



Organisasjonsnr: 935 039 789  
ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP - alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note  
1

### Regnskapsprinsipper

Abler Nordic Fund V KS was established on October 28th, 2024, and has a registered business address in Oslo. The accounting period covers the period from 28 October 2024 until 31 December 2024. The objective of the company is to invest in and provide loans to emerging microfinance institutions (MFI) and financial inclusion companies in an expansion phase and operating in emerging markets. Investments can be made directly in the company, through microfinance vehicles, or syndications according to the investment strategy of the Company. In accordance with Section 2-2 item 8 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, it is confirmed that the prerequisites for continued operations have been met and the Financial Statements have been prepared based on this assumption. The company's functional currency is USD. The financial statements are prepared and recorded in USD and in accordance with IFRS. The company does not have any employees and does not pollute the external environment.

<u>Sum</u>	<u>Beløp</u>		
<u>Balanseført verdi 31.12.</u>	<u>Varige driftsmidler</u>	<u>Immaterielle eiend.</u>	
<u>Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>	
<u>Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>	
<u>Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>	
<u>Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet</u>	<u>Årets</u>	<u>Fjorårets</u>	
<u>Pantstillelse</u>	<u>Beløp</u>		
<u>Beholdning av egne aksjer</u>	<u>Antall</u>	<u>Pålydende</u>	<u>Andel av aksjek.</u>



Annual Financial Statements

ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS

2024





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*Christian Halvorsen*





## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2024

### General

Abler Nordic Fund V KS was established on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024, and has a registered business address in Oslo. The accounting period covers the period from 28 October 2024 until 31 December 2024.

The objective of the company is to invest in and provide loans to emerging microfinance institutions (MFI) and financial inclusion companies in an expansion phase and operating in emerging markets. Investments can be made directly in the company, through microfinance vehicles, or syndications according to the investment strategy of the Company.

In accordance with Section 2-2 item 8 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, it is confirmed that the prerequisites for continued operations have been met and the Financial Statements have been prepared based on this assumption.

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

The company does not have any employees and does not pollute the external environment.

### Comments on the annual financial statements

The company has total commitments from investors of NOK 976 million and a Company Capital of NOK 420 million. As of the end of 2024, the company had called capital from limited partners of NOK 117 million, equal to 12 % of the total Partnership capital.

The company's assets include investments and bank deposits. Bank deposits are available for investments and operations.

The company made a total negative USD return to investors of -7.2% in 2024, calculated as Profit divided by average Total Equity.

The company received in January 2025 the payment for the General Partner Commitment presented as a receivable in the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2024. As of January 2025, all issued capital calls have been paid.

### Outlook

The company will in 2025 focus on identify investment prospects, finalizing the approved investments and develop the existing portfolio set out in the investment strategy.

### Financial risk

#### *Overall objectives and strategy*

The company is exposed to financial risk in various areas, particularly foreign exchange and credit risk. The objective is to reduce unwanted financial risk to the greatest extent possible by investing in different countries, sizes of institutions, and financial instruments. The company's current strategy may include use of financial instruments to mitigate currency risk.

#### *Currency risk*

The company is exposed to currency exchange rate fluctuations, especially USD, since the paid-in capital is in NOK, while the financial statements are prepared in USD. In addition, the company has made investments in currencies other than its functional currency. The company may enter into forward contracts or other agreements to reduce the company's foreign exchange risk. The company is also exposed to fluctuations in interest rates.





### *Credit risk*

The short-term credit risk is mainly related to the bankruptcy risk associated with bank deposits. The long-term credit risk pertains primarily to the company's equity investments and debt investments.

### *Liquidity risk*

The company considers the liquidity of the company to be good. The investment portfolio, however, are instruments that usually are not traded on regular markets and may be difficult to convert into liquid assets on short notice.

### **Allocation of profit / (loss) for the year**

The financial statements for 2024 show a loss of USD 752 thousand, which has been allocated as follows:

<u>Charged to Retained earnings</u>	<u>USD (752) thousand</u>
Total allocations	USD (752) thousand

A summary of the company's equity and ownership structure is made in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Oslo, 16 May 2025

