



ITP I GP ApS

Scherfigsvej 10, st. th.
2100 Copenhagen
CVR No. 35045783

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 14.04.2023

Henrik Lundqvist
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

ITP I GP ApS

Scherfigsvej 10, st. th.

2100 Copenhagen

Business Registration No.: 35045783

Date of foundation: 19.02.2013

Registered office: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Executive Board

Otto Frederik Iuel Reventlow

Henrik Lundqvist

Celine Emilie Gaelle Claudon

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of ITP I GP ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 14.04.2023

Executive Board

Otto Frederik Iuel Reventlow

Henrik Lundqvist

Celine Emilie Gaelle Claudon

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ITP I GP ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ITP I GP ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 14.04.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Bill Haudal Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne30131

Management commentary

Primary activities

The purpose of the company is to be the general partner of the IWC Timberland Partners I K/S and in this connection to exercise certain special rights in the limited partnership.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The company has been established on February 19, 2013, and the main activity of the company has been the management of IWC Timberland Partners I K/S ("ITP I").

The purpose and objective of IWC Timberland Partners I K/S is, by acting as a fund-of-funds, to make, manage, and dispose of sustainably managed forest investments and related assets. In accordance with the limited partnership agreement for IWC Timberland Partners I K/S, the investment manager is IWC Investment Partners A/S.

The income statement for the financial year 2022 for ITP I GP ApS shows a loss of DKK 3,292 which is mainly caused by Other financial expenses. The company's balance sheet as of 31 December, 2022 shows equity of DKK 136,960. The economic development of the company has been as expected.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Revenue		10,694	10,060
Other external expenses		(22,837)	(23,393)
Gross profit/loss		(12,143)	(13,333)
Other financial income	1	11,338	10,789
Other financial expenses	2	(4,290)	(223)
Profit/loss before tax		(5,095)	(2,767)
Tax on profit/loss for the year		1,803	2,004
Profit/loss for the year		(3,292)	(763)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Retained earnings		(3,292)	(763)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(3,292)	(763)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other investments		49,708	56,106
Deferred tax		8,990	7,900
Financial assets	3	58,698	64,006
Fixed assets		58,698	64,006
Receivables from associates		236	10,060
Receivables		236	10,060
Cash		98,338	84,811
Current assets		98,574	94,871
Assets		157,272	158,877

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		100,000	100,000
Share premium		100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		(63,040)	(59,748)
Equity		136,960	140,252
Other payables		20,312	18,625
Current liabilities other than provisions		20,312	18,625
Liabilities other than provisions		20,312	18,625
Equity and liabilities		157,272	158,877
Employees	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Share premium DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	100,000	100,000	(59,748)	140,252
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(3,292)	(3,292)
Equity end of year	100,000	100,000	(63,040)	136,960

Notes

1 Other financial income

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Exchange rate adjustments	3,262	4,448
Other financial income	8,076	6,341
	11,338	10,789

2 Other financial expenses

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	4,290	223
	4,290	223

3 Financial assets

	Other investments
	DKK
Cost beginning of year	77,433
Additions	887
Cost end of year	78,320
Revaluations beginning of year	(21,327)
Fair value adjustments	(7,285)
Revaluations end of year	(28,612)
Carrying amount end of year	49,708

4 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Board has not received any remuneration.

5 Contingent liabilities

The Company is liable, as a general partner, for the liabilities in IWC Timberland Partners I K/S without limit and has a joint and several liability.

The Company has paid USD 12.789 with irrevocable obligation to pay up to a total of USD 13.117 in the coming years to IWC Timberland Partners I K/S.

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which International Woodland Company Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from 1 July 2012 for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

The annual report for the company is presented in its functionality currency, DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from management fee comprises of management fee received in the financial year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for the Company's administrative functions.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises transactions in foreign currencies and exchange rate gain on distributions from other investment.

Other financial expenses

Other financial income comprises transactions in foreign currencies and exchange rate gain on distributions from other investment.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with all Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Other investments**

Other investments comprise unlisted securities which are measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash

Cash comprises of bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.