

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: NIO Real Estate II SCSp

Legal entity identifier: Reg. No. B47939

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**

No

It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

NIO Real Estate II SCSp ("The product" or "The Fund") is a Feeder Fund to NREP Nordic Strategies Fund V Limited Partnership SCSp ("NSF V" or "The Master Fund"). The commitments of this product has been given to NREP Nordic Strategies Fund V Limited Partnership SCSp (which is an alternative investment fund) that is part of a whole fund structure, managed by NREP AB, company number (Org no.) 556706-4885 ("NREP"). The allocation of the Feeder Funds' commitment to each entity is driven by tax, legal and regulatory reasons unrelated to NSFV sustainability objectives. Furthermore, the Product's exposure to the underlying assets of NSF V is not affected by the allocation of its commitment to any one particular legal entity comprised by NSF V.

Disclaimer: *The Periodic disclosure for the Fund concerning the period 01.01.2023 -31.12.2023 is not comparable to the reporting concerning the period 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022 due to changes in methodology. In previous year the calculation of the asset allocation was calculated on the basis of the net asset value ("NAV"), whereas the asset allocation for this report has been calculated on the basis of the gross asset value ("GAV") of the fund. For the same reason this periodic disclosure does not include comparison figures concerning asset allocation.*

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow .

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

As an Article 8 fund under the SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the Fund and Master Fund incorporates environmental and social elements into its investment decisions but does not have sustainable investments as its objective. With the classification as Article 8, the fund and the Master Fund is enabled to follow NREP's brown-to-green transition strategy. As set out in the both the Fund's and Master Fund's precontractual template, where the following environmental and social characteristics are identified:

- Embodied CO2 emissions (kg CO2e/m2/y)
- Operational CO2 emissions (kg CO2e/m2/y)
- Energy efficiency (kWh/m2/p.a.)
- Energy efficiency (EPC rating)
- CRREM alignment
- New Build Sustainability certification
- In-use Sustainability certification

The characteristics are incorporated into NREP's investment lifecycle via NREP's sustainability blueprint, the Delivery Model, which translates NREP's sustainability purpose and vision into clear guidance and methodologies that support decision making in the acquisition stage, development stage and throughout the asset ownership period. NREP's Delivery Model includes the Sustainability Due Diligence (SDD), Sustainable Development Performance Standards (SDPS), and Sustainable Action Plans for Standing Assets (SAPSA).

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Data is based on actual and estimated consumption, and subject to change as real time data coverage increases. Final 2023 ESG fund metrics will be ready by end of Q2 2024. The analysis is excluding investments in portfolio companies and development projects not yet completed. The data is collected by the Master Fund and shown on Master Fund level and was captured during the first 3 quarters of 2023.

Indicator	2023 Performance	Methodology Note
Embodied emissions (kg CO2e/ m2/p.a.)	Data unavailable at the deadline of this reporting. Only expected to be available end of Q2 2024	LCA A1-A5 for developments and forward purchases completed in 2023
Operational GHG emissions (kg CO2e/ m2/p.a.) <i>Location based emissions from whole building energy consumption and refrigerant leakage.</i>	6.4 kg	Location-based emissions do not account for green energy procurement. Based on actual data where available and supplemented with estimated data.
Operational GHG emissions (kg CO2e/m2/p.a.) <i>Market based emissions from whole building energy consumption and refrigerant leakage.</i>	4.3kg	Market-based emissions accounts for green energy procurement and excess renewable energy production.
CRREM operational GHG emissions (kg CO2e/m2) <i>Share of floor area compliant with the CRREM 1.5 GHG emissions reduction pathway based emissions(location based)</i>	85%	The location-based operational emissions of each standing asset is benchmarked to the reduction pathway for the relevant country and typology in the reporting year.
Energy efficiency (kWh/m2/p.a.)	133 kWh	Data is based on actual whole-building energy consumption or estimated based on EPC rating

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product

Energy efficiency (EPC rating)	42%	Share of floor area with EPC A, B or C
CRREM energy consumption (kWh/m ²) <i>Share of floor area compliant with the CRREM 1.5° energy intensity reduction pathway</i>	70%	The energy consumption of each standing asset is benchmarked to the reduction pathway for the relevant country and typology in the reporting year.
Certified developments <i>Own developments</i>	100%	Share of own developments with realized / planned certification (DGNB, LEED and BREEAM)
Certified developments <i>Forward purchases</i>	100%	Share of forward purchases with realized /planned certification (DGNB, LEED and BREEAM)
In-use certificates <i>Standing assets</i>	46%	Share of standing assets with realized /planned in-use certificate

