

Lineage Kolding ApS

Jellingvej 5
DK-9000 Aalborg

CVR no. 27 45 16 75

Annual report 2021

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

8 July 2022

Claus Erdmann
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Lineage Kolding ApS
Annual report 2021
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Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Lineage Kolding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aalborg, 8 July 2022
Executive Board:

Johannes Albrecht Poelman

Harld Johan Peters

Annegien Maria Kooij

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Lineage Kolding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lineage Kolding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.
- 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 of the Management's review.

Aalborg, 8 July 2022

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Steffen S. Hansen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne32737

Lineage Kolding ApS
Annual report 2021
CVR no. 27 45 16 75

Management's review

Company details

Lineage Kolding ApS
Jellingvej 5
DK-9000 Aalborg

CVR no.:	27 45 16 75
Established:	20 November 2003
Registered office:	Aalborg
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Executive Board

Johannes Albrecht Poelman
Harld Johan Peters
Annegien Maria Kooij

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Østre Havnegade 22D
DK-9000 Aalborg
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is rental of real estate.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 8,114 thousand as against DKK 3,444 thousand in 2020. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2021 stood at DKK 39,067 thousand as against DKK 30,954 thousand at 31 December 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2021.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2021	2020
Gross profit		13,617	13,377
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>-3,160</u>	<u>-2,360</u>
Profit before financial income and expenses		10,457	11,017
Financial income		0	15
Financial expenses		<u>-55</u>	<u>-6,587</u>
Profit before tax		10,402	4,445
Tax on profit for the year		<u>-2,288</u>	<u>-1,001</u>
Profit for the year		<u>8,114</u>	<u>3,444</u>
Proposed profit appropriation			
Retained earnings		<u>8,114</u>	<u>3,444</u>
		<u>8,114</u>	<u>3,444</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
	2		
Land and buildings		36,100	39,170
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	90
		<u>36,100</u>	<u>39,260</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>36,100</u>	<u>39,260</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from group entities		12,281	0
Other receivables		339	1
Prepayments		111	0
		<u>12,731</u>	<u>1</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>0</u>	<u>1,047</u>
Total current assets		<u>12,731</u>	<u>1,048</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>48,831</u></u>	<u><u>40,308</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		500	500
Retained earnings		38,567	30,454
Total equity		39,067	30,954
Provisions			
Provisions for deferred tax		6,284	6,284
Total provisions		6,284	6,284
Liabilities other than provisions			
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Trade payables		2	33
Payables to group entities		163	0
Corporation tax		2,391	1,113
Other payables		924	1,924
		3,480	3,070
Total liabilities other than provisions		3,480	3,070
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		48,831	40,308
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	3		
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Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	500	30,453	30,953
Profit for the year	0	8,114	8,114
Equity at 31 December 2021	500	38,567	39,067

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Lineage Kolding ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Revenue

Revenue comprising rent is recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs of distribution, sales and advertising, administrative expenses, costs of premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	10-15 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed assets under construction are recognised and measured at cost at the balance sheet date. Upon entry into service, the cost is transferred to the relevant group of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Receivables with no objective indication of individual impairment are assessed for objective indication of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered offices and credit rating in accordance with the Company's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used in relation to portfolios are determined on the basis of historical loss experience.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividends payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

2 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	122,203	56,719	178,922
Cost at 31 December 2021	122,203	56,719	178,922
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-83,033	-56,629	-139,662
Depreciation for the year	-3,070	-90	-3,160
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021	-86,103	-56,719	-142,822
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	36,100	0	36,100

3 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the Group and has joint and several unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

4 Related party disclosures

Lineage Kolding ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Lineage Danish Bidco 5 ApS, c/o Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S Jellingvej 5, 9230 Svenstrup J.

Lineage Danish Bidco 5 ApS holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Lineage Kolding ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Lineage Dutch Cooperatief U.A., Noord-Brabant, and the consolidated financial statements of Lineage Logistics Holdings, LLC, Michigan, which is the smallest and largest group, respectively, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Johannes Albrecht Poelman

Direktør

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2022-07-11 09:46:37 UTC



Annegien Maria Kooij

Direktør

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Harld Johan Peters

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Steffen Sjørsløv Hansen

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Claus Raunhøj Erdmann

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