



COPENHAGEN MALMÖ PORT ANNUAL & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2023

WE ARE CMP

Changing patterns of consumption and new challenges in the transport sector require innovation and flexibility. Our strength is in our expertise and experience. We have the ambition to shape the port of the future and offer our customers the best and most efficient logistics solutions with the goal of becoming one of the world's most sustainable ports.

Copenhagen Malmö Port (CMP) is one of Scandinavia's largest port operators, and a full-service port in the Øresund region. We receive a vast variety of goods and have an infrastructure customised for all types of vessels. The service and intermodal logistics solutions we offer should be added to this, where shipping is linked to other modes of transport, and goods are easily moved between ships, trucks and rail. The surrounding infrastructure for road and rail traffic is very well developed. This ensures that goods reach their final destination in an efficient and sustainable way.

CMP handles container, general cargo, railway, new cars, liquid and dry bulk. We also offer RoRo- traffic from Malmö with ferries that, via Germany and Poland, connect CMP's logistics flows with the European continent. Also, a daily ferry service sails between Copenhagen and Oslo.

Terminals in Copenhagen and Malmö act as transport hubs in the Øresund region, but also for freight flows into the Baltic Sea. Last but not least, we offer cruise operations in Malmö, Visby and Copenhagen, which is northern Europe's leading cruise destination.

CMP is a catalyst for growth in the Øresund region and has an ambition to develop, in close co-operation with others, a sustainable maritime industry in both Denmark and Sweden. Our port has always been a venue for both goods and people to interact. A hub for activities and knowledge that generates collaborations, exchanges of knowledge and expertise, synergies, and adds value to the society that we are part of.

Read more at www.cmport.com

OUR

VA

RESPECT

We respect each other as individuals, each other's work, thoughts and ideas.

LU

COMMUNITY

When working together, we perform better. We all contribute with our knowledge, expertise and experience. Together, we make the community stronger, with collaborative efforts throughout our organisation. We are CMP.

ES

AMBITION

We are in a constant state of development, and strive to run a little faster, give a little more in our work, and we have extremely high ambitions for the future.

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<div>NET SALES, MSEK</div> <div>976</div> <div>(877)</div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div>PROFIT AFTER FINANCIAL ITEMS, MSEK</div> <div>13</div> <div>(45)</div>	<div>GHG SCOPE 1 & 2 CO₂ EMISSIONS TO AIR</div> <div>-26%</div> <div>(-21%)</div> <div></div>
<div></div> <div>NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:</div> <div>283</div> <div>(301)</div>	<div>EQUITY (ADJUSTED), MSEK</div> <div>542</div> <div>(542)</div>	<div>OPERATING MARGIN, %</div> <div>1.6</div> <div>(5.3)</div>
<div>NET SALES PER EMPLOYEE, MSEK</div> <div>3.4</div> <div>(2.9)</div>	<div>GENDER EXECUTIVE GROUP 6 INDIVIDUALS</div> <div>50%</div> <div>WOMEN/MEN</div>	
<div>PROFIT MARGIN, %</div> <div>1.4</div> <div>(5.1)</div>	<div>NET PROFIT, MSEK</div> <div>3.8</div> <div>(25)</div>	<div></div>
<div></div> <div>85%</div> <div>(81%)</div> <div>OF COLLECTED WASTE PROCESSED THROUGH MATERIAL RECYCLING INCL. BIOGEN</div>	<div>EQUITY RATIO, %</div> <div>45</div> <div>(47)</div>	<div>BALANCE SHEET TOTAL, MSEK</div> <div>1,214</div> <div>(1,159)</div>
<div>RETURN ON OPERATING CAPITAL (AVERAGE) ROOC, %</div> <div>2.2</div> <div>(6.3)</div>	<div>RETURN ON EQUITY (AVERAGE), %</div> <div>0.7</div> <div>(4.7)</div>	

AIMING TO BECOME
ONE OF THE MOST
SUSTAINABLE PORTS IN
THE WORLD BY 2025



2023 IN BRIEF

Among the numerous political meetings throughout the year, CMP's CEO Barbara Scheel Agersnap meets with Jessika Roswall, Sweden's Minister for EU Affairs during Sweden's presidency of the Council of European Union. Thoughts were shared on how a green transition, energy supply and growth in general can develop in parallel.

