

**Corporación Inmobiliaria
Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and
Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the Years Ended December 31,
2022, 2021 and 2020, and
Independent Auditor's Report
Dated March 10, 2023



**Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and
Subsidiaries**

**Independent Auditor's Report and
Consolidated Financial Statements for 2022,
2021 and 2020**

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. (in US dollars)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries (the "Entity"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of profit and other comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mexico, 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.

Other Matters

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have concluded that the following Key Audit Matter should be communicated in our report.



Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The Entity uses external appraisers in order to determine the fair value for all of its investment properties. The independent appraisers use valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flows approach, replacement cost approach and income cap rate approach. The techniques used include assumptions, the majority of which are not directly observable in the market, to estimate the fair value of the Entity's investment property such as discount rates, long-term net operating income, inflation rates, absorption periods and market rents. The audit procedures performed to test investment properties were significant for our audit; for this reason, in order to test the reasonableness of the fair value of the investment properties, we involved an internal expert in valuation. As a result, our audit procedures included, among others: i) testing the Entity's internal controls related to management's review of relevant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow approach, approval of construction of new investment properties as well as cash disbursements related to such construction; ii) performing detail substantive testing of the additions in investment properties made during the year; iii) using the work of our internal valuation expert to test the fair value as determined by the Entity's expert of a sample of investment properties; and iv) performing an analytical substantive test of the fair value of the investment properties. Our procedures also included reviewing the appropriateness of the Entity's disclosures regarding the assumptions and accounting policies for the recognition of investment properties, which are included in the Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises two documents, the Entity's Annual Report and the information that will be incorporated in the Annual Report which the Entity is required to prepare in accordance with Article 33 section I, subsection b) of Title Four, Chapter One, of the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and Other Participants in the Securities Market in Mexico (the "Provisions". As of the date of our auditor's report, we have not yet obtained these documents and they will be available only after the issuance of this Audit Report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Annual Report, we will issue the legend on the reading of the annual report, as required in Article 33, Section I, subsection b) numeral 1.2 of the Provisions.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 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, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

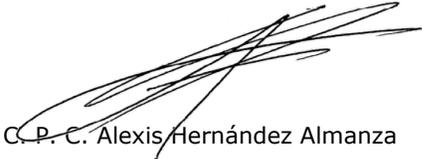
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Galaz, Yamazaki, Ruiz Urquiza, S. C.
Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited



C. P. C. Alexis Hernández Almanza

March 10, 2023



Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(In U.S. dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	5	\$ 139,147,085	\$ 452,821,132	\$ 120,542,142
Financial assets held for trading	6	-	-	684,936
Recoverable taxes	7	30,088,473	19,377,562	14,861,110
Operating lease receivables	8	7,690,195	9,039,147	6,360,901
Prepaid expenses and advance payments	8.vi	<u>25,308,351</u>	<u>483,581</u>	<u>420,057</u>
Total current assets		<u>202,234,104</u>	<u>481,721,422</u>	<u>142,869,146</u>
Non-current assets:				
Investment property	9	2,738,465,276	2,263,170,941	2,103,214,762
Office furniture - Net		1,437,981	2,119,589	2,854,654
Right-of-use asset	10	1,417,945	1,344,417	657,837
Guarantee deposits made, restricted cash and others		<u>9,601,094</u>	<u>11,510,701</u>	<u>4,506,526</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>2,750,922,296</u>	<u>2,278,145,648</u>	<u>2,111,233,779</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 2,953,156,400</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,867,070</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,102,925</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity				
Current liabilities:				
Current portion of long-term debt	11	\$ 4,627,154	\$ 2,880,592	\$ 1,923,573
Lease liabilities - short term	10	606,281	464,456	510,417
Accrued interest		3,847,752	3,840,079	2,832,174
Accounts payable	3.f	24,518,725	3,011,415	1,825,850
Income tax payable		14,824,658	27,838,872	3,516,026
Accrued expenses and taxes		5,154,626	15,246,156	4,309,640
Dividends payable	12.4	<u>14,358,194</u>	<u>13,944,232</u>	<u>13,534,555</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>67,937,390</u>	<u>67,225,802</u>	<u>28,452,235</u>
Non-current liabilities:				
Long-term debt	11	925,872,432	930,652,624	837,837,479
Lease liabilities - long term	10	897,658	915,957	220,868
Derivative financial instruments	1.8	-	-	4,132,836
Guarantee deposits received		18,333,119	15,868,704	13,924,249
Employee benefits		348,280	-	-
Deferred income taxes	16.3	<u>299,979,693</u>	<u>291,578,576</u>	<u>260,873,091</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,245,431,182</u>	<u>1,239,015,861</u>	<u>1,116,988,523</u>
Total liabilities		1,313,368,572	1,306,241,663	1,145,440,758



	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Litigation and other contingencies	20s			
Stockholders' equity:				
Capital stock	12	480,623,919	482,858,389	422,437,615
Additional paid-in capital	12.3	460,677,234	466,230,183	297,064,471
Retained earnings		733,405,749	547,213,771	429,048,327
Share-based payments reserve	19	5,984,051	7,149,453	7,986,137
Foreign currency translation		(40,903,125)	(49,826,389)	(44,981,398)
Valuation of derivative financial instruments	17.8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,892,985)</u>
Total stockholders' equity		<u>1,639,787,828</u>	<u>1,453,625,407</u>	<u>1,108,662,167</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$ 2,953,156,400</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,867,070</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,102,925</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Profit and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(In US dollars)

	Notes	December 31,2022	December 31,2021	December 31,2020
Revenues:				
Rental income	13	\$ 178,025,461	\$ 160,698,385	\$ 149,535,887
Management fees		<u>-</u>	<u>87,973</u>	<u>319,446</u>
		178,025,461	160,786,358	149,855,333
Property operating costs related to properties that generated rental income				
	14.1	(8,940,789)	(8,543,961)	(8,925,518)
Property operating costs related to properties that did not generate rental income				
	14.1	<u>(2,482,605)</u>	<u>(2,182,796)</u>	<u>(1,229,137)</u>
General and administrative expenses	14.2	(24,414,428)	(21,400,917)	(18,661,892)
Interest income		2,640,687	76,871	311,959
Other income - net		956,862	27,795	7,852
Finance cost	15	(46,396,156)	(50,263,493)	(39,052,739)
Exchange gain (loss)- net		1,939,848	(1,109,567)	(171,566)
Gain on sale of investment property		5,027,826	13,992,675	-
Gain on revaluation of investment property	9	<u>185,491,518</u>	<u>164,649,959</u>	<u>45,370,264</u>
Profit before income taxes		291,848,224	256,032,924	127,504,556
Current income tax expense	16.1	(41,981,391)	(50,262,466)	(26,150,480)
Deferred income tax	16.1	<u>(6,242,079)</u>	<u>(31,828,085)</u>	<u>(34,397,994)</u>
Total income tax expense		<u>(48,223,470)</u>	<u>(82,090,551)</u>	<u>(60,548,474)</u>
Profit for the year		243,624,754	173,942,373	66,956,082
Other comprehensive income (loss) - net of tax:				
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit - Fair value gain on derivative instruments</i>				
	17	-	2,892,985	(3,007,456)
Exchange differences on translating other functional currency operations				
		<u>8,923,264</u>	<u>(4,844,991)</u>	<u>(1,890,465)</u>
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		<u>8,923,264</u>	<u>(1,952,006)</u>	<u>(4,897,921)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 252,548,018</u>	<u>\$ 171,990,367</u>	<u>\$ 62,058,161</u>
Basic earnings per share	12.5	<u>\$ 0.3569</u>	<u>\$ 0.2683</u>	<u>\$ 0.1182</u>
Diluted earnings per share	12.5	<u>\$ 0.3509</u>	<u>\$ 0.2636</u>	<u>\$ 0.1167</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(In US dollars)

	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Share-Based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation	Valuation of Derivative financial instruments	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances as of January 1, 2020	\$ 426,300,951	\$ 303,741,438	\$ 416,230,463	\$ 7,828,591	\$ (43,090,933)	\$ 114,471	\$ 1,111,124,981
Share-based payments	-	-	-	4,413,135	-	-	4,413,135
Vested shares	1,238,891	3,016,698	-	(4,255,589)	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	(54,138,218)	-	-	-	(54,138,218)
Repurchase of shares	(5,102,227)	(9,693,665)	-	-	-	-	(14,795,892)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	66,956,082	-	(1,890,465)	(3,007,456)	62,058,161
Balances as of December 31, 2020	422,437,615	297,064,471	429,048,327	7,986,137	(44,981,398)	(2,892,985)	1,108,662,167
Equity issuance	58,773,174	164,422,275	-	-	-	-	223,195,449
Share-based payments	-	-	-	5,554,353	-	-	5,554,353
Vested shares	1,647,600	4,743,437	-	(6,391,037)	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	(55,776,929)	-	-	-	(55,776,929)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	173,942,373	-	(4,844,991)	2,892,985	171,990,367
Balances as of December 31, 2021	482,858,389	466,230,183	547,213,771	7,149,453	(49,826,389)	-	1,453,625,407
Share-based payments	-	-	-	6,650,487	-	-	6,650,487
Vested shares	2,014,895	5,800,994	-	(7,815,889)	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	(57,432,777)	-	-	-	(57,432,777)
Repurchase of shares	(4,249,365)	(11,353,943)	-	-	-	-	(15,603,308)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	243,624,754	-	8,923,264	-	252,548,018
Balances as of December 31, 2022	\$ 480,623,919	\$ 460,677,234	\$ 733,405,748	\$ 5,984,051	\$ (40,903,125)	\$ -	\$ 1,639,787,827