*Christian Halvorsen*

*Christian Halvorsen*

*Christian Halvorsen*

Norfund

Ferd AS

Kommunal  
Landspensjonskasse

*Barbara Vieyra Marcussen*

*Christian Halvorsen*

*Arthur Sletteberg*

Investment Fund for  
Developing Countries

DNB Livsforsikring AS

Abler Nordic GP V AS  
General Partner





**ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS - Income Statement**

		28/10/2024
		-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>31/12/2024</b>
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>		
<b>Operating Income</b>		
Net Foreign Exchange Gain / (Loss)		(342)
	3	(342)
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Management Fees		(333)
Other General Expense		(77)
		(410)
<b>Operating Profit / (Loss)</b>		<b>(752)</b>
Withheld tax		-
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(752)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)</b>		<b>(752)</b>





**ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS - Statement of Financial Position**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>31/12/2024</b>
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>		
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Financial Assets		-
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Other Receivables and Prepayments		3,679
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	6,659
		<u>10,338</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b><u>10,338</u></b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
General Partner Capital		3,699
Limited Partner Capital		33,428
Uncalled Capital from Partners		<u>(26,448)</u>
	8	<u>10,680</u>
Retained Earnings		<u>(752)</u>
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b><u>9,928</u></b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Other Payables and Accrued Expenses		<u>410</u>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u>410</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b><u>410</u></b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b><u>10,338</u></b>

Oslo, 16 May 2025

*Christian Halvorsen*

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Norfund

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Investment Fund for  
Developing Countries

DNB Livsforsikring AS

Abler Nordic GP V AS





## ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS - Statement of Cashflow

		28.10.2024
		-
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	Notes	31.12.2024
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit / (Loss) after Tax		(752)
Net changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivable		(3 679)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables		-
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		-
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		<b>(4 431)</b>
<b>Investment Activities</b>		
Purchase of Financial Assets available at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		-
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Receivables		-
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from Issue of Capital		10 680
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		<b>10 680</b>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		6 659
Cash and Cash Equivalents as of Beginning of Period		-
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents as of End of Period</b>	10	<b>6 659</b>

## ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS - Statement of Changes in Equity

<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	Notes	Committed Capital General Partner	Committed Capital Limited Partners	Additional Paid in Premium	Uncalled Committed Capital of Limited Partners	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
<b>As of 28 October 2024</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Period		-	-	-	-	(752)	(752)
Other Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		-	-	-	-	(752)	(752)
Subscription of Capital, not registered 1)		3 814	34 328	-	(27 463)	-	10 680
Revaluation of Uncalled Capital		(115)	(900)	-	1 015	-	-
<b>As of 31 December 2024</b>	8	<b>3 699</b>	<b>33 428</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(26 448)</b>	<b>(752)</b>	<b>9 928</b>

1) Subscription of Capital was not registered in the Business Register of Enterprises as of 31 December 2024, but was completed on 14 February 2025





## Notes to the Financial Statements – ABLER NORDIC FUND V KS

### Note 1 – Accounting Policies

#### General information

The annual financial statements for Abler Nordic Fund V KS for 2024 were adopted at the partnership meeting on 16 May 2025. Abler Nordic Fund V KS is a Norwegian registered limited partnership company (the Company) with a head office in Oslo.

#### Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements of Abler Nordic Fund V KS 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 2023 and are mandatory for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2024.

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

The Company's functional currency is USD, and its presentation currency is USD, unless otherwise stated. The Financial Statements covers the accounting period from 28 October 2024 until 31 December 2024.

#### Summary of significant accounting policies

##### 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 and disclosed in a separate note. Capital contributions relating to the investment obligations are recognized on the date of the capital contribution.

###### *Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities*

The Fund classifies all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms. These are 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 on 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.

### *The SPPI test*

As a second step in its classification process, the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial cashflows to identify whether they meet the SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset, for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount.

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration of the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.

### *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, and considering any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs as being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets 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 since 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 at the partnership meeting.





Fair value is the price that would be received when selling an asset or paid when transferring 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 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 by the Company.

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

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate under the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value. These techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize 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 isolated market transactions between well-informed and voluntary parties, if available, as well as cash flow calculations, et.al.

#### *Debt instruments at amortized cost*

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 amortized cost under IFRS 9 are met and as such there has 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. Discounts and premiums and directly attributable transaction costs are taken into account when the amortized cost is calculated. The amortization effect is recognized as operating revenue in the income statement.

For direct debt investments, the portfolio manager frequently assesses credit risk. The fund provides debt investments to companies in various geographies and countries.

Debt investments are designated as loans and receivables and are recognized when they are disbursed. Debt investments are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost less an allowance for impairment provided that they meet the so-called "SPPI" test (solely payments of principal and interest).