In March, Danish Shipping, Dansk Fjernvarme, and Evida hosts an event to discuss framework conditions and the potential for CCUS in Denmark. CMP's CEO, Barbara Scheel Agersnap, is present and highlights the need for ambitious goals and immediate action, a clear political framework, ambitious infrastructure implementation, and a willingness to invest despite the risks.

The European charity organisation Team Rynkeby charity project holds its yearly cycle ride to Paris to raise money for children with critical illnesses. CMP sponsors two cyclists on Team Rynkeby, where one of the participants is CMP's own employee.

CMP meets Andreas Carlson, Sweden's Minister for Infrastructure and Housing, together with the other Swedish core ports. The importance of the core ports for Sweden's competitiveness, national security and resilience, as well as reaching the crucial climate and energy goals was discussed.



CMP appoints Anna Sylvan as the new Cruise Manager for CMP's cruise business in Visby.

X-Press Feeders adds Malmö as a permanent destination to their container service between Germany and Sweden – Germany Sweden Express (GSX).

Sweden's Minister for Civil Defence, Carl-Oskar Bohlin visits CMP to discuss the Port as a critical infrastructure.



In October, Malmö Industrial Park exhibits at the Logistik & Transport 2023 trade fair in Gothenburg. Representatives from CMP, Malmö stad, Malmö LBC, MG Real Estate and Westerman Multimodal Logistics attends in the joint booth.

CMP sets new record for cruise calls during winter season, with approximately 50,000 passengers and 18 cruise calls to Copenhagen and Visby during the typically off-season months of November 2023 through January 2024.



JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG

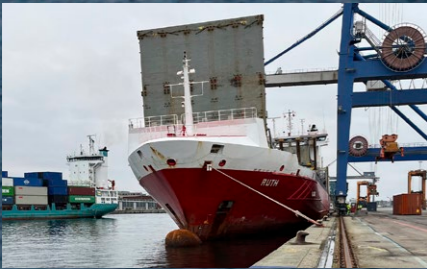
SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

In connection with the FITUR International Tourism Trade Fair in Madrid, Copenhagen wins the Cruceroadicto award, being voted the best cruise port in Northern Europe by Spanish-speaking travelers.



In February, Copenhagen is added to CMA/CGM's new container route "Denmark Express CS" which connects Copenhagen, Aarhus and Fredericia with the two large container hubs Hamburg and Bremerhaven.

The welcoming of the expedition cruise ship Ocean Nova in Copenhagen on 13 April officially marks the beginning of the cruise season 2023.

A press conference is held at CMP's cruise terminals in Copenhagen, where the Danish Government's new partnership for Danish commercial ports was launched by Denmark's Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities Lars Aagaard, Minister for Transport Thomas Danielsen and Minister for Industry, Business and Financial Affairs Morten Bødskov.



In April, Visby cruise terminal celebrates 5 years.

On 8 June, the naming ceremony of the most environmentally-advanced cruise ship in MSC Cruises fleet, MSC Euribia, takes place in Copenhagen.



Konecranes won a public tender from CMP to supply container handling equipment for the new container terminal in Copenhagen. CMP orders eight hybrid straddle carriers and two ship-to-shore (STS) cranes.



CMP supports the publication of an Industrial Carbon Management Strategy by being one of the signatories of an open letter to the European Commission. In the letter, the signatories express strong support for the need for an Industrial Carbon Management Strategy and emphasise the importance of ensuring timely publication.

The first large-scale shipment of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) arrives to Provestenen in Copenhagen.



Denmark's Minister for Transport Thomas Danielsen, together with the transport chairmen from the parties in the Folketing behind the Infrastructure Plan (IP 35), visits Provestenen in Copenhagen.