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(In US dollars)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before income taxes	\$ 291,848,224	\$ 256,032,924	\$ 127,504,556
Adjustments:			
Depreciation	901,492	1,143,134	1,031,214
Right-of-use depreciation	562,428	458,082	446,199
Gain on revaluation of investment property	(185,491,518)	(164,649,959)	(45,370,264)
Unrealized effect of foreign exchange rates	(1,939,848)	1,109,567	171,566
Interest income	(2,640,687)	(76,871)	(311,959)
Interest expense	44,852,043	45,482,028	37,924,366
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,544,113	4,781,465	1,128,373
Expense recognized in respect of share-based payments	6,650,487	5,554,353	3,678,097
Gain on sale of investment property	(5,027,826)	(13,992,675)	-
Employee benefits	348,280	-	-
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase) decrease in:			
Operating lease receivables - Net	1,348,952	(2,678,246)	1,911,192
Recoverable taxes	(10,710,911)	(4,516,452)	(4,495,989)
Guarantee deposits paid	1,909,607	(7,004,175)	(44,661)
Prepaid expenses	(24,824,770)	(63,524)	847,836
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and client advances	(1,619,312)	(230,177)	(713,267)
Accrued expenses and taxes	(10,091,530)	10,936,516	(143,085)
Guarantee deposits collected	2,464,415	1,944,455	668,786
Financial assets held for trading	-	684,936	120,031
Interest received	2,640,687	76,871	311,959
Income taxes paid	(54,995,605)	(27,062,220)	(24,092,663)
Net cash generated by operating activities	<u>57,728,721</u>	<u>107,930,032</u>	<u>100,572,287</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of investment property	(269,222,961)	(108,394,270)	(72,523,331)
Sale of investment property	14,771,389	124,565,539	-
Purchases of office furniture and vehicles	(219,884)	(219,143)	(822,218)
Net cash (used in) generated by investing activities	<u>(254,671,456)</u>	<u>15,952,126</u>	<u>(73,345,549)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Interest paid	(44,844,370)	(44,474,123)	(37,986,844)
Loans obtained	-	350,000,000	125,000,000
Loans paid	-	(252,500,000)	(794,904)
Costs of debt issuance	(1,667,278)	(7,746,222)	-
Dividends paid	(57,018,815)	(55,367,252)	(53,975,583)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(15,603,308)	-	(14,795,892)
Equity issuance	-	229,215,419	-
Costs of equity issuance	-	(6,019,970)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(647,961)	(564,677)	(534,920)
Net cash generated by financing activities	<u>(119,781,732)</u>	<u>212,543,175</u>	<u>16,911,857</u>
Effects of exchange rates changes on cash	<u>3,050,420</u>	<u>(4,146,343)</u>	<u>1,339,954</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(313,674,047)</u>	<u>332,278,990</u>	<u>45,478,549</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of year	<u>453,556,444</u>	<u>121,277,454</u>	<u>75,798,905</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of year - Note 5	<u>\$ 139,882,397</u>	<u>\$ 453,556,444</u>	<u>\$ 121,277,454</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(In US dollars)

1. General information

Corporación Inmobiliaria Vesta, S. A. B. de C. V. (“Vesta” or the “Entity”) is a corporation incorporated in Mexico. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Paseo de los Tamarindos 90, 28th floor, Mexico City.

Vesta and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Entity”) are engaged in the development, acquisition and operation of industrial buildings and distribution facilities that are rented to corporations in eleven states throughout Mexico.

1.1 Significant events

On April 27, 2021, Vesta announced the favorable results of its primary offering of common shares (equity issuance). The offering consisted in an equity offering of shares in Mexico through the Mexican Stock Exchange with an international distribution. Vesta received gross income of \$200,000,000 from this equity issuance. The primary global offering considered 101,982,052 shares, and an over-allotment option of up to 15% calculated with respect to the number of shares subject to the primary offering, that was 15,297,306 additional shares, an option that could be exercised by the underwriters within the following 30 days to this date; such over-allotment was exercised by the underwriters on April 28, 2022 in a total of 14,797,307 shares for an amount of \$29,215,419. The cost of such equity issuance was \$6,019,970.

On May 13, 2021, Vesta offered \$350,000,000 of Senior Notes, Vesta ESG Global bond 35/8 05/31, with maturity on May 13, 2031. The notes will bear interest at a rate of 3.62% per annum. The cost of such debt issuance was \$7,746,222.

On September 1, 2022, Vesta announced a new \$200,000,000 sustainability linked revolving credit facility with various financial institutions. As a part of such revolving credit, Vesta paid debt issuance costs in an amount of \$1,339,606. As of December 31, 2022 no amount has been borrowed yet.

As a result of the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in Mexico and around the world, Vesta successfully maintained during 2020 the disciplined execution of strategies, which included rapidly adapting to the current environment and providing temporary relief to clients supported by strong relationships and its strong knowledge of the market. This allowed Vesta to quickly and timely identify emerging trends and seize new business opportunities. As part of negotiations with clients during 2020, Vesta only granted deferral of leases payments for those tenants who met certain strict criteria, focusing that decision on long-term growth. In total, there were 43 deferral agreements that represented approximately a \$5.5 million operating lease receivable, of which 84% were recovered during the second half of 2020 and 16% were recovered during 2021; agreements and payments have been fulfilled. It is important to note that, as of September 30, 2021, 95% of Vesta's tenants had reached pre-crisis operating levels and, at the end of the year, all are at normal levels. During 2021 Vesta did not grant additional deferrals to tenants. The economic trends of the real estate market in Mexico, and specifically the industrial real estate market, were not materially affected by the pandemic. See Note 9 “Investment Properties” for further details. Finally, from an internal point of view, Vesta continued with its surveillance measures and cost reduction, review of contracts with non-essential third parties and constant monitoring of its performance.



On April 23, 2021, a mandatory federal decree was published in Mexico where various labor and tax regulations were modified to generally prohibit the subcontracting of personnel and establish the rules under which specialized services may be subcontracted. During 2021, the Entity completed all the necessary corporate actions to approve the adjustments to the constitutive documents of the Entity and its subsidiaries, in order to adjust them to what it is established in the current legal framework; likewise, it took all previous actions to implement the administrative changes necessary to fully comply with the terms of the new legal framework on the beginning of its term; there was no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the period ended December 31, 2021 derived from these actions.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Entity has applied several amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework The Entity has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations for the first time in the current year. The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment - Income before its planned use The Entity has adopted the amendments to IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment for the first time this year. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of a property, plant, and equipment asset any income from the sale of goods produced before it is ready for use, for example, income generated while the asset is moved to a location and refurbished. necessary to make it operable in the manner that it is intended in accordance with the intentions of the administration. Consequently, an entity must recognize those sales revenues and costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the costs of those goods produced in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is working properly'. Now, IAS 16 specifies this as an assessment in which the physical and technical performance of the asset is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental or other, or administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of revenue and cost in profit or loss related to items that are not an output from the ordinary activities of the entity, in the line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income where revenues and costs are included.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 The Entity has adopted the amendments included in the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle for the first time in the current year. The Annual Improvements include amendments to four standards.

Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.



New and revised IFRS Standards issued but not yet effective for the current year

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Entity has not applied the following new and amended IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Classification of liabilities as current or non-current.</i>
Amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement 2	<i>Disclosure of accounting policies</i>
Amendments to IAS 8	<i>Definition of accounting estimates</i>
Amendments to IAS 12	<i>Deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction</i>

Management does not expect the adoption of the aforementioned standards to have a significant impact on the Entity's consolidated financial statements in future periods, except as indicated below:

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020, affect only the presentation of liabilities as current and non-current in the statement of financial position and not by the amount or moment in which any asset, liability, income or expense is recognized. , or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current and non-current is based on whether the rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that the classification is not affected by expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explains that rights exist if covenants are met at the end of the reporting period, and introduces the definition of 'settlement' to make it clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or other services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted. The IASB is currently considering further amendments to the requirements of IAS 1 regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including the deferral of the application of the January 2020 amendments.

Vesta management anticipates that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Entity's financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 1 and Practice Statement 2 Judgments on materiality - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements of IAS 1 with respect to the disclosure of accounting policies. The amendment replaces the terms “significant accounting policies” with “information on material accounting policies”. Accounting policy information is material when it is considered that, together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it could reasonably be expected to influence the decision-making of the primary users of financial statements for general use. based on said financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are amended to clarify that accounting policies that relate to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are immaterial and need not be disclosed. Information regarding accounting policies may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events and conditions, even if the amounts therein are immaterial. However, not all information about accounting policies relating to material transactions or other events or conditions is material by itself.



The IASB has developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the “four-step process for determining materiality” described in Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 will be effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022, with the option of early application and are prospectively applicable. The amendments to Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates.

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimate. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”.

The definition of a change in accounting estimates was removed. However, the IASB retained the concept of changes in an accounting estimate in the standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in an accounting estimate is the result of new information or a new development, not the correction of an error.
- The effects of a change in an input or a valuation technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from a correction of prior period errors.

The IASB added two examples (examples 4 and 5) to the IAS 8 Implementation Guide that accompanies the standard. The IASB has removed one example (example 3) as it could cause confusion in relation to the amendments.

The amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2023 for changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of such period with an option for early application.

Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred taxes - Deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities that arise from a single transaction.

The amendments introduced an additional exception apart from the initial recognition exemption. In the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exception for transactions that give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, taxable and deductible temporary differences may occur on initial recognition of an asset and a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect accounting or taxable profit. For example, it may occur with the recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 Leases at the inception date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognize the related deferred tax assets and liabilities, considering that the recognition of any deferred tax assets is subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The IASB also added an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period being presented. Additionally, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognizes:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent it is probable that taxable income is available against the deductible temporary difference) and a deferred tax liability for all taxable and temporary deductions associated with:
 - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
 - Liabilities for decommissioning, restoration and other similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related assets.



- The cumulative effect of the initial application of the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or some other component of equity, as applicable) as of that date.

The amendments will be in force for the annual periods beginning on January 1, 2023, with the option of early application.

The Entity's management anticipates that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods if such transactions arise.

3. Significant accounting policies

a. *Statement of compliance*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for presentation of comparative information for the preceding period for all amounts reported in the current period

b. *Basis of preparation*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment properties and financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

i. Historical cost

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

ii. Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Entity takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, *Share-based Payments*.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and



- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

iii. Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Management assuming that the Entity will continue to operate as a going concern.

During the first months of 2021, the infectious disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus appeared and it was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a Global Pandemic on March 11, 2021. Its recent global expansion has motivated a series of containment measures in the different geographies where the Entity operates and certain sanitary measures have been taken by the Mexican authorities to stop the spread of this virus. Derived from the uncertainty and duration of this pandemic, the Entity analyzed the considerations mentioned in Note 1.1 to determine if the assumption of continuing as a going concern is applicable.

iv. Consolidated Income Statement presentation

During 2022 the Entity modified its presentation the Consolidated Income Statement; the Entity considers this new presentation reflects enhanced relevance and with the same reliability in only one measure of profit and loss the results of the Entity managerial activities to the users of the financial information.

c. ***Basis of consolidation***

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Vesta and entities (including structured entities) controlled by Vesta and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Entity:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Entity reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Entity obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Entity loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit (loss) and other comprehensive income from the date the Entity gains control until the date when the Entity ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Entity and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Entity and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Entity's accounting policies.



All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Entity are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Subsidiary/Entity	Ownership percentage			Activity
	2022	2021	2020	
QVC, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
QVC II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
WTN Desarrollos Inmobiliarios de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
Vesta Baja California, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
Vesta Bajío, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
Vesta Queretaro, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
Proyectos Aeroespaciales, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
Vesta DSP, S. de R. L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Holds investment properties
Vesta Management, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Provides specialized administrative services (REPSE # AR12757/2022)
Servicio de Administración y Mantenimiento Vesta, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Provide specialized administrative services (REPSE # AR17617/2022)
Enervesta, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	Provides administrative services to the Entity
Trust CIB 2962	(1)	(1)	(1)	Vehicle to distribute shares to employees under the Long Term Incentive plan.