#### **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 allowance for impairment is measured in accordance with IFRS 9 by applying the simplified approach, whereby the expected loss in the remaining life of the loan is recognized irrespective of whether the loan is allocated to stage 3 (credit impaired), stage 2 (significant increase in credit risk) or stage 1 (all other loans).

The expected loss (ECL) is measured loan by loan by applying an estimated loss percentage based on the Fund's past experience and current expectations of the individual project loans.

Impaired loans, together with the associated allowance amount, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery, and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Fund.

The individual loan loss provisions at the balance sheet date and through the profit and loss statement is presented as a separate line. For further detailed overview of impairments, reference is made to Note 6.

## **Net presentation of financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on a net basis only if there is a valid legal set-off right and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset item and liability simultaneously.

## **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 three months.

## **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*

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortized through Interest and similar income in the income statement.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.





When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cure and are no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

#### *Dividends*

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

#### **Transactions in foreign currencies**

The company's functional currency is USD. Transactions in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary items in foreign currency are translated to USD 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 USD 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 recognized on a current basis during the accounting period.

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the company has an obligation (legal or self-imposed) as a consequence of an earlier event, and it is probable (more probable than not) that a financial settlement will be made as a consequence of the obligation, and the size of the amount can be measured reliably.

#### **Distribution of dividends**

The distribution of dividends is adopted by the company. Dividends reduce the retained earnings. Proposed dividends are recognized as an obligation during the period that the dividends are adopted by the partnership meeting.

#### **Withheld tax**

Withheld tax is paid for income in the country of origin. The withheld tax is recognized in the fund as an expense at the time of payment of a transaction.

#### **Equity**

The partners' capital contribution commitments are in NOK. Capital contributions are measured at the exchange rate on the payment date. Uncalled capital is measured at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Non-registration subscription of capital as of 31 December 2024.

#### **Segment information**

For management purposes, the company is organized as an operating segment that invests in equity instruments and debt instruments. All activities are coordinated and mutually dependent on each other. As a consequence of this, all the operating decisions are based on an analysis of the company as a single operating segment and financial reporting for this segment is equivalent overall to the company's reporting. The companies operating revenue is presented by geographic area and investment class in Note 3.





## **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*

Fair value of investments in funds is set 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. 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. For direct investments, fair value is normally measured as a multiple of the book value of the equity in these companies. The multiples are reviewed by the Company and adjusted, if necessary, with respect to what the Company finds to be additional factors affecting the fair value of the investment. Other elements that are used for valuation may include multiples for recently completed transactions that are comparable. Fair value of financial instruments is presented in Note 4.

## **Note 2 – Financial risk and the management's objectives and guidelines**

### **Introduction**

The aim of the company's risk management is to create value and protect the partners' assets. The company's activities are associated with inherent risk, including political and regulatory risk factors in each of the countries the investments operate in. Some risk factors, such as political and regulatory risk can be substantial in the markets where the Fund operates, but the portfolio manager has limited tools to mitigate these risk factors. Other risk factors are managed through a continuous process of risk identification, measurement and monitoring.

### **Risk management, measurement and systems**

The portfolio manager regularly monitors risk factors that affect the company and regularly reports significant changes in risk factors to the Investment Committee and the Board of the portfolio manager. The company uses a broad range of sources to access the significant risk factors for each investment and makes use of an independent third-party for the assessment of the effectiveness of hedging transactions.



**Reduction of risk**

In its general investment guidelines, the company has defined strategies, risk tolerance and an overarching philosophy for risk management. The portfolio manager assesses the risk profile of each investment before any financial hedging transactions are carried out.

*Foreign exchange loss facility*

To cover the currency risk that might incur as a result of making investments in local currencies, the fund has a limited foreign exchange support facility (FX facility) available. The FX facility is utilized as a local currency risk mitigation tool and is meant to cover losses larger than the expected depreciation of the local currencies related to the direct investments in the fund. Expected depreciation of the local currency is covered by the fund. The capacity of FX Facility that the Fund is able to cover the described FX losses, is limited to NOK 19,5 million. Other Abler Nordic Funds have also a possibility to cover their FX losses in a similar way in the same FX Facility based on a FIFO principle of the date of request. If the FX facility is fully utilized, Norfund has issued a guarantee to provide additional funds to the FX Facility of NOK 20 million in order to cover for such FX risk. The FX Facility is administered by Abler Nordic AS.