As a part of the CNetSS project, CMP's terminals in Norra Hamnen, Malmö, are proposed as the main alternative for carbon capture and storage of carbon dioxide before transport to final storage.



Unifeeder adds a new weekly container route to CMP's terminals in Copenhagen, connecting the city with the three major German hub ports: Hamburg twice a week, and Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven once a week.

CMP takes another significant step towards CO₂ neutrality and fossil-free container handling, by phasing in the fossil-free fuel HVO100 at the container terminal in Copenhagen.

A NEW NORMAL

2023 was economically challenging. War, turmoil, high level inflation and interest rates all impacted trade and activities worldwide. Consumption patterns changed, as many businesses and consumers were hit by higher costs.

Once again, CMP has confirmed the concept of a full-service port, where risk can be spread over a number of segments. Despite a challenging environment, CMP experienced a record turnover in 2023 of MSEK 976.1 (876.6) - an increase of 11 % compared to the previous year. The primary explanation is mainly an increased turnover in the dry bulk segment, where we achieved the highest dry bulk tonnage ever. This was due to increased volumes of steel, sand, stone, and gravel. Increased car imports and RoRo operations have also contributed to the positive development. In 2023, the number of calls to the port increased to 4,665 (4,651). Operating profit for 2023 was at MSEK 15.8 (46.4). A better result could have been desirable, however the increase in inflation and overall prices posed a challenge.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our owners, customers, suppliers, partners and employees for their continuing support and dedication in our mutual unstinting efforts to keep developing our businesses.

Sustainability in focus

Our journey towards climate neutrality continues. During the year, our carbon emissions decreased by 26 %. Since CMP started measuring carbon emissions in 2020, the total reduction has amounted to 68 %. Several factors have attributed to this improvement, notably a transition from diesel to HVO100, by heating our premises with biogas, and by solely using electricity from renewable sources.

I remain confident that we will achieve our goal of becoming net zero in 2025. For the sake of our customers, the environment, and our business. We work diligently to establish our own energy production and to increase the proportion of waste material being recycled. We focus on ensuring a safe and secure working environment and a high employee

satisfaction. Moreover, we work actively with diversity issues and to increase our community involvement.

Having worked on our own scope 1 and scope 2 for the past couple of years we have now intensified our focus on scope 3-emission in the entire value chain including suppliers, but we are also focusing on how we can assist our customers in reducing their emissions and lessening their carbon footprint in general. In the past year, we engaged with great enthusiasm in CCUS projects.

Security and preparedness

Ports are critical infrastructure. Around the clock, goods are flowing in and out of our port like an artery that keeps the region functioning with everything from energy supplies and raw materials to food, fashion, and medicine. Without the ports, logistics flows would grind to a standstill. Therefore, reliability and security have always been at the centre of our operations and have now become even more important given the current security situation.

With the disturbing changes in the world, many companies are forced to question the stability of their supply chains. Whereas extensive home-sourcing is still to be detected in statistical data, the trend is laid out: preparedness and security have become vital components of how large co-operations plan and execute in the future, also when it comes to their supply chains.

CMP's location has always been our greatest asset. At the crossroad between north and south – the linkage of Scandinavia and the continent – and east-west where the Baltic and the Northern Sea connect. This unique location serves us well in offering our customers a safe haven for their cargo and supply chains as we grow CMP as an increasingly sustainable business.

Barbara Scheel Agersnap
CEO



(Figures within brackets
are figures from 2022)
Photo: Stine Heilmann

MALMÖ

THE HUB FOR CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

The CNetSS* project, led by Växjö Energi, has chosen the main alternative for interim storage of carbon dioxide before transport to final storage. The choice was CMP's terminals in Malmö, where a node for interim storage and transshipment is proposed by the project. The decision is based on an extensive feasibility study that has been carried out in which various alternatives for carbon dioxide storage were analysed.

Thus an important milestone has been achieved which goes hand in hand with the project's ambitions to establish sustainable and cost-effective solutions for a regional carbon dioxide infrastructure in southern Sweden.

