
Epsilon K/S

Southamptongade 4, DK-2150 Nordhavn

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 41 91 70 75

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 16/5 2025

Stine Seneberg
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Epsilon K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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

Nordhavn, 16 May 2025

Executive Board

Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen

Rune Højby Kock

Stine Seneberg

Independent Auditor's report

To the limited partners of Epsilon K/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Epsilon K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 16 May 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23318

Kristian Rath

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42817

Company information

The Company	Epsilon K/S Southamptongade 4 DK-2150 Nordhavn CVR No: 41 91 70 75 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 7 December 2020 Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Executive Board	Thomas Ebbe Riise-Jakobsen Rune Højby Kock Stine Seneberg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-524,535	-163,233
Financial income		899	3
Financial expenses	2	-63,432	-52,006
Net profit/loss for the year		-587,068	-215,236

Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-587,068	-215,236
	-587,068	-215,236

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	3	40,000	40,000
Fixed asset investments		40,000	40,000
Fixed assets		40,000	40,000
Cash at bank and in hand		150,616	138,009
Current assets		150,616	138,009
Assets		190,616	178,009

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		1	1
Retained earnings		-1,050,991	-463,923
Equity		-1,050,990	-463,922
Payables to group enterprises		922,494	588,028
Long-term debt	4	922,494	588,028
Trade payables		319,112	53,903
Short-term debt		319,112	53,903
Debt		1,241,606	641,931
Liabilities and equity		190,616	178,009
Key activities	1		
Related parties	5		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1	-463,923	-463,922
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-587,068	-587,068
Equity at 31 December	1	-1,050,991	-1,050,990

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's key activity are to possess shares in subsidiaries, associates and any other related activity.

2. Financial expenses

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	54,466	42,617
Other financial expenses	8,711	9,112
Exchange adjustments, expenses	255	277
	63,432	52,006

3. Investments in subsidiaries

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Cost at 1 January	40,000	40,000
Cost at 31 December	40,000	40,000
Carrying amount at 31 December	40,000	40,000

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Owner- ship	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Epsilon Woods ApS	Nordhavn	40.000	100%	12,600,909	-241,077
				12,600,909	-241,077

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
4. Long-term debt		
Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.		
The debt falls due for payment as specified below:		
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	922,494	588,028
Long-term part	922,494	588,028
Within 1 year	0	0
	922,494	588,028

5. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company:

Name	Place of registered office
NREP Nordic Strategies Fund IV LP	Luxembourg

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Epsilon K/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.