**Concentration of risk**

The concentration of risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the company's development within a particular sector or geographic area. The concentration of risk arises when a number of financial instruments are entered into with the same counterparty, or when a number of counterparties are in the same sector, or have activities within the same geographic area, or have similar financial characteristics that will affect their ability to fulfill contractual obligations and result in a similar impact for financial, political or other prerequisites.

The concentration of foreign exchange risk may arise if the company has a significant net open position in an individual currency, or aggregated net open position in multiple currencies that tend to move in the same direction. To avoid the concentration of risk, the company's policy and procedures provide specific guidelines for maintaining a diversification of portfolio through geography, type and size of institution.

**1. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from financial instruments will vary due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange and equity prices. Such types of risk are presented in detail below.

**1a. Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk arises due to the fact that the probability of fluctuations in interest rate levels will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations to a limited extent since most of the financial assets with an interest rate risk have a fixed margin.



The table below illustrates the various accounting items that are exposed to interest rate risk. The company's accounting items are recognized at fair value and classified according to the earlier of the contractual renewal or maturity date.

	31 December 2024					Total
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-5 years	Non-interest bearing	
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>						
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,659	-	-	-	-	6,659
Prepayments and Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	3,679	3,679
Financial Assets						
at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>10,338</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Other Payables and Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Interest Sensitivity Gap</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>10,338</b>

### 1b. Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary in accordance with exchange rate fluctuations. The company's investments are recognized to some extent in a foreign currency other than USD. As a result of this, the value of the company's assets may vary as a result of exchange rate fluctuations, and the company is thus affected by such fluctuations.

The primary purpose of the financial hedging of currency fluctuations is to reduce the volatility associated with investments in a foreign currency or other assets or liabilities in a foreign currency within the scope of the company's ordinary activities. The company makes primarily use of currency swaps and forward contracts in foreign currencies to hedge financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in the value of investments denominated in foreign currencies is reflected in part by gains or losses on the financial hedging instruments.

The following table indicates the currencies that the company has a significant exposure to as of 31 December 2024 for monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis illustrates the effect of a probable change in the USD exchange rate on the income statement, other income and costs and equity, provided all the other variables remain constant.

	Change in Currency Rate	Sensitivity to Profit/(Loss)	Sensitivity to OCI Increase/(decrease)	Sensitivity to Committed Capital Limited Partners Increase/(Decrease)
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>				
<b>Currency</b>				
NOK	10%	-	-	-215
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-215</b>





The table below illustrates the company's exposure to currency for assets and liabilities, respectively, at the end of the accounting period.

31 December 2024		
	Exposure to Assets	Exposure to Liabilities
Currency	% of Assets	% of Liabilities
KES	0.0 %	0.0 %
INR	0.0 %	0.0 %
USD	0.0 %	0.0 %
NOK	0.0 %	100.0 %
IDR	0.0 %	0.0 %
UGX	0.0 %	0.0 %
	<u>0.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

## 2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk the company is exposed to as a result of difficulties in redeeming financial obligations through settlement by cash or other financial assets. Exposure to liquidity risk arises from the probability that the company will be required to redeem its obligations. The company can be dissolved after 10 years, and the partners may not demand that the committed capital be returned during this 10-year period.

The company invests primarily in microfinance institutions, unlisted microfinance funds and loans to microfinance institutions or such funds, as well as swap contracts to reduce the interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk related to these investments. Investments in funds of this type are in general illiquid and lack an active market for the trading of units. In addition, some of the investments are made for a defined period of time, in which the company is obligated to make additional investments.

As of 31 December 2024, the company had approximately USD 27 million in uncalled capital from the partners. Uncalled capital is available for investments and future operations. There are no restrictions on the use of uncalled capital.

The company's guidelines place restrictions on loan-financed investments, thereby reducing exposure to liquidity risk and the risk related to the remaining term to maturity for assets and liabilities.

### Financial assets

The analysis of equity and debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss is based on the date when these assets are expected to be realized. For other assets, they are classified based on the remaining term to maturity from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date or, if earlier, the date the asset is expected to be realized.





The following table sums up the profile for the remaining term to maturity for financial assets as of 31 December 2024. Amounts that mature in less than six months are recognized at the carrying amount, since the effect of the discounted values are considered insignificant.