(1) Employee share trust established in conjunction with the 20-20 Long Term Incentive Plan over which the Entity exercise control.

d. **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in Vesta's statement of financial position when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

e. **Financial assets**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.



Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Entity may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Entity may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (iii) below); and
- The Entity may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (see (iv) below).

(i) *Amortized cost and effective interest method*

The effective interest method is a method for calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and for allocating interest income during the relevant period.

For financial assets that were not purchased or originated by credit-impaired financial assets (for example, assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash inflows (including all commissions and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and other premiums or discounts), excluding expected credit losses, over the expected life of the debt instrument or, if applicable, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, at the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus repayments of principal, plus the accumulated amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss. The gross book value of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting any provision for losses.



Interest income is recognized using the effective interest effect for debt instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. For financial assets purchased or originated other than financial assets with credit impairment, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently suffered impairment of credit (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently deteriorated credit, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If in subsequent reporting periods the credit risk in the credit-impaired financial instrument improves, so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value of the financial asset.

For financial assets acquired or originated that are credit impaired, the Entity recognizes interest income by applying the effective interest rate adjusted for credit to the amortized cost of the financial asset from its initial recognition. The calculation does not return to the gross basis, even if the financial asset's credit risk subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognized as gains / losses and is included in the concept "Financial income - Interest income".

(ii) *Debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Corporate bonds held by the Entity are classified at Fair value through other comprehensive income. Corporate bonds are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the book value of these corporate bonds as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses (see below), impairment of gains or losses (see below), and interest income calculated through the effective interest method (see (i) above) are recognized in profit or loss. The amounts that are recognized as gains or losses are the same as the amounts that would have been recognized as gains or losses if they had been measured at amortized cost. All other changes in the carrying amount at amortized cost. All other changes in the book value of these corporate bonds are recognized in other comprehensive income or accumulated under the concept of 'investment revaluation reserve'. When these corporate bonds are unknown, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income.

(iii) *Equity investments designated as Fair Value through other comprehensive income*

On initial recognition, the Entity may make an irrevocable election (instrument by instrument) to designate equity investments instruments at Fair Value through other comprehensive income. The designation at fair value through other comprehensive income is not allowed if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is a contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Equity investments instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve. Accumulated profit or loss cannot be reclassified to profit or loss at the disposal of equity investments, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends from these equity investments instruments are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the "financial income" item in profit or loss for the year.

The Entity has designated all equity investments instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income in the initial application of IFRS 9.



A financial asset is held for trading if:

- It has been obtained with the main objective of being sold in the short term; or
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Entity manages together and has evidence of a recent pattern of obtaining profits in the short term; or
- It is a derivative (except for derivatives that are contractual financial guarantees or an effective hedging instrument).

(iv) *Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (see (i) to (iii) above) are measured at fair value through income. Specifically:

- Equity investments instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Entity designates an equity investment that is not held for trading or a contingent consideration arising from a business combination at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition (see (iii) above).
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the fair value criteria through other comprehensive income (see (i) and (ii) above) are classified with fair value through income. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortized cost criteria or the fair value criteria through other comprehensive income may be designated as fair value through income at the time of initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces an inconsistency of measurement or recognition (called "accounting disparity") that would arise from the measurement of assets or liabilities or the recognition of gains and losses on them on different bases. The Entity has not designated any debt instrument with fair value through results.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income (expenses) - Net' line item.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The book value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and it is translated at the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in income under the heading "other gains and losses";
- For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences in the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in income under the heading of "other income and losses". Other exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investment revaluation reserve;
- For financial assets measured at fair value through results that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in income under "other gains and losses"; and
- For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investment revaluation reserve.

See the hedge accounting policy regarding foreign exchange differences where the risk component of a foreign currency for a financial asset designated as a foreign currency risk hedging instrument.



Impairment of financial assets

The Entity recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (“ECL”) for operating lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Entity’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Entity recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, the 12-month ECL represents the portion of the expected lifetime loss that is expected to result from predetermined events in a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date.

(i) *Significant increase in credit risk*

When evaluating whether the credit risk in a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity compares the risk of a default on the financial instrument on the reporting date with the risk of a default on the financial instrument at the start date recognition. In making this evaluation, the Entity considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and substantiated, including historical experience and prospective information that is available without unnecessary cost or effort.

The forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Entity's debtors operate, obtained from reports of economic experts, financial analysts, government agencies, relevant expert groups and other similar organizations, as well as the consideration of various external sources of real information and projected economic information related to the Entity's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when evaluating whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- An existing or expected significant impairment in the external (if any) or internal rating of the financial instrument;
- Significant impairment in external market indicators of credit risk for a specific financial instrument, for example, a significant increase in the credit spread, credit default swap for the debtor, or the period of time or the extent to which the value fair value of a financial asset is less than its amortized cost;
- Existing or expected adverse changes in economic, financial or business conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligation;
- A current or expected significant impairment in the debtor's operating results;
- Significant increases in credit risk in other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- An existing or expected adverse change in the debtor's regulatory, economic or technological conditions that result in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its obligations.

Regardless of the result of the previous evaluation, the Entity assumes that the credit risk in a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition when the contractual payments have a maturity of more than 30 days, unless the Entity has reasonable and reliable information that proves otherwise.



Despite the foregoing, the Entity assumes that the credit risk in a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition if it is determined that the financial instrument has a low credit risk on the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- (1) The financial instrument has a low default risk,
- (2) The debtor has a notable ability to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the short term, and
- (3) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the long term may reduce the ability of the debtor to meet its contractual cash obligations, but will not necessarily happen.

The Entity considers that a financial asset has low credit risk when the asset has an external credit rating of "investment grade" according to the globally accepted definition, or if there is no external rating available, the asset has an internal "achievable" rating. Achievable means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past amounts outstanding.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date on which the Entity becomes part of the irrevocable commitment is considered the date of initial recognition for the purposes of evaluating the impairment of the financial instrument. When evaluating whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of financial guarantee contracts, the Entity considers changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Entity regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and reviews them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying a significant increase in credit risk before the amount has been defeated.

(ii) *Definition of non-compliance*

The Entity considers that the following constitutes an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes, since historical experience indicates that financial assets are not recoverable when they meet any of the following criteria:

- When the debtor breaches the financial agreements;
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that it is unlikely that the debtor will pay its creditors, including the Entity, in full (without taking into account any guarantees that the Entity has).

Regardless of the previous analysis, the Entity considers that the default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days old, unless the Entity has reasonable and reliable information to demonstrate that a later default criterion is more appropriate.

(iii) *Credit Impaired Financial Assets*

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data on the following events:

- (a) Significant financial difficulty on the part of the issuer or the debtor;
- (b) The breach of a contract, such as a default or an expired event (see (ii) above);
- (c) The debtor's lenders, for economic or contractual reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulty, grant the debtor a concession that the lenders would not otherwise consider;
- (d) It is increasingly likely that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or some other financial reorganization; or
- (e) The extinction of a functional market for the financial asset due to its financial difficulties.



(iv) *Write-off policy*

The Entity derecognizes a financial asset when there is information that indicates that the debtor is in serious financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the debtor has been placed in liquidation or has entered bankruptcy, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are due more than two years, whichever is earlier. Financial assets written off may still be subject to compliance activities under the Entity's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice when appropriate. Any recovery made is recognized in profits.

(v) *Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses*

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, the loss given the default (that is, the magnitude of the loss if there is a default), and the exposure at default.

The evaluation of the probability of default and the default loss is based on historical data adjusted for forward-looking information as described above. Regarding exposure to default, for financial assets, this is represented by the gross book value of the assets on the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount established on the reporting date, along with any additional amount expected to be obtained in the future by default date determined based on the historical trend, the Entity's understanding of the specific financial needs of the debtors, and other relevant information for the future.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all the contractual cash flows that are due to the Entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used to determine the expected credit losses are consistent with the cash flows used in the measurement of the lease receivable in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases.

For a financial guarantee contract, where the Entity is obliged to make payments only in the event of default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss forecast is the expected payment to reimburse the holder for a credit loss incurred less any amount that the Entity expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the Entity has measured the provision for losses for a financial instrument in an amount equal to the expected credit loss for life in the previous reporting period, but determines, at the current reporting date, that the conditions for the loss are no longer met lifetime expected credit loss, the Entity measures the loss margin in an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss on the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Entity recognizes an impairment loss or loss in the result of all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their book value through a provision for losses account, except investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value at through other comprehensive income, for which the provision for losses is recognized in other comprehensive and accumulated results in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the book value of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition policy

The Entity derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Entity does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Entity recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amounts due. If the Entity retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Entity continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a loan guaranteed by the income received.



Upon derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's book value and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in income. In addition, when an investment in a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income is written off, the accumulated gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, in the derecognition of an investment in a capital instrument that the Entity chose in the initial recognition to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income, the accumulated gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to accumulated profit (deficit).

f. ***Financial liabilities***

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Entity, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Entity manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.
- A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
 - Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
 - The financial liability forms part of an Entity of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Entity's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
 - It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in profit or loss.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts issued by the Entity that are designated by the Entity as at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.



Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost

Financial liabilities (including borrowings) that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and expenses paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Entity derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Entity exchanges with the existing lender a debt instrument in another with substantially different terms, that exchange is accounted for as an extinction of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Entity considers the substantial modification of the terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinction of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. The terms are assumed to be substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate, is at least 10% different from the current discounted rate. Value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not material, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after the modification should be recognized in profit or loss as the gain or loss from the modification within other gains and losses.

The balance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 of accounts payables was:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Construction in-progress ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13,369,927	\$ 354,012
Land ⁽²⁾	8,256,913	-
Existing properties	2,239,163	385,369
Others accounts payables	<u>652,722</u>	<u>2,272,034</u>
	<u>\$ 24,518,725</u>	<u>\$ 3,011,415</u>

- (1) At the end of fiscal year 2022, the Entity began the construction of six investment properties, the amount represents the advances according to the construction contract, which will be paid settled during the first quarter of the following year.
- (2) During the third quarter of 2022 the Entity acquire a land reserve and signed promissory agreements to be paid on quarterly basis.

g. *Derivative financial instruments*

The Entity enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest and foreign exchange rate risk, including interest rate swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 17.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.



A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Entity has both legal right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

h. ***Hedge accounting***

The Entity designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives in respect of interest rate risk as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Entity documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value of the changes that result from the economic relationship; and
- The hedging ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the amount of the hedged item that the Entity actually covers and the amount of the hedging instrument that the Entity actually uses to cover that amount of the hedged item.

If a hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge effectiveness requirement related to the hedging relationship, but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Entity adjusts the hedging relationship of the hedging relationship (that is, rebalances the coverage) so that it meets the qualification criteria again.

The Entity designates the complete change in the fair value of a forward contract (that is, it includes the forward items) as the hedging instrument for all of its hedging relationships that involve forward contracts.