"Malmö is the most efficient and flexible alternative, both for receiving large amounts of carbon dioxide from various locations in southern Sweden, and for loading and transporting it to the geological final storage," remarked Ghazale Nilsson, project manager for CNetSS at Växjö Energi.

Now as the location has been chosen, the project continues the work with risk analyses, dialogue with various parties in the transport chain, as well as infrastructure and logistics coordination towards the establishment of a CO₂ hub in the port area of Malmö.

"CMP sees the establishment of an intermediate storage facility for CO₂ at the port area in Malmö as a natural extension of CMP's sustainability strategy and as an essential track towards a green transition. We are dedicated to realising the ambition in an "open access" hub for CO₂," says Torben Lind Jensen, Business Development Director, Copenhagen Malmö Port.

In February 2024, the cooperation within the framework of CNetSS was deepened when CMP, E.ON, Uniper, Sysav and Nordion signed a letter of intent to jointly further develop an infrastructure in Malmö for intermediate storage of carbon dioxide, as a stage before further transport to end users or permanent storage.

CNetSS (Carbon Network South Sweden) is a cluster of companies engaged in carbon capture and logistics including port operators working together to establish a cost-effective infrastructure for carbon capture and storage: Växjö Energi, Copenhagen Malmö Port, E.ON, Höganäs AB, Kemira, Kraftringen, Nordion Energi, Stora Enso, Sysav and Öresundskraft. Together, the parties in the project have the potential to capture and store over 2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. The project has been granted MSEK 2.5 in financial support from the Swedish government via the Swedish Energy Agency.

CEREMONIAL SHIP NAMING FOR MSC EURIBIA

In June 2023, a grand ship launching and naming ceremony was held in Copenhagen. The cruise line MSC Cruises specifically chose Copenhagen and CMP for this traditional marine naming ceremony. The ship was named MSC Euribia, and is now one of the world's most environmentally advanced cruise ships.

The naming of ships with christenings has been a tradition since ancient times, wishing the ship, passengers, crew and cargo safe travels and prosperity during their voyages on the seas. MSC Euribia is named after the ancient goddess Eurybia, who harnessed the winds, weather and constellations to master the seas. The ship is powered by liquefied natural gas (LNG), and has unique systems for energy efficiency, waste management and wastewater treatment.

"We are proud that MSC Cruises chose to name and launch the MSC Euribia at CMP in Copenhagen. This is a customer that puts a great deal of effort into building a modern fleet with state-of-the-art technology with a view to minimising the climate footprint of tourism and transport. These efforts go together to further our ambition to become one of the world's most sustainable ports. This inspires us to continuously work hard and dedicatedly to secure a green transition", says Barbara Scheel Agersnap, CEO at CMP.

A floating work of art

On her trip to the naming ceremony in Copenhagen, bio-LNG was purchased to enable a net zero greenhouse emissions voyage, this to show what possibilities the cruise industry has to offer. The propulsion system design can help to reduce noise which might otherwise disturb the marine life. And at the same time, the ship is a visual masterpiece and tribute to art. This is reflected in the hull, which has been transformed into a maritime mural symbolising MSC Cruises' broad and responsible commitment to protecting the marine environment.

"With the delivery of MSC Euribia, we have taken a step towards our net zero GHG emissions goal for our marine operations. Alongside her many best-in-class environmental innovations, MSC Euribia features a truly energy efficient design that can deliver a substantial reduction in GHG emissions throughout her lifetime", says Pierfrancesco Vago, Executive Chairman of the Cruise Division of MSC Group.

Copenhagen's sustainability profile

The fact that the MSC Euribia was christened in Copenhagen is due to the city's long maritime history along with Copenhagen's strong sustainability profile. The ceremony itself was a grand event with both international and local dignitaries, business partners, and international media in attendance.

