

OneLog Køge ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21

C/O Intertrust (Denmark) ApS, DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 30 07 60 52

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 7 June 2024

DocuSigned by:

Pilvi Peltomäki

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Pilvi Peltomäki
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of OneLog Køge ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

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

Copenhagen, 7 June 2024

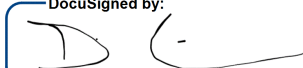
Executive board

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Morten Wordenskjold Hansen

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Ioanna Maria Spathi

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David James Wingrove

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of OneLog Køge ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of OneLog Køge ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent Auditor's Report

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

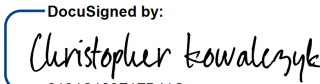
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 7 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

DocuSigned by:

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

DocuSigned by:

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Christopher Kowalczyk
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne47863

Company details

The company

OneLog Køge ApS
C/O Intertrust (Denmark) ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 30 07 60 52

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Morten Wordenskjold Hansen
Ioanna Maria Spathi
David James Wingrove

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The company's objects are to own and run investment properties, primarily within logistics.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

As the company's purpose is to own properties, the company's business processes and the valuation of investment property in the company's subsidiaries is affected by changes in the property market, including the general level of interest rates and economic conditions.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of DKK 15.247.867, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 168.070.255.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		13.021.150	11.473.057
Fair value adjustments of investment properties		9.500.000	-6.553.328
Profit/loss before net financials		22.521.150	4.919.729
Financial expenses	2	-2.834.294	-2.949.779
Profit/loss before tax		19.686.856	1.969.950
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-4.438.989	-284.337
Profit/loss for the year		15.247.867	1.685.613
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		15.247.867	1.685.613
		15.247.867	1.685.613

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Assets			
Investment properties	4	346.250.000	336.750.000
Tangible assets		346.250.000	336.750.000
Total non-current assets		346.250.000	336.750.000
Trade receivables		615.123	0
Corporation tax		217.137	0
Prepayments		3.572	0
Receivables		835.832	0
Cash at bank and in hand		10.445.208	10.354.724
Total current assets		11.281.040	10.354.724
Total assets		357.531.040	347.104.724

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		10.100.000	10.100.000
Retained earnings		157.970.255	142.722.387
Equity		168.070.255	152.822.387
Provision for deferred tax		50.424.480	45.768.354
Total provisions		50.424.480	45.768.354
Payables to group entities		136.809.417	139.809.417
Total non-current liabilities	5	136.809.417	139.809.417
Trade payables		529.066	1.165.605
Payables to group entities		685.980	7.000.000
Other payables		1.011.842	538.961
Total current liabilities		2.226.888	8.704.566
Total liabilities		139.036.305	148.513.983
Total equity and liabilities		357.531.040	347.104.724
Staff expenses	1		
Contingent liabilities	6		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained ear- nings	Total
Equity at the beginning	10.100.000	142.722.388	152.822.388
Net profit/loss for the year	0	15.247.867	15.247.867
Equity at the end	10.100.000	157.970.255	168.070.255

Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Financial expenses		
Financial expenses, group entities	2.808.207	2.874.517
Other financial costs	21.345	74.604
Exchange loss	<u>4.742</u>	<u>658</u>
	<u>2.834.294</u>	<u>2.949.779</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Deferred tax for the year	4.656.126	433.389
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>-217.137</u>	<u>-149.052</u>
	<u>4.438.989</u>	<u>284.337</u>

Notes

4 Assets measured at fair value

	Investment properties
Cost at the beginning	127.566.342
Cost at the end	127.566.342
Revaluations at the beginning	209.183.658
Revaluations for the year	9.500.000
Revaluations at the end	218.683.658
Carrying amount at the end	346.250.000

Assumptions underlying the determination of fair value of investment properties

Investment properties is used for rental for businesses and is located in the Køge area. Investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is calculated by using generally accepted valuation methods which is a combination of a rate of return model and a DCF-model, based on Management's expectations for future cash flow, return rate, etc.

The fair value of investment properties has been calculated based on the following assumptions:
Administrative expenses total 0.50% of rentals. The assumptions applied give a rent multiple of 22
Market rent adjustment has been determined at 39% of current rentals.

Operating expenses total 0% of rentals

Maintenance cost total 6% of rentals.

Equivalent yield is 5,55%

Notes

4 Assets measured at fair value (continued)

Sensitivity in determination of fair value of investment properties

The fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2023 has been assessed by an independent assessor.

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

Changes in	-0,25%	Base	0,25 %
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equivalent yield	5,30	5,55	5,80
Fair value	363.500.000	346.250.000	330.500.000
Change in fair value	17.250.000	0	-15.750.000

5 Long term debt

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Payables to group entities		
After 5 years	136.809.417	139.809.417
Non-current portion	136.809.417	139.809.417
Within 1 year	0	7.000.000
Other short-term debt to group entities	685.980	0
Current portion	685.980	7.000.000
	137.495.397	146.809.417

6 Contingent liabilities

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

Accounting policies

The annual report of OneLog Køge ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income statement

Gross profit

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

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue from rental income is recognised in the income statement at amounts relating to the financial year when revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and office expenses etc

Value adjustments of investment properties

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

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

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Investment properties

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

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

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

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

The fair value of investment properties has been assessed by an independent assessor firm 31 December 2023.

The fair value is determined using a DCF model, where the expected future cash flows are discounted to the present value. The calculations are based on the property's budget for the coming years.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

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

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

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

Liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

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

Foreign currency translation

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