
Imperial II Log Køge 2 ApS

Harbour House Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 42 30 54 13

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 20/6 2023

Pilvi Peltomäki
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Imperial II Log Køge 2 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 financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

Copenhagen, 20 June 2023

Executive Board

Kimie Kubis Tronborg

Gino Hugues Olivier Chenu

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Imperial II Log Køge 2 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 Køge 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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.

Herning, 20 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Poul Spencer Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23324

Company information

The Company	Imperial II Log Køge 2 ApS Harbour House Sundkrogsgade 21 DK-2100 København Ø CVR No: 42 30 54 13 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 26 March 2021 Financial year: 2nd financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Executive board	Kimmie Kubis Tronborg Gino Hugues Olivier Chenu
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Platanvej 4 7400 Herning
Bankers	Danske Bank Lersø Park Allé 100 2100 København Ø

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK 12 months	DKK 9 months
Gross loss before value adjustments		-1,508,936	-1,353,193
Value adjustments of assets held for investment		9,895,777	48,158,354
Gross profit/loss after value adjustments		8,386,841	46,805,161
Financial income		54,996	0
Financial expenses		-2,312,041	-25,389
Profit/loss before tax		6,129,796	46,779,772
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-1,379,179	-10,291,550
Net profit/loss for the year		4,750,617	36,488,222

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	4,750,617	36,488,222
	4,750,617	36,488,222

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investment properties		207,049,893	109,766,000
Property, plant and equipment	4	207,049,893	109,766,000
Fixed assets		207,049,893	109,766,000
Other receivables		9,678,008	9,459,733
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		112,156	0
Prepayments		0	33,279
Receivables		9,790,164	9,493,012
Cash at bank and in hand		4,234,245	15,580,140
Current assets		14,024,409	25,073,152
Assets		221,074,302	134,839,152

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		41,238,839	36,488,222
Equity		41,278,839	36,528,222
Provision for deferred tax		11,799,685	10,291,550
Provisions		11,799,685	10,291,550
Payables to group enterprises		76,268,577	44,407,111
Long-term debt	5	76,268,577	44,407,111
Credit institutions		74,995,278	0
Trade payables		16,731,923	30,428,774
Payables to group enterprises		0	13,169,394
Other payables		0	14,101
Short-term debt		91,727,201	43,612,269
Debt		167,995,778	88,019,380
Liabilities and equity		221,074,302	134,839,152
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,000	36,488,222	36,528,222
Net profit/loss for the year	0	4,750,617	4,750,617
Equity at 31 December	40,000	41,238,839	41,278,839

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's key activity is to buy, sell and rent out investment property and other related activities considered appropriate by the board of directors.

2. Staff

Average number of employees

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	0	0

3. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

-112,156 0

Deferred tax for the year

1,508,135 10,291,550

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

-16,800 0

1,379,179 10,291,550

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	61,607,646
Additions for the year	87,388,116
Cost at 31 December	<u>148,995,762</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	48,158,354
Revaluations for the year	9,895,777
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>58,054,131</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>207,049,893</u>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost	4,968,577

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties are measured at fair value. 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. The fair value is based on an comparable market transactions.

5. 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:

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	76,268,577	44,407,111
Long-term part	<u>76,268,577</u>	<u>44,407,111</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	0	13,169,394
Short-term part	<u>0</u>	<u>13,169,394</u>
	<u>76,268,577</u>	<u>57,576,505</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

2022	2021
DKK	DKK

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	207,049,893	109,766,000
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Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of NSF III Denmark Advisory ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

7. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company: NSF III Denmark Advisory ApS

Name	Place of registered office
NREP NSF III Holding 2 S.á.r.l.	Luxembourg

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Imperial II Log Køge 2 ApS for 2022 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 2022 are presented in DKK.

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. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investment properties

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 assets comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of properties are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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.

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 in the calculations as often assumed events do not occur as expected. Such difference may be material. The assumptions applied are disclosed in the notes.

Comparable market transactions

In Management's opinion the determination of fair value for the year was enabled through comparable market transactions and, consequently, valuation is based on the expected selling price of investment properties

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the onaccount taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

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