

Pristine Invest III ApS

Sofiendalsvej 88, c/o Property House A/S, 9200 Aalborg

Company reg. no. 10 72 00 44

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 25 February 2022.

Jack Johannes Richard Nyberg
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Pristine Invest III ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 25 February 2022

Executive board

Erik Bo Berggren

Jack Johannes Richard Nyberg

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Pristine Invest III ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pristine Invest III ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our conclusion we draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which describes uncertainties regarding recognition and measurement concerning the company's investment properties at fair value.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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, 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Aalborg, 25 February 2022

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Alex Hoffmann Kristensen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33705

Company information

The company

Pristine Invest III ApS
Sofiendalsvej 88
c/o Property House A/S
9200 Aalborg

Company reg. no. 10 72 00 44
Established: 8 April 1987
Domicile:
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Erik Bo Berggren
Jack Johannes Richard Nyberg

Auditors

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Hasseris Bymidte 6
9000 Aalborg

Parent company

Pristine Properties ApS

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities of the company are to own and lease realestate.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

Please refer to note 1 in the financial statements for a description regarding uncertainties as to recognition and measurement.

Development in activities and financial matters

The property has been fully rented through the financial year.

The management consider the net profit satisfactory.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gross profit	2.569.865	2.438.580
Value adjustment of investment property	1.458.367	5.000.000
Profit before net financials	4.028.232	7.438.580
Other financial income from subsidiaries	290.635	0
Other financial income	0	301.111
Other financial expenses	-115.783	-134.668
Pre-tax net profit or loss	4.203.084	7.605.023
Tax on ordinary results	-924.767	-1.677.531
Net profit or loss for the year	3.278.317	5.927.492
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	3.278.317	5.927.492
Total allocations and transfers	3.278.317	5.927.492

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Non-current assets			
3	Investment property	<u>53.500.000</u>	<u>32.000.000</u>
	Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>53.500.000</u>	<u>32.000.000</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>53.500.000</u>	<u>32.000.000</u>
Current assets			
	Receivables from subsidiaries	0	11.622.932
	Other debtors	<u>282.666</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total receivables	<u>282.666</u>	<u>11.622.932</u>
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>10.928.032</u>	<u>1.709.393</u>
	Total current assets	<u>11.210.698</u>	<u>13.332.325</u>
	Total assets	<u>64.710.698</u>	<u>45.332.325</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity			
	Contributed capital	4.000.000	4.000.000
4	Reserve for hedging transactions	-44.575	-139.229
	Results brought forward	29.046.248	25.767.931
	Total equity	33.001.673	29.628.702
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	6.201.234	5.621.174
	Total provisions	6.201.234	5.621.174
Long term liabilities other than provisions			
5	Mortgage loans	17.735.053	8.255.990
6	Deposits	2.830.117	0
7	Other payables	57.148	136.999
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	20.622.318	8.392.989
	Current portion of long term liabilities	1.343.010	832.539
	Trade creditors	108.778	19.000
	Payables to subsidiaries	3.010.567	0
	Corporate tax	371.404	465.608
	Other payables	51.714	372.313
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	4.885.473	1.689.460
	Total liabilities other than provisions	25.507.791	10.082.449
	Total equity and liabilities	64.710.698	45.332.325

- 1 Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement
- 2 Disclosures on fair value
- 8 Charges and security
- 9 Contingencies

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

When preparing the annual report the management makes a variety of estimates regarding the recognition and valuation of the company's assets and liabilities. The valuation of the company's investment property is based on estimates and assumptions.

The company's investment properties are big industrial properties. The market for this type of property is limited in volume and the potential buyers are few. Because of this, there is a risk that the investment properties cannot be sold for the fair value recognized in this annual report.

When making the valuation of the investment properties it has been presumed that the investment properties are leased beyond the period of interminability. The level of rental income beyond the period of interminability is associated with a risk and therefore the valuation of the investment properties are too. Please refer to the sensitivity analysis in the note for investment properties.

2. Disclosures on fair value

	<u>Investment property</u>	<u>Derived financial instruments</u>
Fair value at 31 December 2021	53.500.000	-57.148
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the statement of financial activity	1.458.367	0
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the equity	0	121.351

3. Investment property

The measurement of properties is made using a returnbased cash flow model based on expected future net cash flows over a period of 10 years. The fair value measurement is made on the basis of estimated rental income and expected operating costs, including scheduled maintenance. Cash flows beyond the 10th year (terminal value) is determined according to a netrent model based on the 10th year, but at average estimates as to vacant periods, improvement costs, major maintenance costs, and investments. Cash flows from each year and the value of the terminal year are discounted with the required rate of return determined for each individual property with addition of inflation.