The Entity designates only the intrinsic value of the option contracts as a hedged item, that is, excluding the time value of the option. Changes in the fair value of the time-aligned value of the option are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cost of the hedge reserve. If the hedged item is related to the transaction, the time value is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. If the hedged item is related to the period of time, then the accumulated amount in the cost of the hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in a rational manner: the Entity applies amortization in a straight line. Those reclassified amounts are recognized in profit or loss on the same line as the hedged item. If the hedged item is a non-financial item, the amount accrued in the cost of the hedge reserve is removed directly from equity and included in the initial carrying amount of the recognized non-financial item. Furthermore, if the Entity expects that part or all of the accumulated loss in the cost of the hedge reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the 'other income (expenses) - Net' line item.



Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Entity expects that part or all of the accumulated loss in the cash flow hedge reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Entity revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

i. ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents consist mainly of bank deposits in checking accounts and short-term investments, highly liquid and easily convertible into cash, maturing within three months as of their acquisition date, which are subject to immaterial value change risks. Cash is carried at nominal value and cash equivalents are valued at fair value; any fluctuations in value are recognized in interest income of the period. Cash equivalents are represented mainly by investments in treasury certificates (CETES) and money market funds.

j. ***Office furniture***

Office furniture is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. An item of office furniture is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of the asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

k. ***Restricted cash and guarantee deposits***

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents balances held by the Entity that are only available for use under certain conditions pursuant to the long-term debt agreements entered into by the Entity (as discussed in Note 11). These restrictions are classified according to their restriction period: less than 12 months and over one year, considering the period of time in which such restrictions are fulfilled, whereby the short-term restricted cash balance was classified within current assets under cash and cash equivalents and the long-term restricted cash was classified within guarantee deposits made.

During 2022, the Entity carried out a payment of \$7.5 million to Scotiabank with the aim of being issued letters of credit for the National Control Energy Center (CENACE, for its acronym in Spanish) in connection to the Aguascalientes and Querétaro projects, in exchange of a guarantee. This amount will be paid back to the Entity once certain conditions are met.

l. ***Investment property***

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The Company does not capitalize borrowing costs during the construction phase of investment properties. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.



An investment property is derecognized upon sale or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected to be received from such investment property. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

m. ***Impairment of long-lived assets other than goodwill***

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When the asset does not generate cash flows independent of other assets, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which said asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of distribution can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise, they are allocated to the Entity's smallest of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent distribution base can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, except if the asset is recorded at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss should be considered as a decrease in revaluation.

n. ***Leases***

1) The Entity as lessor

Vesta, as a lessor, retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the investment properties and account for its leases as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2) The Entity as lessee

The Entity assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Entity recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Entity recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.



The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Entity revalues the lease liability (and makes the corresponding adjustment to the related use rights asset) when:

- The lease term is modified or there is a significant event or change in the circumstances of the lease resulting in a change in the evaluation of the purchase option exercise, in which case the lease liability is measured by discounting the updated rent payments using a updated discount rate.
- Rent payments are modified as a result of changes in indices or rate or a change in the expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is revalued by discounting the updated rent payments using the same discount rate (unless the change in rent payments is due to a change in a variable interest rate, in which case an updated discount rate is used).
- A lease is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is revalued based on the lease term of the modified lease, discounting the updated rent payments using a discount rate updated on the date of entry into force of the modification.

The Entity did not perform any of the aforementioned adjustments in the periods presented.

Rights-of-use assets consist of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, the rental payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any direct initial costs. Subsequent valuation is cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

If the Entity incurs an obligation arising from the costs of dismantling and removing a leased asset, restoring the place in which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision measured in accordance with IAS 37 should be recognized. To the extent that the costs are related to a rights of use asset, the costs are included in the related rights of use asset, unless such costs are incurred to generate inventories.

Assets for rights of use are depreciated over the shorter period between the lease period and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the asset for rights of use reflects that the Entity plans to exercise a purchase option, the asset for rights of use will be depreciated over its useful life. Depreciation begins on the lease commencement date.

Assets for rights of use are presented as a separate concept in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Entity applies IAS 36 to determine whether a rights-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Impairment of assets other than goodwill' policy.

Leases with variable income that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the asset for rights of use. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payments occurs and are included in the concept of "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of profits and losses.



As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 allows you not to separate the non-lease components and instead account for any lease and its associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Entity has not used this practical file. For contracts that contain lease components and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Entity assigns the consideration of the contract to each lease component under the relative selling price method independent of the lease component and aggregate stand-alone relative selling price for all non-lease components.

o. ***Foreign currencies***

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of Vesta and all of its subsidiaries except for WTN Desarrollos Inmobiliarios de México, S. de R. L. de C. V. (“WTN”), which considers the Mexican peso to be their functional currency and is considered to be “foreign operations” under IFRS. However, Vesta and its subsidiaries keep their accounting records in Mexican pesos. In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity’s functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the exchange rates in effect on the dates of each transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates in effect at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates in effect on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of WTN is translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates in effect on the last business day of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates in effect on the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recorded in other comprehensive income.

p. ***Employee benefits***

Employee benefits for termination

Employee benefits for termination are recorded in the results of the year in which they are incurred.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits and statutory employee profit sharing (“PTU”)

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Entity in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Statutory employee profit sharing (“PTU”)

PTU is recorded in the results of the year in which it is incurred and is presented in General and administrative expenses line item in the consolidated statement of profit (loss) and other comprehensive income.

As result of the recent changes to the Income Tax Law and the Labor Law, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, PTU is determined based on taxable income, according to Section I of Article 9 of the that Law and the Article 127 of the Labor Law.



q. ***Share-based payment arrangements***

Share-based payment transactions of the Entity

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in Note 19.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Entity's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Entity revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity settled employee benefits reserve.

r. ***Income taxes***

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1. *Current tax*

Current income tax ("ISR") is recognized in the results of the year in which is incurred. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Entity's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Entity supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

2. *Deferred income tax*

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Entity expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is an enforceable legal right that allows offsetting current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they are related to income taxes collected by the same tax authority and the Entity has the right to intention to settle your current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. *Current and deferred tax for the year*

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

s. *Provisions*

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, when it is probable that the Entity will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

t. *Revenue recognition*

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Reimbursable building services arise from tenant leases and consists on the recovery of certain operating expenses of the respective property. Such reimbursements are included in rental income in the consolidated financial statements.

u. *Segment*

The Entity's primary business is the acquisition, development, and management of industrial and distribution center real estate. Vesta manages its operations on an aggregated, single segment basis for purposes of assessing performance and making operating decisions and, accordingly, has only one reporting and operating segment. As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, all of our assets and operations are derived from assets located within Mexico.

4. **Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management of the Entity is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.



– ***Valuation of investment properties***

As described in Note 9, the Entity uses external appraisers in order to determine the fair value of its investment properties. Such appraisers use several valuation methodologies that include assumptions that are not directly observable in the market to estimate the fair value of its investment properties. Note 9 provides detailed information about the key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of the investment properties.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Entity uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Entity engages third party qualified valuation experts. The valuation committee works closely with the qualified external valuation experts to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The Chief Financial Officer reports the valuation committee's findings to the board of directors of the Entity every quarter to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 9 and 17.

The Entity's management believes that the chosen valuation methodologies and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of the Entity's investment properties.



5. Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, including restricted cash. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 139,056,863	\$ 452,802,049	\$ 119,731,799
Current restricted cash	<u>90,222</u>	<u>19,083</u>	<u>810,343</u>
	139,147,085	452,821,132	120,542,142
Non-current restricted cash	<u>735,312</u>	<u>735,312</u>	<u>735,312</u>
Total	<u>\$ 139,882,397</u>	<u>\$ 453,556,444</u>	<u>\$ 121,277,454</u>

Restricted cash represents balances held by the Entity that are only available for use under certain conditions pursuant to the loan agreements entered into by the Entity. Such conditions include payment of monthly debt service fee and compliance with certain covenants set forth in the loan agreement. These restrictions are classified according to their restriction period: less than 12 months and over one year, considering the period of time in which such restrictions are fulfilled. Non-current restricted cash was classified within guarantee deposits made in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position.

Non-cash transactions

Additions to right of use assets during the year amounting to \$1,144,662 were financed by new leases.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities not requiring cash relate to a decrease for the amortization of debt issuance costs for \$4,781,465 and an increase for new lease liabilities for \$1,144,662. Unpaid dividends are included in Note 12.4.

6. Financial assets held for trading

The portfolio of financial assets that the Entity has classified as held for trading relates to investments used by the Entity to manage its cash surplus. Such financial assets were acquired in active markets and are principally comprised of investment funds with no maturity date and which mainly invest in AAA debt instruments, such as government bonds. These are classified as at fair value through profit (loss).

7. Recoverable taxes

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Recoverable value-added tax ("VAT")	\$ 18,440,884	\$ 6,193,929	\$ 5,359,817
Recoverable income taxes	9,531,645	9,530,937	517,928
Recoverable dividend tax	1,818,971	3,533,983	8,737,362
Other receivables	<u>296,973</u>	<u>118,713</u>	<u>246,003</u>
	<u>\$ 30,088,473</u>	<u>\$ 19,377,562</u>	<u>\$ 14,861,110</u>



8. Operating lease receivables

- i. *The aging profile of operating lease receivables as of the dates indicated below are as follows:*

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
0-30 days	\$ 6,732,985	\$ 8,345,097	\$ 5,986,117
30-60 days	260,832	263,033	259,016
60-90 days	610,770	269,054	46,475
Over 90 days	<u>85,608</u>	<u>161,963</u>	<u>69,293</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,690,195</u>	<u>\$ 9,039,147</u>	<u>\$ 6,360,901</u>

Pursuant to the lease agreements, rental payments should be received within 30 days following their due date; thereafter the payment is considered past due. As shown in the table above, 88%, 92% and 94% of all operating lease receivables are current at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

All rental payments past due are monitored by the Entity; for receivables outstanding from 30 to 90 days' efforts are made to collect payment from the respective client. Operating lease receivables outstanding for more than 30 days but less than 60 days represent 3%, 3% and 4% of all operating lease receivables at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Operating lease receivables outstanding for more than 60 and less than 90 days represent 8%, 3% and 1% of all operating lease receivable at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Operating lease receivables outstanding greater than 90 days represent 1%, 2% and 1% as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

- ii. *Movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable*

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the operating lease receivable.

