



Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Mandal Alle 21
5500 Middelfart
CVR No. 10100364

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 18.04.2023

Kim Svaneborg
Conductor

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Entity details

Entity

Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Mandal Alle 21

5500 Middelfart

Business Registration No.: 10100364

Registered office: Middelfart

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Jørgen Pedersen

Ugo Giovanni Pettinaroli

Kim Svaneborg

Executive Board

Kim Svaneborg

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Tværkajen 5

P. O. Box 10

5100 Odense

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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

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

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

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

Middelfart, 18.04.2023

Executive Board

Kim Svaneborg

Board of Directors

Jørgen Pedersen

Ugo Giovanni Pettinaroli

Kim Svaneborg

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

Odense, 18.04.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Per Krause Therkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne19698

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's principal activity comprises, like in previous years, business activities within property holding and rental of properties.

Development in activities and finances

The company's results and financial development came out as expected and are considered satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		421,909	398,434
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(187,159)	(178,800)
Operating profit/loss		234,750	219,634
Other financial income		2,084	7,997
Other financial expenses		(25,590)	(43,531)
Profit/loss before tax		211,244	184,100
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	(46,106)	(40,481)
Profit/loss for the year		165,138	143,619
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		165,138	143,619
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		165,138	143,619

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Land and buildings		5,315,078	5,393,202
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		209,159	179,454
Property, plant and equipment	2	5,524,237	5,572,656
Fixed assets		5,524,237	5,572,656
Assets		5,524,237	5,572,656

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital	3	3,710,000	3,710,000
Retained earnings		537,011	371,873
Equity		4,247,011	4,081,873
Deferred tax		132,189	95,150
Provisions		132,189	95,150
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	0	245,956
Bank loans		964,220	992,449
Trade payables		133,686	6,325
Payables to group enterprises		0	65,727
Income tax payable		9,067	10,846
Other payables		38,064	74,330
Current liabilities other than provisions		1,145,037	1,395,633
Liabilities other than provisions		1,145,037	1,395,633
Equity and liabilities		5,524,237	5,572,656
Employees	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	3,710,000	371,873	4,081,873
Profit/loss for the year	0	165,138	165,138
Equity end of year	3,710,000	537,011	4,247,011

Notes

1 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Current tax	9,067	10,846
Change in deferred tax	37,039	29,635
	46,106	40,481

2 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	8,369,527	259,275
Additions	85,402	53,338
Cost end of year	8,454,929	312,613
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(2,976,325)	(79,821)
Depreciation for the year	(163,526)	(23,633)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(3,139,851)	(103,454)
Carrying amount end of year	5,315,078	209,159

3 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
A-share	3,710	1000	3,710,000
	3,710		3,710,000

The share capital has not been changed in the past 5 years.

4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2021 DKK
Mortgage debt	245,956
	245,956

5 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board.

6 Contingent liabilities

Properties, for which the carrying amount at 31 December 2022 was DKK 5,315k have been provided as security for debt to bank loans of DKK 964k.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

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

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

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, property costs and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue consists of rental income. Revenue is recognised net of VAT.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies etc.

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20 years

Buildings, installations and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carry-ing amount.

Deferred tax

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

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

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.