

Imperial II Log Køge 1 ApS

c/o Harbour House

Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no. 39 23 84 62

Annual report for 2022

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 30 June 2023

DocuSigned by:
Pilvi Peltomäki
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Pilvi Peltomäki
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Imperial II Log Køge 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

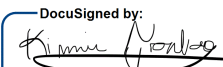
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2023

Executive board

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Kimmie Kubis Tronborg

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Gino Hugues Olivier Chenu

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Imperial II Log Køge 1 ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Imperial II Log Odense ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies ("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.

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, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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, 30 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

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Maj-Britt Nørskov Nannestad
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne32198

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Christopher Kowalczyk
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne47863

Company details

The company

Imperial II Log Køge 1 ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
c/o Harbour House
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no.: 39 23 84 62

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 11 January 2018

Financial year: 5th financial year

Domicile: København Ø

Executive board

Kimmie Kubis Tronborg
Gino Hugues Olivier Chenu

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The company's key activity is to own and operate real estate and any other activity that the executive board deem related thereto.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 110.899.964, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 133.554.595.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

Short-term liabilities exceed current assets. In order to secure sufficient liquidity, the company has received mDKK 75,000 in capital increase.

Management continuously work on optimizing the Company's operations and financial performance. It is Management's assessment that the Company has sufficient liquidity to satisfy its short-term liabilities.

Besides this no events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Gross profit		-6.641.106	-2.952.493
Fair value adjustments of investment properties		<u>166.710.041</u>	<u>32.654.229</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		160.068.935	29.701.736
Financial expenses		<u>-1.085.547</u>	<u>-113.053</u>
Profit/loss before tax		158.983.388	29.588.683
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-48.083.424</u>	<u>-6.509.511</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>110.899.964</u>	<u>23.079.172</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>110.899.964</u>	<u>23.079.172</u>
		<u>110.899.964</u>	<u>23.079.172</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Assets			
Investment properties in progress	3	<u>656.000.000</u>	<u>116.139.790</u>
Tangible assets		<u>656.000.000</u>	<u>116.139.790</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>656.000.000</u>	<u>116.139.790</u>
Receivables from group entities		0	13.879.552
Other receivables		<u>4.351.202</u>	<u>1.228.357</u>
Receivables		<u>4.351.202</u>	<u>15.107.909</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>5.660.124</u>	<u>9.819.672</u>
Total current assets		<u>10.011.326</u>	<u>24.927.581</u>
Total assets		<u><u>666.011.326</u></u>	<u><u>141.067.371</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		<u>133.504.595</u>	<u>22.604.631</u>
Equity		<u>133.554.595</u>	<u>22.654.631</u>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>55.302.443</u>	<u>6.497.563</u>
Total provisions		<u>55.302.443</u>	<u>6.497.563</u>
Mortgage loans		237.372.508	0
Payables from group entities		141.920.309	104.049.004
Deposits		<u>1.000.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total non-current liabilities	4	<u>380.292.817</u>	<u>104.049.004</u>
Trade payables		88.392.506	7.597.670
Receivables from group entities		8.021.242	0
Corporation tax		0	268.503
Other payables		<u>447.723</u>	<u>0</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>96.861.471</u>	<u>7.866.173</u>
Total liabilities		<u>477.154.288</u>	<u>111.915.177</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>666.011.326</u>	<u>141.067.371</u>
Staff expenses	1		
Contingent liabilities	6		
Mortgages and collateral	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at the beginning	50.000	22.604.631	22.654.631
Net profit/loss for the year	0	110.899.964	110.899.964
Equity at the end	<u>50.000</u>	<u>133.504.595</u>	<u>133.554.595</u>

Notes

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Deferred tax for the year	48.804.880	6.509.511
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>-721.456</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>48.083.424</u>	<u>6.509.511</u>
3 Assets measured at fair value		
		<u>Investment properties in progress</u>
Cost at the beginning		83.485.651
Additions for the year		<u>373.150.079</u>
Cost at the end		<u>456.635.730</u>
Revaluations at the beginning		32.654.229
Revaluations for the year		<u>166.710.041</u>
Revaluations at the end		<u>199.364.270</u>
Carrying amount at the end		<u>656.000.000</u>

Notes

3 Assets measured at fair value (continued)

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods (DCF's calculations) based on Management's expectations for the future cash flow, return requirements etc.

The fair value of investment properties has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

Egedesvej 38:

Gross Initial Yield: 23.22

Vacancy Risk: 5%

Market rent of current rentals: 107%

Opex of Rentals: 0.7%

Administrative of Rentals: 0.0%.

Net Yield: 4.21%

Egedesvej 40:

Gross Initial Yield: 23.18

Vacancy Risk: 5%

Market rent of current rentals: 100%

Opex of rentals: 0.4%

Administrative of Rentals: 0.0%

Net Yield: 4.23%

Notes

3 Assets measured at fair value (continued)

Sensitivity in determination of fair value of investment properties

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2022 has been assessed by an independent assessor.

The estimates applied are based on information and assumptions considered reasonable by Management but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Actual events or circumstances will probably differ from the assumptions made and the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material.

Egedesvej 38:

Changes in	-0,25%	Base	0,25 %
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Rate of return	3,96	4,21	4,46
Fair value	536.000.000	504.000.000	476.000.000
Change in fair value	32.000.000	0	-28.000.000

Egedesvej 40:

Changes in	-0,25 %	Base	0,25 %
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Rate of return	3,98	4,23	4,48
Fair value	162.000.000	152.000.000	144.000.000
Change in fair value	10.000.000	0	-8.000.000

Notes

4 Long term debt

	Debt at the beginning	Debt at the end	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Mortgage loans	0	237.372.508	0	0
Payables from group entities	104.049.004	141.920.309	0	141.920.309
Deposits	0	1.000.000	0	0
	<u>104.049.004</u>	<u>380.292.817</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>141.920.309</u>

5 Capital resources

Short-term liabilities exceed current assets. In order to secure sufficient liquidity, the company has received mDKK 75,000 in capital increase in 2023.

Management continuously work on optimizing the Company's operations and financial performance. It is Management's assessment that the Company has sufficient liquidity to satisfy its short-term liabilities.

6 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with the group entities and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest.

7 Mortgages and collateral

Investment properties at a carrying amount of MDKK 656 at 31 December 2022 have been provided as security for mortgage debt totalling MDKK 237.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Imperial II Log Køge 1 ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in DKK.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, other operating income and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Value adjustments of investment properties

Value adjustments of investment property comprise the year's changes in the fair value of investment property.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Investment properties in progress

Investment properties constitute land and buildings held to earn a return on the invested capital by way of current operating income and/or capital appreciation on sale.

On acquisition investment properties are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed investment properties comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and sub-suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

On acquisition, investment properties in progress is measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, including purchase costs.

After the initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value. Value adjustments of investment properties are recognised in the income statement.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt is thus measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the outstanding debt. For bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the time of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the value adjustment of the loan at the time of borrowing.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Accounting policies

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in 'Other receivables' or 'Other payables', respectively.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for hedging of future cash flows are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in the fair value reserve under 'Equity'. If the future transaction results in 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 expenses, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the income statement.