The naming ceremony of course included the traditional smashing of a champagne bottle against the ship's hull, after the colourful and spectacular show. Hollywood legend Sophia Loren is the official godmother of all MSC Cruises cruise ships, with the MSC Euribia being the twenty-second in line. The following day, the newly christened ship set sail on a short voyage from Copenhagen to Kiel, and two days later returned to Copenhagen to begin the ship's first seven-day cruise, visiting destinations in Germany, Denmark and Norway.

ALL YEAR ROUND CRUISE SEASON

For the first time ever, CMP anticipates receiving cruise calls throughout all 12 months of 2024. CMP expects that over the course of the year, it will see over 400 cruise calls in port, bringing approximately 875,000 passengers to our three cruise destinations: Copenhagen, Malmö, and Visby.

The extension of the cruise season to operate year-round presents exciting opportunities for visitors to explore these destinations in new ways, while attracting a larger number of visitors to the cruise destinations and local businesses.

SHORE POWER. CMP is partnering with the Municipality of Copenhagen and By & Havn to establish shore power for cruise ships calling Copenhagen. By & Havn is the developer and CMP will be responsible for operations and maintenance once the shore power facilities are in place. By connecting directly to shore power, cruise ships can be supplied with 100 % renewable electricity. In addition to contributing to a positive carbon footprint, this also improves air quality and reduces noise emanating from the cruise ships to the surrounding community. The first phase will be established to Langelinie and Oceankaj in Ydre Nordhavn by 2025, and a groundbreaking event took place in May 2024.

FIRST SAF SHIPMENT TO PRØVESTENEN

The first large-scale shipment of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) to Denmark consisting of 10 million litres was delivered to CMP's liquid bulk terminals at Prøvestenen in Copenhagen by tanker vessel in September 2023. The fuel is handled and stored at CMP's costumer Oil-tanking Copenhagen A/S' facilities. The fuel is owned by DCC & Shell Aviation Denmark A/S.

AF biofuel, produced by biological waste products such as used cooking oil and mixed with conventional jet fuel in a 40/60 ratio, will supply several passenger and cargo airlines at Copenhagen Airport Kastrup and other airports. Prøvestenen and Copenhagen will thus be a hub for SAF in Denmark.

CMP's well-established and strategically located port infrastructure will provide the foundation for facilitating spearheading the green transition in aviation by strong partnerships in the industry, well ahead of the EU requirements mandating a SAF-component in jet fuel, starting from 2025. Prøvestenen is critical for ensuring air traffic

to and from Copenhagen and with the establishment of a SAF hub, the facilities here support the transition away from fossil fuels in the aviation industry. This is also well aligned with Copenhagen's official goal to reach a 70 % reduction in emissions by 2030.

In addition to SAF at Prøvestenen, CMP's customers report growing quantities of fossil-free fuels handled at CMP's liquid bulk terminals in Malmö and Copenhagen, reflecting fossil decarbonisation in several sectors. This is completely in line with CMP's green ambitions, where the port will become a green energy hub in the future.



SMART TERMINAL LIGHT SOLUTIONS

CMP is collaborating with the intelligent lighting solutions provider Brighter Group LED to replace streetlights, initially at the busy roads of CMP's liquid bulk terminals at Prøvestenen in Copenhagen.

The project is included in a working partnership with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and the Municipality of Copenhagen. The aim of this is to crunch data originating from the road lighting fixtures (and eventually also from thousands of streetlights in Copenhagen), for the purpose of determining possible uses of artificial intelligence (AI) to anticipate traffic patterns and plan maintenance of terminal and city roads, among other potentials. In this way, sensor data from light posts crossed with meteorological data could help us take anticipatory action for road works, to save energy and reduce congestion at our terminals.

Twenty-five light fixtures will be replaced with new efficient LED lights equipped with sensors and a data con-

nection, as part of the first phase. The new light fixtures will be specially coated to provide protection so that they will be able to withstand the harsh salty and windy conditions at the port. The fully replaceable light sources will have a useful life span of more than 100,000 hours.

Not only will the light quality be significantly improved, but the high efficiency will mean energy savings approaching 80% compared to existing fixtures. In addition intelligent sensory and remote control possibilities will ensure that the lights are dimmed when no traffic is present while the collection of important traffic data is transmitted to facilitate lightning control and analysis.