Explanation of indicators:

- Embodied emissions
Covers embodied emissions from new construction projects, acquisitions of new built projects, and major renovation projects:
 - GHG protocol Scope 3, Category 2, Capital Goods
 - Measured based on LCA. Including LCA phases A1-A5
 - Includes building materials, transportation, manufacturing, and construction processes
 - Including construction projects completed in the reporting year
 - Excluding projects where Nrep is not the first owner
- Operational emissions
Covers operational GHG emissions from total energy consumption in standing real estate assets including tenant energy consumption:
 - GHG protocol Scope 3, Category 13, Down Stream Leased Assets
 - Measured based on actual and estimated energy consumption in reporting year
- Energy efficiency (kWh / sqm)
Covers all consumed kWh, including:
 - All kWh from direct combustion
 - Electricity from the grid
 - Electricity produced and consumed on site
 - District heating purchased
- Energy efficiency (EPC rating):
The EPC rating benchmarks the building's energy consumption against a pre-defined scale specific to countries and typologies. All assets must hold a valid EPC rating and strive to achieve min. EPC B or EU taxonomy alignment as part of the decarbonization roadmap. The roadmap is used to estimate future performance based on current energy demand and planned future improvement.
- CRREM alignment:
CRREM reduction pathways provide annual targets for energy and GHG efficiency. The pathways are set to ensure that the performance of properties align with the 1.5 ° temperatur scenario of the Paris Agreement. To ensure the Fund remains within the CRREM boundaries, all assets in the Fund must have a decarbonization roadmap in place outlining planned improvements.

- New build and In-use sustainability certifications:
As of 2021, Nrep strives to certify all new development projects with a target of at least DGNB Gold, LEED Gold or BREEAM Very good and selected business lines focus on in-use certifications. The Fund may also consider additional certification bodies such as Nordic Swan Label and Miljö Byggnad.

...and compared to previous periods?

The Periodic disclosure for the Fund concerning the period 01.01.2023 -31.12.2023 is not comparable to the reporting concerning the period 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022 due to changes in methodology. In previous year the calculation of the asset allocation was calculated on the basis of the net asset value (“NAV”), whereas the asset allocation for this report has been calculated on the basis of the gross asset value (“GAV”) of the fund. For the same reason this periodic disclosure does not include comparison figures concerning asset allocation.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Funds does not hold- and did not make any sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Funds does not hold- and did not make any sustainable investments.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

As described in the ESG policy of the Manager and in the room of the Funds activities, the scope of the Funds current investments does not consider adverse impacts of investments decisions on sustainability factors.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The Managers Responsible Investment Policy and the ESG Standards are intended to be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights set of guidelines (the "Guidelines"). During the reference period, there were no known violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

As described in the ESG policy of the Manager and in the room of the Funds activities, the scope of the Funds current investments does not consider adverse impacts of investments decisions on sustainability factors. The Master Fund have taken into consideration the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the course of assessing sustainability risks and their impacts on the value of investments. The Master Fund has been working with the indicators:

- "Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets"
- "Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets".

The Fund is not aware of any investments which are involved in extraction, storage, transport of manufacture of fossil fuels. However, the Master Fund has since inception been active within the logistics segment and does not have control of goods/services passing through in such properties. The Master Fund has invested in assets that are both energy efficient and - inefficient. It is the Master Fund's ambition that energy inefficient assets over time will be transformed into energy efficient assets.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Gross asset value ("GAV") as per 31 December 2023 is used as the basis for calculating the proportions (%) of investments that are held indirectly via the Funds investments in the Master Funds. As the Fund is a Fund of Funds, the investments listed below are the largest indirectly owned investment of the Fund through its direct investments into its underlying Master Fund, NSF V. The Fund does not have control over the below listed assets and does not have exhaustive information about the single investments.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Project Entry	Real Estate	17,3%	Sweden
Project Lower	Real Estate	14,0%	Sweden
Project Redstripe	Real Estate	9,5%	Poland
Eteläesplanadi 2	Real Estate	7,3%	Finland
Project Christiania 2.0	Real Estate	7,2%	Norway
Project Yosemite	Real Estate	6,1%	Finland
Project Braveheart	Real Estate	4,9%	Sweden
Project Osprey	Real Estate	4,9%	Finland
Project Revisit	Real Estate	4,9%	Denmark
Project Buck	Real Estate	4,3%	Sweden
Woods - Magnolia	Real Estate	2,7%	Denmark
Project Luna	Real Estate	2,5%	Finland
Project Atlantis (Guertelstrasse)	Real Estate	1,6%	Germany
Project Atlantis (Linden Allee)	Real Estate	1,6%	Germany
Mandatum Portfolio	Real Estate	1,2%	Finland



Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023

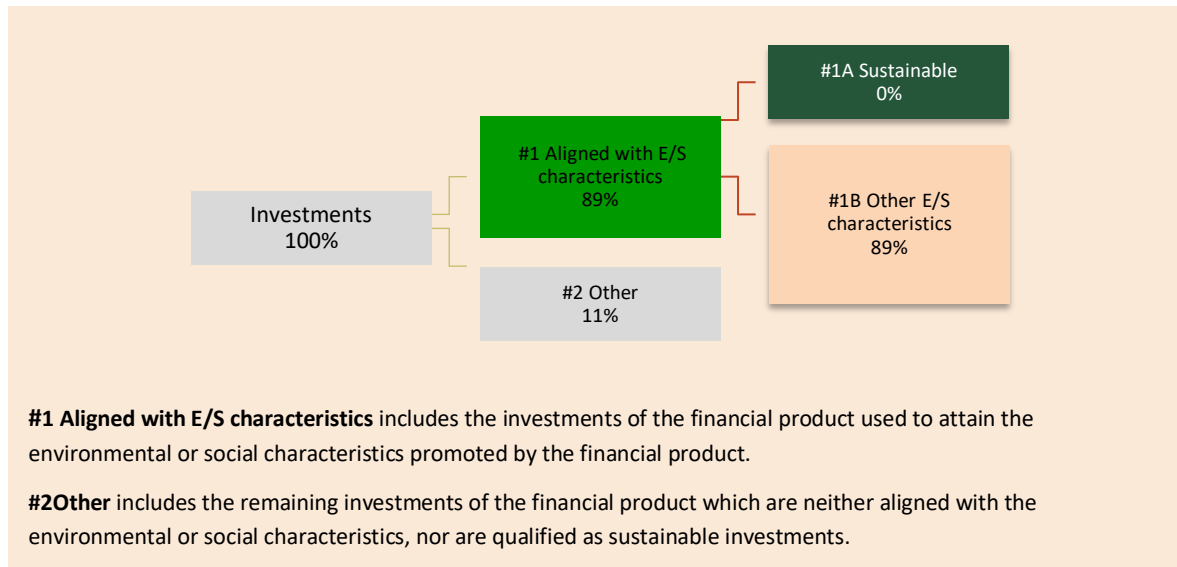


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainability investments in the Master Fund was 0%. The investment in the Master Fund make up 97.4% of the assets of the Fund. The proportion of investments alligned with E/S characteristics therefore represent 89.4% of the Funds gross asset value.

- **What was the asset allocation?** The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics, covers 89.4% of the Fund's investments. This is investments in the Real Estate sector. The sub-category #2 Other, covers 10.6% of the Fund's investments. This is related to trade receivables, other receivables, others assets and cash.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The financial product contains investments with both environmental and social characteristics. A single investment may contribute to both a environmental and social goal and make up a collective allocation of more than 100 percent. No prioritisation has been made between environmental and social goals and the product does not target any specific allocation.

● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The investments made by the Fund and the Master Fund is all within the Real Estate Sector. This includes investments in both residential real estate, logistics, hotels, student accomodations and similar. As of the reporting date 33% of the investments were in offices, 23% of the investments were in logistics real estate, 14% of the investments of the fund were within residential properties, 8% were in retail, 7% were in care homes, 4% were in hotels and the remainder I various development projects, student housing and industrials.No investments were made in sector nor sub-sectors, whichd erive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage and trade, of fossil fuels.