The following table shows the movement in expected credit losses that has been recognized for the lease receivable:

	Amounts
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$ 3,507,156
Increase in loss allowance arising from new financial assets recognized in the year	1,516,248
Decrease in loss allowance from derecognition of financial assets in the year	<u>(3,065,469)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,957,935</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ 1,957,935
Increase in loss allowance arising from new financial assets recognized in the year	760,072
Decrease in loss allowance from derecognition of financial assets in the year	<u>801,883</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,916,124</u>

- iii. *Client concentration risk*

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 one of the Entity's clients account for 42% or \$3,249,692, 43% or \$3,863,928 and 36% or \$2,267,628, respectively, of the operating lease receivables balance. The same client accounted for 6%, 6% and 5% of the total rental income of Entity for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. No other client represented more than 10% of the Entity's total rental income during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.



iv. *Leasing agreements*

Operating leases relate to non-cancellable lease agreements over the investment properties owned by the Entity, which generally have terms ranging between 5 to 15 years, with options to extend the term up to a total term of 20 years. Rents are customarily payable on a monthly basis, and are adjusted annually according to applicable inflation indices (US and Mexican inflation indices). Security deposits are typically equal to one or two months' rent. Obtaining property insurance (third party liability) and operating maintenance are obligations of the tenants.

All lease agreements include a rescission clause that entitles the Entity to collect all unpaid rents during the remaining term of the lease agreement in the event that the client defaults in its rental payments, vacates the properties, terminates the lease agreement or enters into bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. All lease agreements are classified as operating leases and do not include purchase options.

v. *Non-cancellable operating lease receivables*

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating lease agreements are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Not later than 1 year	\$ 155,267,112	\$ 140,816,013	\$ 138,281,031
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	250,043,235	213,202,071	238,267,534
Later than 3 year and not later than 5 years	209,592,871	169,944,066	193,877,884
Later than 5 years	<u>154,909,895</u>	<u>102,405,961</u>	<u>105,963,985</u>
	<u>\$ 769,813,113</u>	<u>\$ 626,368,111</u>	<u>\$ 676,390,434</u>

vi. *Prepaid expenses and advance payments*

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Advance payments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,201,933	\$ -
Other accounts receivables ⁽²⁾	7,486,147	-
Property expenses	543,804	-
Prepaid expenses	<u>76,467</u>	<u>483,581</u>
	<u>\$ 25,308,351</u>	<u>\$ 483,581</u>

(1) During the second quarter of 2022 the Entity signed promissory agreements to future transactions; once the acquisition takes place, the advance payments will be considered part of the final transactions price.

(2) As state in Note 9 the Entity sold land reserve locate in Queretaro, and as of December 2022, there is an outstanding balance that will be settled in the first quarter of 2023.

9. Investment property

The Entity uses external appraisers in order to determine the fair value for all of its investment properties. The independent appraisers, who hold recognized and relevant professional qualifications and have vast experience in the types of investment properties, owned by the Entity, use valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flows approach, replacement cost approach and income cap rate approach. The techniques used include assumptions, the majority of which are not directly observable in the market, to estimate the fair value of the Entity's investment property such as discount rates, long-term NOI, inflation rates, absorption periods and market rents.



The values, determined by the external appraisers annually, are recognized as the fair value of the Entity's investment property at the end of each reporting period. The appraisers use a discounted cash flow approach to determine the fair value of land and buildings (using the expected net operating income ("NOI") of the investment property) and a market approach to determine the fair value of land reserves. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive (loss) income in the period in which they arise.

The Entity's investment properties are located in México and they are classified as Level 3 in the IFRS fair value hierarchy. The following table provides information about how the fair values of the investment properties are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used).

Property	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Value/range	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Buildings and land	Level 3	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	2022: 7.50% to 12.24% 2021: 7.75% to 12.15% 2020: 8.25% to 11.96%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value.
			Exit cap rate	2022: 6.50% to 8.99% 2021: 6.75% to 8.99% 2020: 7.5% to 9.5%	The higher the exit cap rate, the lower the fair value.
			Long-term NOI	Based on contractual rent and then on market related rents	The higher the NOI, the higher the fair value.
			Inflation rates	Mexico: 3.4% to 5.0%, 3.55% to 4.15% in 2021 and 3.48% to 3.9% in 2020 U.S.: 2.1% to 3.5%, 2.3% to 3.0% in 2021 and 2.1% to 2.5% in 2020	The higher the inflation rate, the higher the fair value.
			Absorption period	12 months of average	The shorter the absorption period, the higher the fair value
			Market related rents	Depending on the park/state	The higher the market rent the higher the fair value
Land reserves	Level 3	Market comparable	Price per acre	Weighted average price per acre is \$239,266 in 2022, \$149,153 in 2021, and \$136,947 in 2020.	The higher the price, the higher the fair value.

The table below sets forth the aggregate values of the Entity's investment properties for the years indicated:

	2022	2021	2020
Buildings and land	\$ 2,657,513,766	\$ 2,167,895,680	\$ 1,963,602,133
Land improvements	7,562,174	7,975,906	38,471,121
Land reserves	<u>208,910,000</u>	<u>133,859,180</u>	<u>124,098,159</u>
	2,873,985,940	2,309,730,766	2,126,171,413
Less: Cost to conclude construction in-progress	<u>(135,520,664)</u>	<u>(46,559,825)</u>	<u>(22,956,651)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,738,465,276</u>	<u>\$ 2,263,170,941</u>	<u>\$ 2,103,214,762</u>



The reconciliation of investment property is as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,263,170,941	\$ 2,103,214,762	\$ 1,989,131,091
Additions	292,349,582	109,032,511	72,523,331
Foreign currency translation effect	7,196,797	(3,742,001)	(3,809,924)
Disposal of investment property	(9,743,562)	(109,984,290)	-
Gain on revaluation of investment property	<u>185,491,518</u>	<u>164,649,959</u>	<u>45,370,264</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,738,465,276</u>	<u>\$ 2,263,170,941</u>	<u>\$ 2,103,214,762</u>

A total of \$23,866,003, \$739,381 and \$101,140 additions to investment property related to land reserves and new buildings that were acquired from third parties, were not paid as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and were therefore excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows for those years. The \$933,571 of 2020 additions were paid during 2021 and were included in the 2021 consolidated statement of cash flows, no other unpaid amounts existed as of December 31, 2022.

During 2022, the Entity reached an agreement to sell two land reserves located in Queretaro totaling 115,101 square feet for \$909,005 and also sold land reserves located in Cd. Juarez totaling 1,297,508 square feet for \$13,862,383, the cost associated with the two sales was \$9,743,562, generating a gain in sale of investment property of \$5,027,826.

During 2021, the Entity reached an agreement to sell four land reserved located in Queretaro totaling 2.1 million square feet for \$16,317,539, the cost associated with the sale was \$7,395,427, generating a gain in sale of investment property of \$8,922,112.

During 2021, the Entity reached an agreement to sell two industrial properties located in Queretaro and Ciudad Juarez totaling 1,371,129 square feet for \$108,248,000, the cost associated with the sale was \$103,177,437, generating a gain in sale of investment property of \$5,070,563.

During 2007, the Entity entered into an agreement to build the Querétaro Aerospace Park, which consists of a Trust created by the Government of the State of Querétaro, as grantor (*fideicomitente*), Aeropuerto Intercontinental de Querétaro, S. A. de C. V., as a participant for the purposes of granting its consent, Bombardier Aerospace México, S.A. de C.V., as beneficiary (*fideicomisario*), and BBVA Bancomer, S.A., as Trustee (*fiduciario*), to which the Entity, through its subsidiary, Proyectos Aeroespaciales, S. de R. L. de C. V. (PAE), adhered as grantee and beneficiary. The Government of the State of Queretaro contributed certain rights to the Trust, including rights to use the land and the infrastructure built by the state of Queretaro, allowing PAE to build and lease buildings for a total period equivalent to the term of the concession granted to the Aerospace Park; the remaining term is approximately 32 years as of December 31, 2022.

PAE is the only designated real estate developer and was granted the right to use the land and infrastructure to develop industrial facilities thereon, lease such industrial facilities to companies in the aerospace and related industries and to collect the rents derived from the lease of the industrial facilities, for a period of time equivalent to the remaining term of the airport concession (approximately 33 years as of December 31, 2022). With respect to such rights, all construction, addition and improvements made by Proyectos Aeroespaciales to the contributed land (including without limitation, the industrial facilities) will revert in favor of the Government of the State of Queretaro at the end of the term of the Trust, for zero consideration.

During 2013, the Entity entered into an agreement with Nissan Mexicana, S.A. de C.V. (“Nissan”) to build and lease to Nissan the Douki Seisan Park (“DSP Park”) located in Aguascalientes, Mexico. The land where the DSP Park is located is owned by Nissan. On July 5, 2012, Nissan created a Trust (Trust No. F/1704 with Deutsche Bank México, S.A. as Trustee) to which the Entity (through one of its subsidiaries, Vesta DSP, S. de R.L. de C.V), is beneficiary and was granted the use of the land for a period of 40 years. The infrastructure and all the related improvements were built by and are managed by the Entity.



As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Entity's investment properties have a gross leasable area (unaudited) of 33,714,370 square feet (3,132,168 square meters), 31,081,746 square feet (or 2,887,589 square meters) and 31,221,035 square feet (or 2,900,529 square meters), respectively, and they were 94.1%, 90.7% and 91.7% occupied by tenants (unaudited), respectively. As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, investment properties with a gross leasable area (unaudited) of 3,865,491 square feet (or 359,116 square meters), 1,636,465 square feet (or 152,033 square meters) and 1,096,541 square feet (or 101,872 square meters), respectively, were under construction, representing an additional 11.5%, 5.2% and 3.5% of the Entity's total leasable area.

Some of the Entity's investment properties have been pledged as collateral to secure its long-term debt, the long-term debt is secured by 69 investment properties which represent 24% (unaudited) of Building and land value at the end of December 2022.