"We regard this project as important in its own right, not only improving conditions at one of our busiest terminal roads, but also as a key step into further optimising our lighting infrastructure for energy efficiency, quality and intelligent control and proactive use of data," comments Anders Jönsson, CMP's Infrastructure Manager.



SUSTAINABLE AND EFFICIENT CONTAINER HANDLING

By mid-2025 it will be operational – Copenhagen's new container terminal. This will be a state-of-the-art facility where the key words are sustainable and efficient handling. The benefits for the region are clear, as CMP's terminal ensures the secure flow of goods to the whole of Zealand.

A 133,000 square metre container terminal is now taking shape in Copenhagen. The state-of-the-art facility will expand capacity. At the same time, new technological solutions will make work more efficient and less harmful to the environment.

"Establishing a new container terminal is unique and a great responsibility for those of us involved in running this exciting project. It is based on decisions that in some cases were made a while ago and involves many stakeholders that need to be navigated to create a good whole," CMP's Project Manager Jesper Ejlerskov informs us.

The terminal is very important for regional development as it will continue to supply the capital area and the rest of Zealand with goods and commodities.

"A larger and more modern container terminal also means new development opportunities for shipping companies and container customers. In addition, the location of the facility means that the goods will continue to land close to the end consumers," observes Jesper.

The container terminal serves a growing population in the Capital Region and Zealand at large, as well as UNICEF's Supply Division's global warehouse in Nordhavn. Furthermore, the beneficial geographic location of the terminal near most final destinations for containers, combined with fossil-free handling and infrastructure developments, means lower CO₂-emissions and shorter road transport routes.

A distribution center in conjunction with the terminal will furthermore significantly decrease the number of containers transported by truck.

Green procurement

An important part of the preparations for the establishment has of course been the extensive work done in connection with the procurement. The requirements were demanding in all areas, including sustainability requirements. It also became clear that CMP was a first mover because the suppliers had not seen such stringent sustainability requirements in a procurement process before.

The sustainability aspects have thus guided the purchase of machines and are now a basic requirement in all types of procurement at CMP. As a result, the working environment at the terminal improves as emissions are naturally reduced, but new technology also changes how certain jobs are performed.

"A crane operator sits in a cab in the crane. It is challenging to sit in a crane about 45 metres up in the air in a physically demanding working position. You sit leaning forward, strapped in with a harness, and looking down at the containers. Also bad weather is really noticeable in the crane's cab. With the new cranes, work can also be controlled remotely from a nearby office via a remote control desk. This is a huge change because it provides flexibility and new opportunities for the crane operator," says Jesper.

Greatly improved productivity

Konecranes won the tender process and was awarded both deliveries of straddle carriers and STS cranes.

"We have ordered eight straddle carriers from Konecranes, which were assembled on-site in Copenhagen and taken over by CMP in the spring of 2024. They are powered by a modern hybrid technology that consumes significantly less fuel than previous equipment. In addition, biodiesel (HVO100) is used in the tanks instead of fossil fuel," explains Jesper Ejlerskov.

The new Straddle Carriers can lift one container over three, unlike the ones currently used at the existing terminal, which lift one over two. Stated more simply, this means that more containers can be stored in the same space.

"By the end of 2024 or in the very beginning of 2025, we are preparing to take delivery of the two Ship-to-Shore cranes that were ordered at the same time as our straddle carriers," he continues. The cranes are powered by electricity and are physically larger than the current cranes and, like the straddle carriers, are delivered with modern technology.

The reason for this is to respond to our customers' wishes for improved productivity.

The same applies to the various IT tools that improve management and control in the large flow of containers. This optimises and facilitates handling on ships and at the terminal, but also for customers who pick up or drop off containers at the site.

A complex and ambitious project

The transferring of operations to a new container terminal is both complex and challenging. There are many things that must fall into place along the way and many aspects that the project must take into consideration. Not the least considering that there are many stakeholders who are crucial to the work – everything from employees and authorities to different types of experts in noise, lighting, emissions, etc.