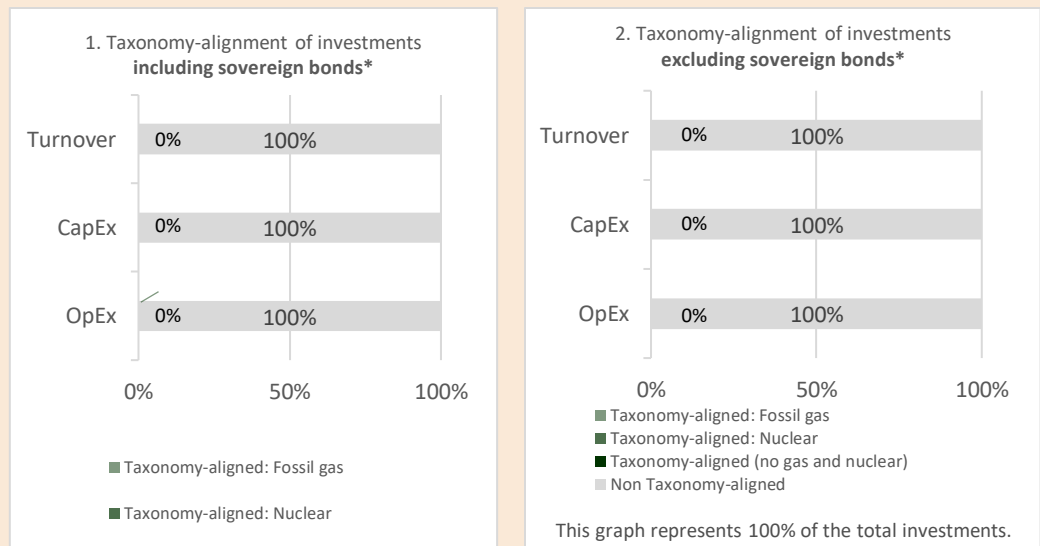
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective alligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund nor the Master does not hold any sustainable investments. The proportion of investments alligned with E/S characteristics makes up 89% of the GAV and the proportion of sustainable investments makes up 0%.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Fund does not have any investments in transitional and enabling activities. The Fund does not have a minimum share of transitional/enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods? Not applicable.**

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy? *The Fund does not hold any sustainable investments. No investments were made with an environmental objective.*



What was the share of socially sustainable investments? *The Fund does not hold any sustainable investments. No investments were made with an sustainable objective.*



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards? *This segment of investments consisted of derived elements of the ordinary real estate investments, i.e. cash, receivables, deposits or other forms of working capital. There were no environmental or social safeguards for these types of investments.*



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

All investment held by the Fund, has been made after ensuring that the aims, objectives and ESG policy relevant for the Master funds, are aligned with the ESG policy of the Manager. The ratings of the investment have been made, after sufficient evidence has been collected ensuring that the ESG ratings for each Master fund has been conducted on finalised on a true and objective and complete level of data. All investments have been approved by both the risk manager and the investment committee of the Manager who a partly responsible for ensuring ES alignment.

In the Master Fund All investments in new developments or standing assets being presented to the Investment Committee (IC) have undergone a Sustainability Due Diligence, in addition to a technical, legal, commercial and environmental due diligence. Her the Identified risks are in subsequent steps investigated in more detail to understand if they can be managed/mitigated creating both a pre- and post-mitigation assessment. The criteria revolve around topics of physical climate risk, decarbonization and transition risk, energy efficiency, eco-system and biodiversity, health and community, data & analytics, governance & ESG framework compliance. For standing assets, the Master Fund use the Sustainable Action Plan for Standing Assets (SAPSA). The main purpose of SAPSA is to ensure that each standing asset is pursuing the individual impact potential of that specific asset in alignment with Nrep’s sustainability strategy and business priorities. With SAPSA, each standing asset must meet a number of requirements within 18 months of acquisition, including e.g., that the asset must hold a valid EPC and must produce and maintain a Climate Action Roadmap demonstrating a pathway to achieve min. EPC B and CRREM1.50 compliance.



● **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?** *No reference benchmark has been identified.*

● **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?** *Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.*

● **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?** *Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.*

● **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?** *Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.*

● **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?** *Not applicable. No reference benchmark has been identified for this financial product.*

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.