

SI COP 02 APS
HOLMBLADSGADE 142, 2300 KØBENHAVN S
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 15 May 2024

Halvor Bjerke

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 39 83 30 50

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	SI COP 02 ApS Holmbladsgade 142 2300 Copenhagen S
	CVR No.: 39 83 30 50 Established: 30 August 2018 Municipality: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Halvor Bjerke, chairman John Andrew Jackson Eland
Executive Board	Halvor Bjerke
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Eventyrvej 16 Ringsted

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of SI COP 02 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 15 May 2024

Executive Board

Halvor Bjerke

Board of Directors

Halvor Bjerke
Chairman

John Andrew Jackson Eland

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of SI COP 02 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 SI Cop 02 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Ringsted, 15 May 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Lars Vagner Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne33245

René Daniel Poulsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne48524

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

SI COP 02 ApS is part of Stack group of companies which operates sustainable and secure location data centres in Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen. Stack is carrier-neutral and offers connectivity to all major Cloud and Network Service Providers. Stack offers best-in-class services with the highest possible availability and is trusted by public and private customers alike - including security-sensitive organisations such as government and financial institutions with mission-critical applications

STACK Group's eight data centres are powered by electricity produced from 100% sustainable sources and the company has won several awards for its many energy-efficient innovations and sustainability initiatives. SI COP 02 has acquired land on which a facility is being constructed to host highly secure, high-powered, energy-efficient and carrier-neutral data centre space

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The Company's income statement for 2023 shows a loss of DKK -1,921,233 as against DKK -2,486,762 in 2022. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at balance sheet at 31 December 2023 was DKK 52,877,179 as against DKK 54,798,412 at 31 December 2022.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
GROSS LOSS.....		-983.213	-1.119.349
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-3.616	-4.822
OPERATING LOSS.....		-986.829	-1.124.171
Other financial income.....		2.242.049	419.037
Other financial expenses.....	1	-3.176.453	-1.781.628
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-1.921.233	-2.486.762
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-1.921.233	-2.486.762
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		-1.921.233	-2.486.762
TOTAL.....		-1.921.233	-2.486.762

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Land and buildings.....		75.709.350	75.709.350
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		0	3.616
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment.....		200.274.864	141.150.455
Property, plant and equipment.....	2	275.984.214	216.863.421
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		275.984.214	216.863.421
Trade receivables.....		648.780	324.948
Other receivables.....		4.336.694	2.087.564
Receivables.....		4.985.474	2.412.512
Cash and cash equivalents.....		9.979.127	10.190.661
CURRENT ASSETS.....		14.964.601	12.603.173
ASSETS.....		290.948.815	229.466.594

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share Capital.....		60.000	60.000
Share Premium.....		62.990.000	62.990.000
Retained earnings.....		-10.172.821	-8.251.588
EQUITY.....		52.877.179	54.798.412
Payables to group enterprises.....		221.405.264	156.401.046
Non-current liabilities.....	3	221.405.264	156.401.046
Prepayments received concerning work in progress.....		97.174	97.174
Trade payables.....		14.586.109	17.302.837
Debt to Group companies.....		1.983.089	867.125
Current liabilities.....		16.666.372	18.267.136
LIABILITIES.....		238.071.636	174.668.182
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		290.948.815	229.466.594
 Contingencies etc.	 4		
Related parties	5		
Material uncertainties regarding going concern	6		
Staff costs	7		

EQUITY

DKK	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	60.000	62.990.000	-8.251.588	54.798.412
Proposed profit allocation.....			-1.921.233	-1.921.233
Equity at 31 December 2023.....	60.000	62.990.000	-10.172.821	52.877.179

NOTES

		2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
Other financial expenses				
Group enterprises.....		2.444.251	-29.485	1
Other interest expenses.....		732.202	1.811.113	
		3.176.453	1.781.628	
 Property, plant and equipment				2
		Land and buildings	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	75.709.350	14.465	141.150.455	
Additions.....	0	0	59.171.480	
Disposals.....	0	0	-47.071	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	75.709.350	14.465	200.274.864	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	0	10.849		
Depreciation for the year.....	0	3.616		
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023.....	0	14.465		
 Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	75.709.350	0	200.274.864	
 Long-term liabilities				3
	31/12 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2022 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises.....	221.405.264	0	0	156.401.046
	221.405.264	0	0	56.401.046
 Contingencies etc.				4
Contingent liabilities	The company has one dispute with an entrepreneur related to tangible fixed assets in progress. The lawyer has stated that for now it is not possible to conclude on outcome or amount in the case. No amount is allocated to the case. The case is naturally fraught with uncertainty.			
Joint liabilities	The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.			
	Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Infrastructure Denmark I ApS, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.			

NOTES

			Note
Related parties			5
The Company's related parties include:			
Controlling interest			
SI COP 02 ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Infrastructure Nordics 1, S.à r.L, SI OSL 01 AS, Ulvenveien 82E, 0581 Oslo, Norway, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.			
The consolidated financial statements of Infrastructure Nordics 1, S.à r.L can be obtained by contacting the Company at the address above.			
Material uncertainties regarding going concern			6
The Company's owner has pledged to support the Company financially in the form of shareholder loans to the extent necessary to finance the operating activities and to settle the financial obligations.			
	2023	2022	
Staff costs			7
Average number of full time employees	0	0	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of SI COP 02 ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

INCOME STATEMENT

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

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

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Gross profit

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

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

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings.....	30 years	0
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3 years	0

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.