<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	31 December 2024					Total
	than 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	- 1 year	1-5 years	
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,659	-	-	-	-	6,659
Prepayments and Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	3,679	3,679
Financial Assets						
Designated at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets (excluding Gross Settled Derivatives)</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>10,338</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Derivatives Net Settled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payables and Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities (excluding Gross Settled Derivatives)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Liquidity surplus (gap)</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>10,338</b>

### 3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that arises when a counterparty to a financial instrument may inflict a financial loss on the company by not being able to fulfill his payment obligation.

The company is exposed to credit-related losses that can arise as a result of a counterparty not being able to or willing to honor his contractual obligations. Such credit exposure exists within financing relationships and other transactions. It is the company's policy to enter into financial instruments with respected counterparties. It is the company's policy that the portfolio manager shall carefully monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties and seek the termination of contracts in the event of an undesirable change. The credit risk related to unsettled transactions in unlisted funds is considered to be minimal since the portfolio manager makes use of other portfolio managers with a high level of creditworthiness in addition to the fact that the transactions are settled or paid by the issuance of ownership certificates. Payments are only made after confirmations have been received. Assets sold are only delivered after the manager has received payment.





The table below shows the company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the accounting period. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before any reduction for hedged values.

<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Credit risk exposure</b>	
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash at Banks	6,659
Other Cash Equivalents	-
Prepayments and Other Receivables	3,679
Derivative Financial Assets	-
Loans and Receivables	-
<b>Total Credit Risk Exposure</b>	<b><u>10,338</u></b>

None of the investments in the company's investment portfolio are credit rated.

### Note 3 – Distribution of business

The table below shows the geographic distribution of the company's operating income based on geographic location.

<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Asia	0
Africa	0
Europe	-342
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b><u>-342</u></b>

The table below shows the company's operating income distributed by type of investment.

<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Equity securities	-
Debt instruments	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-342
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b><u>-342</u></b>





#### Note 4 – Fair value of financial instruments

The following measurement categories exist:

- 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), and
- 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. For all the financial instruments, fair value is calculated by means of 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 does not have any financial instruments within this level.

The company invests in companies and unlisted funds, which are not quoted in an active market and may have restrictions, such as a defined period 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 set 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 utilizes acknowledged valuation techniques.
- **Direct equity investments:** Fair values of these investments are normally measured as a multiple of the book value of the equity in these companies. For the valuation of the direct investments, the multiples are reviewed by the Company and adjusted, if necessary, with respect to what the Company finds to be additional factors affecting the fair value of the investment. Other elements that are used for valuation may include multiples for recently completed transactions that are comparable.

#### Note 7 – Tax

No payable or deferred tax is calculated on the profit or loss. The profit or loss is distributed among the company's partners and taxed on the partners.

Withheld tax is paid for income in country of origin in 2024. Each individual partner may claim a refund for withheld tax in accordance with the credit method. The income tax expense for the year originates from Cambodia and Indonesia.





## Note 8 – Partnership capital and partners

On 28 October 2024 the Fund completed the first closing of new commitments in the Fund. Total committed capital in the Fund post first close is NOK 976 million. Post first close, the distribution of commitments is outlined in the table below:

Partners	Ownership Interest	Voting Interest	Committed Capital (NOK 000)	Company Capital (NOK 1000)	Paid in Capital (NOK 000)	Uncalled Commitment (NOK 000)	Ownership % of Paid in Capital
Norfund	29.03%	29.03%	283,500	121,936	24,387	259,113	32.26%
Investment fund for developing countries	17.42%	17.42%	170,100	73,161	14,632	155,468	19.35%
Ferd AS	14.52%	14.52%	141,750	60,968	12,194	129,556	16.13%
KLP	14.52%	14.52%	141,750	60,968	12,194	129,556	16.13%
DNB Livsforsikring ASA	14.52%	14.52%	141,750	60,968	12,194	129,556	16.13%
Abler Nordic GP V AS (GP)	10.00%	10.00%	97,650	42,000	0	97,650	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>976,500</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>75,600</b>	<b>900,900</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

As of 31 December 2024, the capital of the Company was not formally registered by the Business Register of Enterprises at Brønnøysund. The registration of the Capital was completed on 14 February 2025. The General Partner Abler Nordic GP V AS, paid its committed capital of NOK 42 million in January 2025. This commitment was called in 2024. The Capital injection was registered with the Company register on 14 February 2025.

## Note 9 – Capital management

The total partnership capital is approximately USD 86 million and will be paid when a need for capital arises in connection with investments or the operations. The company is not affected by external capital requirements and there are restrictions on the issuance of new capital as well as the purchase and sale of ownership interests. The general partner cannot transfer his ownership interests.