10. Lease liabilities

1. *Rights-of-use:*

Rights-of-use	January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	December 31, 2022
Office space	\$ 2,296,581	\$ 255,540	\$ -	\$ 2,552,121
Vehicles and office furniture	<u>411,357</u>	<u>380,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>791,773</u>
Cost of rights-of-use	<u>\$ 2,707,938</u>	<u>\$ 635,956</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,343,894</u>
Depreciation of rights-of-use				
Office space	\$ (1,078,035)	\$ (430,836)	\$ -	\$ (1,508,871)
Vehicles and office furniture	<u>(285,486)</u>	<u>(131,592)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(417,078)</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,363,521)</u>	<u>(562,428)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,925,949)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,344,417</u>	<u>\$ 73,528</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,417,945</u>
Rights-of-use				
	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	December 31, 2021
Office space	\$ 1,260,626	\$ 1,035,955	\$ -	\$ 2,296,581
Vehicles and office furniture	<u>302,650</u>	<u>108,707</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>411,357</u>
Cost of rights-of-use	<u>\$ 1,563,276</u>	<u>\$ 1,144,662</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,707,938</u>
Depreciation of rights-of-use				
Office space	\$ (717,375)	\$ (360,660)	\$ -	\$ (1,078,035)
Vehicles and office furniture	<u>(188,064)</u>	<u>(97,422)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(285,486)</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(905,439)</u>	<u>(458,082)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,363,521)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 657,837</u>	<u>\$ 686,580</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,344,417</u>



Rights-of-use	January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	December 31, 2020
Office space	\$ 1,260,626	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,260,626
Vehicles and office furniture	<u>302,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>302,650</u>
Cost of rights-of-use	<u>\$ 1,563,276</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,276</u>
Depreciation of rights-of-use				
Office space	\$ (365,208)	\$ (352,167)	\$ -	\$ (717,375)
Vehicles and office furniture	<u>(94,032)</u>	<u>(94,032)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(188,064)</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(459,240)</u>	<u>(446,199)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(905,439)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,104,036</u>	<u>\$ (446,199)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 657,837</u>

2. **Lease obligations:**

	January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Interests accrued	Repayments	December 31, 2022
Lease liabilities	<u>\$1,380,413</u>	<u>\$ 635,956</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135,531</u>	<u>\$ (647,961)</u>	<u>\$1,503,939</u>
	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Interests paid	Repayments	December 31, 2021
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 731,285</u>	<u>\$1,144,662</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 69,143</u>	<u>\$ (564,677)</u>	<u>\$1,380,413</u>

3. **Analysis of maturity of liabilities by lease:**

Finance lease liabilities	2022
Less than 1 year	\$ 709,901
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>963,487</u>
	1,673,388
Less: future finance cost	<u>(169,449)</u>
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 1,503,939</u>
Finance lease - short term	606,281
Finance lease - long term	<u>897,658</u>
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 1,503,939</u>

11. **Long-term debt**

On May 13, 2021, the Entity offered \$350,000,000 of Senior Notes (“Vesta ESG Global bond 35/8 05/31”) with maturity on May 13, 2031. The notes bear interest at a rate of 3.625%.

On August 2, 2019, the Entity entered into a new five-year unsecured credit agreement with various financial institutions for an aggregated amount of \$80,000,000 which proceeds were received on the same date;, and a revolving credit line of \$125,000,000. This loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.15 percentage points. On March 23, 2020 and April 7, 2020, the Entity borrowed \$85,000,000 and \$40,000,000, respectively, out of the revolving credit line, bearing quarterly interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.85 percentage points.



On June 25, 2019, the Entity entered into a 10-year Senior Note series RC and 12-year Senior Note series RD with various financial institutions, for aggregate amounts of \$70,000,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively. Each Series RC notes and Series RD notes bear interest on the unpaid balance at the rates of 5.18% and 5.28%, respectively.

On May 31, 2018, the Entity entered into an agreement for the issuance and sale of Series A Senior Note of \$45,000,000 due on May 31, 2025, and Series B Senior Note of \$45,000,000 due on May 31, 2028. Each Series A Note and Series B Note bear interest on the unpaid balance at the rates of 5.50% and 5.85%, respectively.

On November 1, 2017, the Entity entered into a loan agreement with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for \$118,000,000 due on December 1, 2027. This loan bears interest at a rate of 4.75%.

On September 22, 2017, the Entity entered into an agreement for an issuance and sale Series A Senior Note of \$65,000,000 due on September 22, 2024, and Series B Senior Note of \$60,000,000 due on September 22, 2027. Each Series A Note and Series B Note bears interest on the unpaid balance of such Series A Note and Series B Note at the rates of 5.03% and 5.31%, respectively, payable semiannually on the September 22 and March 22 of each year.

On July 27, 2016, the Entity entered into a 10-year loan agreement with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (“MetLife”) for a total amount of \$150,000,000 due on August 2026. The proceeds of both of the aforementioned credit facilities were used to settle the Entity’s debt with Blackstone which matured on August 1, 2016.

The long-term debt is comprised by the following notes:

Loan	Amount	Annual interest rate	Monthly amortization	Maturity	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
MetLife 10-year	150,000,000	4.55%	(1)	August 2026	146,723,915	149,071,012	150,000,000
MetLife 7-year	47,500,000	-%	(2)	April 2022	-	-	45,756,834
Series A Senior Note	65,000,000	5.03%	(4)	September 2024	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Series B Senior Note	60,000,000	5.31%	(4)	September 2027	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
Series A Senior Note	45,000,000	5.50%	(4)	May 2025	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Series B Senior Note	45,000,000	5.85%	(4)	May 2028	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
MetLife 10-year	118,000,000	4.75%	(3)	December 2027	117,867,109	118,000,000	118,000,000
MetLife 8-year	26,600,000	4.75%	(1)	August 2026	26,041,321	26,441,925	26,600,000
Series RC Senior Note	70,000,000	5.18%	(5)	June 2029	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Series RD Senior Note	15,000,000	5.28%	(6)	June 2031	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Syndicated Loan	80,000,000	Variable rate plus margin	(7)	August 2024	-	-	80,000,000
Syndicated Loan	125,000,000	Variable rate plus margin	(8)	August 2022	-	-	125,000,000
Vesta ESG Global bond 35/8 05/31	350,000,000	3.625%	(9)	May 2031	<u>350,000,000</u>	<u>350,000,000</u>	-
					940,632,345	943,512,937	845,356,834
Less: Current portion					(4,627,154)	(2,880,592)	(1,923,573)
Less: Direct issuance cost					<u>(10,132,759)</u>	<u>(9,979,721)</u>	<u>(5,595,782)</u>
Total Long-term debt					<u>\$ 925,872,432</u>	<u>\$ 930,652,624</u>	<u>\$ 837,837,479</u>

(1) On July 22, 2016 the Entity entered into a 10-year loan agreement with MetLife, interest on this loan is paid on a monthly basis. On March 2021, under this credit facility, an additional loan was contracted for \$26,600,000 bearing interest on a monthly basis at a fixed interest rate of 4.75%. Principal amortization over the two loans will commence on September 1, 2023. This credit facility is guaranteed with 48 of the Entity’s properties.



- (2) On March 9, 2015, the Entity entered into a 7-year loan with MetLife, interest on this loan is paid on a monthly basis. The loan had monthly interest only payments for 42 months and thereafter monthly amortizations of principal and interest until it would mature on April 1, 2022. The loan was secured by 6 of the Entity's investment properties. In May 2021, the Entity paid the loan.
- (3) On November 1, 2017, the Entity entered into a 10-year loan agreement with Metlife, interest on this loan is paid on a monthly basis. The loan bears monthly interest only for 60 months and thereafter monthly amortizations of principal and interest until it matures on December 1, 2027. This loan is secured by 21 of the Entity's investment properties under a Guarantee Trust.
- (4) Series A Senior Notes and Series B Senior Notes are not secured by investment properties of the Entity. The interest on these notes is paid on a monthly basis.
- (5) On June 25, 2019, the Entity entered into a 10-year senior notes series RC to financial institutions, interest on these loans is paid on a semiannual basis December 14, 2019. The note payable matures on June 14, 2029. Five of its subsidiaries are joint obligators under these notes payable.
- (6) On June 25, 2019, the Entity entered into a 12-year note payable to financial institutions, interest on these loans is are paid on a semiannual basis beginning December 14, 2019. The note payable matures on June 14, 2031. Five of its subsidiaries are joint obligators under these notes payable.
- (7) Five-year Syndicated Loan, interest was paid on a quarterly basis and calculated using LIBOR (London interbank offered rate) plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin varied depending on the Entity's leverage ratio (higher or lower than 40%) and the number of months that the Syndicated Loan was outstanding. The applicable margin was 215 basis points. Principal amortization would commence payable on August 2, 2024 (maturity date); however, in May 2021, the Entity paid the loan.
- (8) Under the Syndicated Loan revolving credit line, interest was paid on a quarterly basis and calculated using LIBOR (London interbank offered rate) plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin varies depending on the Entity's leverage ratio (higher or lower than 40%) and the number of months that the Syndicated Loan was outstanding. The applicable margin was 185 basis points. Principal amortization would commence payable on August 2, 2022 (maturity date); however, in May 2021, the Entity paid the loan.
- (9) On May 13, 2021, the Entity offered \$350,000,000 Senior Notes, Vesta ESG Global bond 35/8 05/31 with maturity on May 13, 2031. Interest is paid on a semiannual basis. The cost incurred for this issuance was \$7,746,222.

These credit agreements require the Entity to maintain certain financial and to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants. The Entity is in compliance with such covenants as of December 31, 2022.

The credit agreements also entitle MetLife to withhold certain amounts deposited by the Entity in a separate fund as guarantee deposits for the debt service and tenants guarantee deposits of the Entity's investment properties pledged as collateral. Such amounts are presented as guaranteed deposit assets in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position.

Scheduled maturities and periodic amortization of long-term debt are as follows:

2024	\$ 69,811,407
2025	50,081,269
2026	165,594,809
2027	170,517,706
Thereafter	480,000,000
Less: direct issuance cost	<u>(10,132,759)</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 925,872,432</u>



12. Capital stock

1. *Capital stock as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:*

	2022		2021		2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Fixed capital Series A	5,000	\$ 3,696	5,000	\$ 3,696	5,000	\$ 3,696
Variable capital Series B	<u>679,697,740</u>	<u>480,620,223</u>	<u>684,247,628</u>	<u>482,854,693</u>	<u>564,209,433</u>	<u>422,433,919</u>
Total	<u>679,702,740</u>	<u>\$480,623,919</u>	<u>684,252,628</u>	<u>\$482,858,389</u>	<u>564,214,433</u>	<u>\$422,437,615</u>

2. *Treasury shares*

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 total treasury shares are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Treasury shares (1)	10,077,405	5,652,438	34,880,880
Shares in Long-term incentive plan trust (2)	<u>8,456,290</u>	<u>8,331,369</u>	<u>7,361,766</u>
Total Treasury shares	<u>18,533,695</u>	<u>13,983,807</u>	<u>42,242,646</u>

- (1) Treasury shares are not included in the Total Capital Stock of the Entity, they represent the total stock outstanding under the repurchase program approved by the resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on March 13, 2020.
- (2) Shares in long-term incentive plan trust are not included in the Total Capital Stock of the Entity. The trust was established in 2018 in accordance with the resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on January 6, 2015 as the 20-20 Long Term Incentive Plan, this compensation plan was extended for the period 2021 to 2025, "Long Term Incentive Plan" by a resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on March 13, 2020. Such trust was created by the Entity as a vehicle to distribute shares to employees under the mentioned incentive plan (see Note 19) and is consolidated by the Entity. The shares granted to the eligible executives and deposited in the trust accrue dividends for the employee any time the ordinary shareholders receive dividends and those dividends do not need to be returned to the Entity if the executive forfeits the granted shares.