Compared to the previous financial year, the methods of measurement remain unchanged.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

3. Investment property (continued)

The material, nonobservable inputs in relation to the calculation of the fair value are:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Required rate of return in %	7,50	8,50

Sensitivity analysis:

The major factors in determining the fair value of the property are the rates of return and rental income, respectively. A change in the rate of return of +0,50% will result in a fluctuation of DKK - 1.488.051 in the fair value of the property. A change of -0,50% will result in a fluctuation of DKK +1.887.515.

A decrease in rental income of 10 percentage point would result in a decrease in the fair value of DKK 5.418.655. An increase of 10 percentage points would result in an increase of DKK 5.741.966.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
4. Reserve for hedging transactions		
Reserve for hedging transactions 1 January 2021	-139.229	-278.458
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments for the year	<u>94.654</u>	<u>139.229</u>
	<u>-44.575</u>	<u>-139.229</u>

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
5. Mortgage loans		
Total mortgage loans	19.078.063	9.047.029
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-1.343.010</u>	<u>-791.039</u>
	<u>17.735.053</u>	<u>8.255.990</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>12.366.096</u>	<u>5.115.413</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
6. Deposits		
Total deposits	<u>2.830.117</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
7. Other payables		
Total other payables	57.148	178.499
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>-41.500</u>
Total other payables	<u>57.148</u>	<u>136.999</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>89.250</u>

8. Charges and security

As collateral for mortgage loans, m.DKK 19, security has been granted on land and buildings representing a carrying amount of m.DKK 53,5 at 31 December 2021.

The company has issued mortgages registered to the owners totalling m.DKK 21,9 as security for group enterprise bank loans. The mortgages registered to the owners provide security on the above land and buildings.

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has provided guarantees for the bank loans of the group enterprises. The group enterprises bank debt is at December 31 2021 t.DKK 0 and the guarantees are capped t.DKK 36.697.

The company has guaranteed for mortgage loans of group enterprises. On 31 December 2021, the total mortgage loans of group companies totals t.DKK 223.330.

Joint taxation

With Vingen Ejendomme ApS, company reg. no 32934862 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

9. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Pristine Invest III ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Derivatives

At their initial recognition, derivatives are recognised at cost in the statement of financial position. Hereafter, they measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivatives are recognised under other receivables and payables, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as hedging of future cash flows are recognised in other receivables or other payables, and in equity.

Accounting policies

If the future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or costs, amounts recognised in equity on a continuing basis are transferred to the income statement for the period in which the hedged item affected the income statement.

For derived financial statements that are no longer recognised as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement on a current basis.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

Lease income comprises income from the lease of property and from overhead costs collected and is recognised in the income statement for the period relating to the lease payment.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

Costs concerning investment properties comprise operating costs, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, charges, and other costs. Costs concerning the heating accounts are recognised in the statement of financial position as a balance with lessees.

Value adjustment of investment property

Value adjustment of investment property comprises value adjustments of properties at fair value and profit or loss from the disposal of properties.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Investment property

At the initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost, comprising the cost of the property and directly associated costs, if any.

Hereafter, investments are measured individually on the basis of a return-based cash flow model based on expected future net cash flows over a period of 10 years. The required rate of return is determined by an external assessor. Fair value measurement is made on the basis of estimated lease income and expected operating costs, including scheduled maintenance. Compared to the previous financial year, the method of measurement remains unchanged.

Costs adding new or improved qualities to an investment property compared to its condition at the time of acquisition, thereby improving the future return on the property, are added to the cost as an improvement. Costs which do not add new or improved qualities to an investment property are recognised in the income statement under the item "Costs concerning investment property".

Like other property, plant, and equipment except for land, investment property has a limited economic life. The impairment taking place concurrently with the ageing of the investment property is reflected in the continuing measurement of the investment property at fair value.

Value adjustments are recognised in the income statement under the item "Value adjustments of property".

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for hedging transactions

The reserve for hedging transactions arises when hedging instruments are subject to fair value adjustments.

The reserve is dissolved once the value adjustments have been applied or reversed.

The reserve is distributable.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Pristine Invest III ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.