The purpose of the company's management of capital is to:

- Employ the capital to make investments as described in the partnership agreement, which includes the type, risk exposure and expected return.
- Achieve a consistent return, which includes the protection of capital through diversified investments, participation in derivatives or other advanced instruments in the capital market and the use of various hedging strategies and techniques.
- Maintain satisfactory liquidity to support the company's operations.





#### Note 10 – Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2024</u>
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	
Cash at Banks	6,659
Short-term Deposits	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,659</u></b>

#### Note 11 – Employees

The company did not have any employees in 2024.

#### Note 12 – Auditor's fees

	<u>2024</u>
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	
Audit Related Services	-
Other fees	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

#### Note 13 – Related parties

Abler Nordic GP V AS (General Partner) has a management agreement with Abler Nordic AS which operates as the company's portfolio manager in accordance with the management agreement. Remuneration of the portfolio manager is at arm's length and has been set at 2.25%.

	<u>2024</u>
<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>	
Remuneration to the Investment Manager	333

The investment decisions are made by the Board of Directors in the General Partner, while the Portfolio Manager carries out the investments and management of the investment portfolio. The Board of Directors in the General Partner represents the largest investors in the Fund as the Fund itself does not have a Board of Directors.





**Note 14 – Subsequent events**

The Company was incepted on 28 October 2024 followed by a Capital Call due 13 December 2024. As of 31 December 2024, the Capital Call relating to the General Partner has not been paid due to technical issues. Capital Call has been presented as Equity as the General Partner has legally committed to be a General Partner and as a receivable as of 31 December 2024. The General Partner, Abler Nordic GP V AS, paid its Committed capital in January 2025.





In the period after the closing of the accounting period and the presentation of the accounts, the Company has disbursed the following significant investments:

<b>Investment</b>	<b>Transaction date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
		<i>Amounts in USD thousands</i>
Credright Private Limited	25 March 2025	2 484





## Verification

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Main document

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To the Partnership Meeting of Abler Nordic Fund V KS

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Abler Nordic Fund V KS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, 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 2024 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 partnership is 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 the partnership for the Financial Statements*

*The partnership 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*

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Medlemmer av Den norske  
Revisorforening  
Organisasjonsnummer: 980 211 282



## Deloitte.

Independent auditor's report  
Abler Nordic Fund V KS

*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.

### *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 skepticism 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 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.

Oslo, 21 May 2025  
Deloitte AS



**Deloitte.**

Independent auditor's report  
Abler Nordic Fund V KS

**Roger Furholm**  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
(electronically signed)



## Independent auditor's report

Name	Date
Furholm, Roger	2025-05-22

Identification

 bankID<sup>™</sup> Furholm, Roger



This document contains electronic signatures using EU-compliant PAdES - PDF  
Advanced Electronic Signatures (Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 (eIDAS))



Skatteetaten

Vår dato	Din/Deres dato	Saksbehandler
02.07.2025	16.06.2025	Lars Waalorp
800 80 000	Din/Deres referanse	Telefon
Skatteetaten.no		90833418
Org.nr	Vår referanse	Postadresse
974761076	2025/5196560	Postboks 9200 Grønland 0134 OSLO

ABLER NORDIC GP V AS  
Att.Ole Sandsbraaten  
c/o Abler Nordic AS, Postboks 1925 Vika  
0125 OSLO

## Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk

Vi viser til deres brev av 16. juni 2025 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for følgende selskaper:

<b>Abler Nordic Fund V KS</b>	<b>org.nr. 935 039 789</b>
<b>Abler Nordic GP V AS</b>	<b>org.nr. 834 871 602</b>

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering de overnevnte selskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes til Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Den regnskapspliktige må selv dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelse er gitt.

### Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden siteres:

Abler Nordic 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 Abler Nordic GP V AS som forvaltes av den AIFM registrerte forvalteren Abler Nordic AS. Abler Nordic-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 i de respektive land. Videre er det for de utenlandske samarbeidspartnere av betalingsformidling et krav at det avleveres periodiske økonomiske rapporter, herunder avlagt årsregnskap og revisjonsberetning.

### **Skattekontorets 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 mv., 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 skattekontorets 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 skattekontoret lagt særlig vekt på at selskapene har profesjonelle norske og utenlandske eiere. Videre er det vektlagt at alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere behersker og benytter engelsk.



Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Lars Waalorp  
Skatteetaten

*Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.*