3. *Fully paid ordinary shares*

	Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid-in capital
Balance as of January 1, 2020	573,454,946	\$ 426,300,951	\$ 303,741,438
Vested shares	2,330,601	1,238,891	3,016,698
Repurchase of shares	<u>(11,571,114)</u>	<u>(5,102,227)</u>	<u>(9,693,665)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2020	564,214,433	422,437,615	297,064,471
Vested shares	3,258,637	1,647,600	4,743,437
Equity issuance	<u>116,779,558</u>	<u>58,773,174</u>	<u>164,422,275</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2021	684,252,628	482,858,389	466,230,183
Vested shares	4,161,111	2,014,895	5,800,995
Repurchase of shares	<u>(8,710,999)</u>	<u>(4,249,365)</u>	<u>(11,353,944)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2022	<u>679,702,740</u>	<u>\$ 480,623,919</u>	<u>\$ 460,677,234</u>



4. *Dividend payments*

Pursuant to a resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on March 24, 2022, the Entity declared a dividend of \$57,432,777, approximately \$0.08306 per share. The dividend will be paid in four equal installments of \$14,358,194 due on April 15, 2022, July 15, 2022, October 15, 2022 and January 15, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the unpaid dividends are \$14,358,194.

The first installment of the 2022 declared dividends, paid on April 15, 2022, was approximately \$0.0207 per share, for a total dividend of \$14,358,194.

The second installment of the 2022 declared dividends, paid on July 15, 2022, was approximately \$0.02086 per share, for a total dividend of \$14,358,194.

The third installment of the 2022 declared dividends, paid on October 15, 2022, was approximately \$0.02086 per share, for a total dividend of \$14,358,194.

Pursuant to a resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on March 23, 2021, the Entity declared a dividend of \$55,776,929, approximately \$0.097 per share. The dividend will be paid in four equal installments of \$13,944,232 due on April 15, 2021, July 15, 2021, October 15, 2021 and January 15, 2022. As of December 31, 2021, the unpaid dividends are \$13,944,232.

The first installment of the 2021 declared dividends, paid on April 15, 2021, was approximately \$0.0242 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,944,232.

The second installment of the 2021 declared dividends, paid on July 15, 2021, was approximately \$0.0242 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,944,232.

The third installment of the 2021 declared dividends, paid on October 15, 2021, was approximately \$0.0242 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,944,232.

Pursuant to a resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on March 13, 2020, the Entity declared a dividend of \$54,138,218, approximately \$0.094 per share. The dividend will be paid in four equal installments of \$13,534,555 due on April 15, 2020, July 15, 2020, October 15, 2020 and January 15, 2021. As of December 31, 2020, the unpaid dividends are \$13,534,555.

The first installment of the 2020 declared dividends, paid on April 15, 2020 was approximately \$0.0237 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,534,555.

The second installment of the 2020 declared dividends, paid on July 15, 2020 was approximately \$0.0237 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,534,554.

The third installment of the 2020 declared dividends, paid on October 15, 2020 was approximately \$0.0237 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,534,554.

The fourth installment of the 2020 declared dividends, paid on January 15, 2021, was approximately \$0.0237 per share, for a total dividend of \$13,534,554.

Stockholders' equity, except restated common stock and tax-retained earnings, will incur income tax payable by the Entity at the rate in effect at the time of its distribution. Any tax paid on such distribution may be credited against income for the year in which the dividend tax is paid and, in the subsequent two years, against tax for the year and the related estimated payments.

Dividends paid from tax profits generated from January 1, 2014 to residents in Mexico and to nonresident stockholders may be subject to an additional tax of up to 10%, which will be withheld by the Entity.



Pursuant temporary provisions of the Income Tax Law of 2016, a tax benefit was granted to individual taxpayers that are subjects to 10% withholding tax on dividends received from legal entities, which come from earnings generated in 2014, 2015 and 2016, subject to compliance with specific requirements. The tax benefit consists in a tax credit equivalent to 5% of the distributed dividend (applicable only to dividends distributed in 2020 and onwards). Such tax credit will be credited only against the aforementioned 10% withholding tax.

Retained earnings that may be subject to withholding of up to 10% on distributed dividends is as follows:

Period	Amount	Reinvested earnings	Distributed earnings (1)	Amount that may be subject to withholding	Amount not subject to withholding
Retained earnings through December 31,					
2013	\$ 204,265,028	\$ 204,265,028	\$ 204,265,028	\$ -	\$ -
2014	24,221,997	24,221,997	24,221,997	-	-
2016	45,082,793	45,082,793	45,082,793	-	-
2017	126,030,181	126,030,181	88,264,623	37,765,558	-
2018	93,060,330	93,060,330	-	93,060,330	-
2020	66,956,082	66,956,082	-	66,956,082	-
2021	173,942,373	173,942,373	-	173,942,373	-
2022	291,848,224	291,848,224	-	-	-

- (1) Dividend paid in 2019, were distributed from earnings generated in 2014 and 2016, which were reinvested until the days in which the dividends were paid. Dividend paid in 2020 were distributed from earnings generated in 2017. Dividends paid in 2021 and 2022 were distributed from earnings generated in 2013 and 2017.

5. Earnings per share

Restatement of basic and diluted earnings per share in 2020 and 2021

During 2022 the corrected the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share to account for potential equity participating instruments not previously considered as well as the period outstanding of these and common outstanding shares.

	As presented December 31, 2021	Adjustment	Restated December 31, 2021
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.2511	\$ 0.0172	\$ 0.2683
Diluted earnings per share	0.2511	0.0125	0.2636
	As presented December 31, 2020	Adjustment	Restated December 31, 2020
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.1170	\$ 0.0012	\$ 0.1182
Diluted earnings per share	0.1170	0.0001	0.1169

The amounts used to determine earnings per share are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021 (restated)	December 31, 2020 (restated)
Basic Earnings per share			
Earnings attributable to ordinary shares outstanding	\$ 243,624,754	\$ 173,942,373	\$ 66,956,082
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	682,642,927	648,418,962	566,674,202
Basic Earnings per share	0.3569	0.2683	0.1182



	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021 (restated)	December 31, 2020 (restated)
Diluted Earnings per share			
Earnings attributable to ordinary shares outstanding and shares in Long-term Incentive Plan	\$ 243,624,754	\$ 173,942,373	\$ 66,956,082
Weighted average number of ordinary shares plus shares in Long-term Incentive Plan	694,253,758	659,934,852	573,596,398
Diluted earnings per share	0.3509	0.2636	0.1167

Shares held in the Incentive Plan trust accrue dividends, which are irrevocable, regardless if the employee forfeits the granted shares.

13. Rental income

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Rents	\$ 168,707,094	\$ 154,954,624	\$ 144,052,296
Reimbursable building services	<u>9,318,367</u>	<u>5,743,765</u>	<u>5,483,591</u>
	<u>\$ 178,025,461</u>	<u>\$ 160,698,389</u>	<u>\$ 149,535,887</u>

14. Property operating costs and General and administrative expenses

1. Property operating costs consist of the following:

- a. Direct property operating costs from investment properties that generated rental income during the year:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Real estate tax	\$ 1,831,436	\$ 1,887,480	\$ 1,671,299
Insurance	691,462	655,883	384,837
Maintenance	1,624,366	1,559,539	1,374,592
Structural maintenance accrual	110,403	105,228	104,344
Trust fees	110,439	106,752	104,826
Other property related expenses	<u>4,572,683</u>	<u>4,229,079</u>	<u>5,285,620</u>
	<u>\$ 8,940,789</u>	<u>\$ 8,543,961</u>	<u>\$ 8,925,518</u>

- b. Direct property operating costs from investment property that did not generate rental income during the year:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Real estate tax	\$ 328,919	\$ 449,403	\$ 288,766
Insurance	42,973	63,388	24,920
Maintenance	458,178	403,167	133,326
Other property related expenses	<u>1,652,535</u>	<u>1,266,838</u>	<u>782,125</u>
	<u>2,482,605</u>	<u>2,182,796</u>	<u>1,229,137</u>
Total property operating	<u>\$ 11,423,394</u>	<u>\$ 10,726,757</u>	<u>\$ 10,154,655</u>



2. *General and administrative expenses consist of the following:*

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Employee annual salary plus short-terms benefits	\$ 13,501,686	\$ 11,744,548	\$ 10,773,381
Auditing, legal and consulting expenses	971,629	815,843	1,268,212
Property appraisal and other fees	682,905	683,681	812,962
Marketing expenses	1,026,804	871,705	557,267
Other	<u>116,997</u>	<u>129,571</u>	<u>94,560</u>
	16,300,021	14,245,348	13,506,382
Depreciation	<u>1,463,920</u>	<u>1,601,216</u>	<u>1,477,413</u>
Long-term incentive plan and Equity plus - Note 19.3	<u>6,650,487</u>	<u>5,554,353</u>	<u>3,678,097</u>
Total	<u>\$ 24,414,428</u>	<u>\$ 21,400,917</u>	<u>\$ 18,661,892</u>

15. Finance costs

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2021
Interest on loans	\$ 44,852,043	\$ 45,482,028	\$ 37,924,366
Loan prepayment fees	<u>1,544,113</u>	<u>4,781,465</u>	<u>1,128,373</u>
Total	<u>\$ 46,396,156</u>	<u>\$ 50,263,493</u>	<u>\$ 39,052,739</u>

16. Income taxes

The Entity is subject to ISR. The statutory ISR rate is 30%.

16.1 Income taxes are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
ISR expense:			
Current	\$ 41,981,391	\$ 50,262,466	\$ 26,150,480
Deferred	<u>6,242,079</u>	<u>31,828,085</u>	<u>34,397,994</u>
Total income taxes	<u>\$ 48,223,470</u>	<u>\$ 82,090,551</u>	<u>\$ 60,548,474</u>

16.2 The effective ISR rates for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020 differ from the statutory rate as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Statutory rate	30%	30%	30%
Effects of exchange rates on tax balances	(20%)	(7%)	9%
Effects of inflation	<u>7%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>8%</u>
Effective rate	<u><u>17%</u></u>	<u><u>32%</u></u>	<u><u>47%</u></u>



16.3 The main items originating the deferred ISR liability are:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deferred ISR assets (liabilities):			
Investment property	\$ (302,909,300)	\$ (291,729,224)	\$ (264,464,006)
Effect of tax loss carryforwards	5,461	-	70,927
Other provisions and prepaid expenses	<u>2,924,146</u>	<u>150,648</u>	<u>3,519,988</u>
Deferred income taxes - Net	<u>\$ (299,979,693)</u>	<u>\$ (291,578,576)</u>	<u>\$ (260,873,091)</u>

To determine deferred ISR the Entity applied the applicable tax rates to temporary differences based on their estimated reversal dates.

16.4 A reconciliation of the changes in the deferred tax liability balance is presented as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deferred tax liability at the beginning of the period	\$ (291,578,576)	\$ (260,873,091)	\$ (228,906,984)
Movement included in profit or loss	(6,242,079)	(31,828,085)	(34,397,994)
Movement included in other comprehensive income	<u>(2,159,038)</u>	<u>1,122,600</u>	<u>2,431,887</u>
Deferred tax liability at the end of the year	<u>\$ (299,979,693)</u>	<u>\$ (291,578,576)</u>	<u>\$ (260,873,091)</u>

17. Financial instruments

17.1 Capital management

The Entity manages its capital to ensure that the Entity will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to partners through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Entity consists of net debt (total borrowings, including the current portion, as detailed in Note 11 offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Entity (comprising issued capital, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings and other comprehensive income as detailed in Note 12). The Entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

17.2 Leverage ratio

The Board reviews the capital structure of the Entity on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The leverage ratio at end of following reporting periods was as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Debt	\$ 930,499,586	\$ 933,533,216	\$ 839,761,052
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(139,147,085)	(452,821,132)	(120,542,142)
Financial assets held for trading	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(684,936)</u>
Net debt	791,352,501	480,712,084	718,533,974
Equity	<u>1,639,787,828</u>	<u>1,453,652,407</u>	<u>1,108,662,167</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>48%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>65%</u>



17.3 Categories of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Entity's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash equivalents and restricted cash as disclosed in Note 5, operating lease receivables as disclosed in Note 8, derivative financial instruments disclosed within this note, and financial assets held for trading in the Note 6. The Entity's principal financial liability is long-term debt as disclosed in Note 11.

17.4 Financial risk management objectives

The Entity seeks to minimize the effects of market risk (including fair value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Entity's policies approved by the board of directors. The Entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

17.5 Market risk

The Entity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates (see 15.8 below) and foreign currency exchange rates (see 15.6 below). The Entity enters into an interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates.

Market risk exposures are measured using value-at-risk (VaR) supplemented by sensitivity analysis.

17.6 Foreign currency risk management

The Entity is exposed to foreign exchange risk, primarily with respect to the Mexican peso and to the US dollar in respect of one of its subsidiaries, whose functional currency is the Mexican peso. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized monetary assets and liabilities.

The carrying amounts of the Entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period as well as the relevant exchange rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Exchange rates:			
Mexican pesos per US dollar at the end of the period	19.3615	20.5835	19.9487
Mexican pesos per US dollar average during the year	20.1249	20.2818	21.4961
Monetary assets:			
Mexican pesos	\$ 229,361,977	\$ 249,437,217	\$ 447,966,664
US dollars	263,033	1,486,635	1,153,979
Monetary liabilities:			
Mexican pesos	\$ 260,708,893	\$ 195,227,796	\$ 291,458,863
US dollars	30,979,579	33,081,624	31,656,730



17.7 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Entity's sensitivity to a 10% appreciation or depreciation in the US Dollar against the Mexican peso. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the US dollar appreciates 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against the Mexican peso, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Profit or loss impact:			
Mexican peso - 10% appreciation - gain	\$ 147,185	\$ (239,421)	\$ (713,229)
Mexican peso - 10% depreciation - loss	(179,893)	292,626	871,724
U.S. dollar - 10% appreciation - loss	(59,471,840)	(65,033,544)	(60,849,023)
U.S. dollar - 10% depreciation - gain	59,471,840	65,033,544	60,849,023

17.8 Interest rate risk management

The Entity minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by borrowing funds at fixed rates or entering into interest rate swap contracts where funds are borrowed at floating rates. This minimizes interest rate risk together with the fact that properties owned by the Entity generate a fixed income in the form of rental income which is indexed to inflation.

Interest rate swap contracts

Under interest rate swap contracts, the Entity agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Entity to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of issued fixed rate debt and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract and is disclosed below. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period.

The following table detail the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Cash flow hedges

	Contracted fixed interest rate 2020	Notional principal value 2020	Fair value assets (liabilities) 2020
Outstanding receive floating pay fixed contracts	1.645	\$ <u>80,000,000</u>	\$ <u>(4,132,836)</u>

In May 2021, the interest rate swap contracts were cancelled as related loans were paid.



17.9 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Entity. The Entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Entity's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are monitored, and the transactions consummated are entered into with approved counterparties. The Entity's maximum credit risk is the total of its financial assets included in its statement of financial position.

The Entity's clients operate in a variety of industries. Its real estate portfolio is primarily concentrated in the food and beverage, automotive, aerospace, medical, logistics and plastics industries. The Entity's exposure to these industries subjects it to the risk of economic downturns in such industrial sectors to a greater extent than if its properties were more diversified across other industries.

The Entity currently leases two distribution facilities to a single customer, which represent 6% of its total portfolio's gross leasable area (unaudited), and 43%, 43% and 26% of its operating lease receivable balance and 5.6%, 5.6% and 5.8% its annualized rents as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. If this customer were to terminate its lease agreements with the Entity, the Entity may experience a material loss with respect to future rental income.

17.10 Liquidity risk management

If the Entity is unable to raise additional debt or equity, its results of operations could suffer. The Entity closely monitors the maturity of its liabilities and the cash needs of its operations. It prepares and provides a detailed cash flow analysis on a quarterly basis and presents it to its board of directors. Decisions are made to obtain new financing or limit cash investments in order to maintain a healthy projected cash balance.

The maturity of the long-term, its current portion and the accrued interest at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Weighted average interest rate %	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 or more years	Total
Long-term debt		\$ 1,183,062	\$ 3,444,093	\$501,005,191	\$435,000,000	\$940,632,346
Accrued interest	4.28%	<u>17,700,067</u>	<u>21,144,641</u>	<u>143,645,742</u>	<u>46,594,158</u>	<u>229,084,608</u>
		<u>\$ 18,883,129</u>	<u>\$ 24,588,734</u>	<u>\$ 644,650,933</u>	<u>\$ 481,594,158</u>	<u>\$1,169,716,954</u>

17.11 Fair value of financial instruments

17.11.1 Fair value of financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The Entity's investments are classified as level 1 in the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy since they are traded in an active market.

The interest rate swap held by the Entity is classified as level 2 in the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy as it derives from market inputs and prices. Other disclosures required by the standards are not deemed material.



17.11.2 Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost

The fair value of long-term debt and its related current portion as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 is \$912,330,632, \$951,153,932 and \$891,930,307, respectively. This measurement is classified as level 2 since management uses an adjusted observable discount rate to determine fair value of debt.

Management considers that the carrying amounts of all other financial assets and other financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

18. Transactions and balances with related parties

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of Entity's management and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee taking in to account the individual performance of the officer and market trends. The performance bonus elected into share-based compensation includes a 20% premium (Equity plus).

The following table details the general and administrative expense of the annual salary plus short-term benefits as well as the Long-term incentive plan and Equity plus that are reflected in the general and administrative expense of the Entity:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Employee annual salary plus short-term benefits	\$ 6,217,721	\$ 4,704,415	\$ 4,281,418
Share-based compensation expense (Note 19.3)	<u>6,650,487</u>	<u>5,554,353</u>	<u>3,678,097</u>
	<u>\$ 12,868,208</u>	<u>\$ 10,258,768</u>	<u>\$ 7,959,515</u>
Number of key executives	21	23	18

19. Share-based payments

19.1 *Details of the share-based plans of the Entity*

Currently grants shares to its executives and employees as follows:

- i. A trust was established in 2018 by the resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on January 6th, 2015, as the "20-20 Long Term Incentive Plan", this compensation plan was extended for the period 2021 to 2025, "Level 3 Long Term Incentive Plan", by a resolution of the general ordinary stockholders meeting on March 13th, 2020.
- ii. The plan is share-based and is calculated by comparing Vesta's Total Relative Return, stock price appreciation, plus dividend payments over the preceding three years with the same metric calculated for our peers. Under the plan, if Vesta is at the median of the group, the Grant would be equal to the expected share grant; if Vesta is the worst performer, there would be no grant, and if Vesta is the best performer, the Grant would be 150% of the expected share amount. In addition, for some executives, a portion of their short-term annual cash bonus is granted as an additional stock bonus with an equity-plus premium of 20% additional shares.



- iii. The Grant and the equity-plus are delivered to management over three years after the grant year, thus providing a solid executive retention tool. The granted shares are deposited to a Trust that manages the shares' delivery to the employees as per the schedules described above.
- iv. The Shareholder Assembly of January 2015 assembly approved 10.4 million shares for the Vesta Vision 2020 LTI plan. In March 2020, the shareholder approved 13.8 million shares for the Level 3 LTI plan.

Grant Year	Total Relative Return (*)	Shares granted in LTI	Equity Plus Guaranteed Shares	Cumulative Exercised Shares	Shares in trust	Plan Parameters		
						MIN	TARGET	MAX
2015	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,738,037	2,600,000
2016	55%	863,499	483,826	(1,347,325)	-	695,215	1,738,037	2,607,056
2017	40%	637,200	944,674	(1,581,874)	-	695,215	1,738,037	2,607,056
2018	145%	3,423,106	753,372	(4,176,478)	-	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
2019	150%	3,550,449	515,706	(2,710,771)	1,355,384	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
2020	150%	3,707,949	520,493	(1,409,480)	2,818,962	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
2021	143%	3,760,851	525,183	(4,089)	4,281,944	1,100,000	2,750,000	4,125,000
2022	<u>143%</u>	<u>3,763,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	1,100,000	2,750,000	4,125,000
Total		<u>\$ 19,706,503</u>	<u>\$ 3,743,254</u>	<u>\$ (11,230,016)</u>	<u>\$ 8,456,290</u>			

* Calculated for the previous three years.

19.2 Fair value of share options granted in the year

Vesta Long Term Incentive Plan - Based on the Relative Total Return, entity share price performance plus dividends relative to the performance of its peer set, for the last three calendar years ended December 31, 2022. The calculation resulted in a grant of 3,763,449 shares, with a market value of \$9,040,519.

19.3 Compensation expense recognized

The long-term incentive expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Vesta 20-20 Incentive Plan	<u>\$ 6,650,487</u>	<u>\$ 5,554,353</u>	<u>\$ 3,678,097</u>
Total long-term incentive expense	<u>\$ 6,650,487</u>	<u>\$ 5,554,353</u>	<u>\$ 3,678,097</u>

Compensation expenses related to these plans will continue to be accrued through the end of the service period.

19.4 Share awards outstanding at the end of the year

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, there are 8,456,290, 8,331,369 and 7,361,766 shares outstanding, respectively, with a weighted average remaining contractual life of 13 months. All of the shares granted but outstanding to be delivered were in the trust during the vesting period.



20. Litigation and commitments

Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Entity is party to various legal proceedings. The Entity is not involved in any litigation or arbitration proceeding for which the Entity believes it is not adequately insured or indemnified, or which, if determined adversely, would have a material adverse effect on the Entity or its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Commitments

As mentioned in Note 9, all rights to construction, improvements and infrastructure built by the Entity in the Queretaro Aerospace Park and in the DSP, Park automatically revert to the government of the State of Queretaro and to Nissan at the end of the concessions, which is approximately in 42 and 35 years, respectively.

21. Approval of the financial statements

On March 10, 2023, the issuance of the consolidated financial statements was authorized by Juan Sottit, Vesta's CFO, consequently, they do not reflect events occurring after that date. These consolidated financial statements are subject to approval by the Board of Directors and the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, who may decide to modify such consolidated financial statements according to the Mexican General Corporate Law.

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