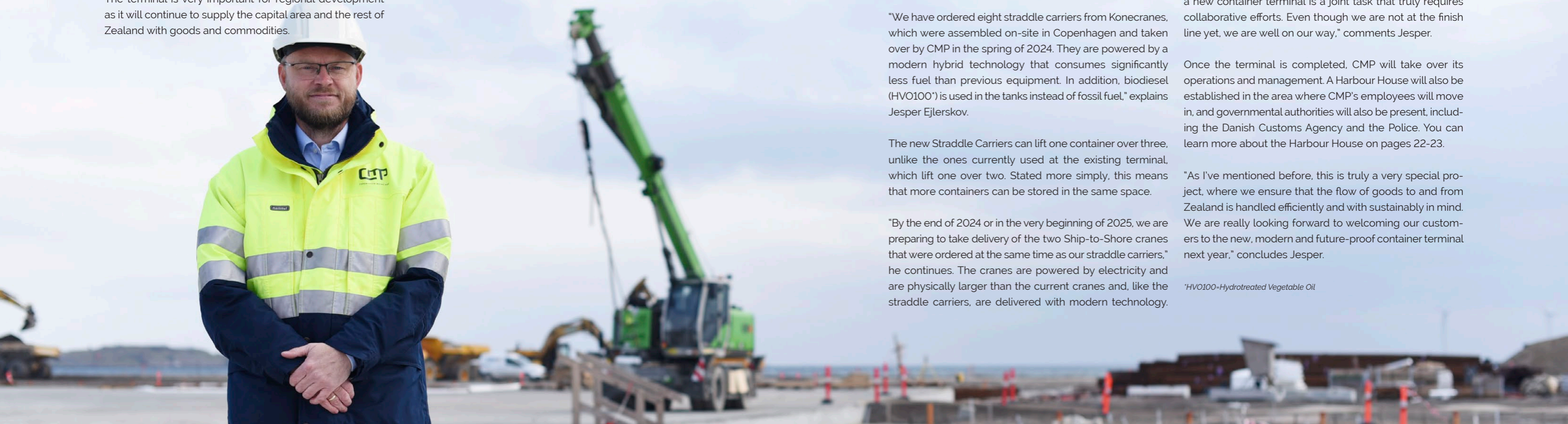
One heavy and crucial stakeholder is of course By & Havn, which is the developer of the container terminal and thus responsible for the actual establishment. Constructing a terminal in an area that only a few years ago consisted of only water, but which in a year or so from now will have to withstand the load of containers, buildings, roads and moving machines and lorries, is a challenge that speaks for itself.

"It has been a really fascinating process to get to where we are today. For me, it is important to emphasise that we would never have come this far if it had not been for the tremendous dedicated efforts made by both our own employees in various working groups and external parties. Developing a new container terminal is a joint task that truly requires collaborative efforts. Even though we are not at the finish line yet, we are well on our way," comments Jesper.

Once the terminal is completed, CMP will take over its operations and management. A Harbour House will also be established in the area where CMP's employees will move in, and governmental authorities will also be present, including the Danish Customs Agency and the Police. You can learn more about the Harbour House on pages 22-23.

"As I've mentioned before, this is truly a very special project, where we ensure that the flow of goods to and from Zealand is handled efficiently and with sustainably in mind. We are really looking forward to welcoming our customers to the new, modern and future-proof container terminal next year," concludes Jesper.

HVO100-Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil



NEW HARBOUR HOUSE WITH DGNB GOLD CERTIFICATION

It is not only the container operations that moves to the new premises. The relocation also means that a new sustainable Harbour House will be established in the new area, where CMP's employees will move in together with external tenants, expected to include governmental agencies such as the Police, The Customs Agency and The Veterinary and Food Administration, and hopefully also with customers and other businesses conducting industry-related operations.

With the participation of the entire organisation, a specification of requirements was developed in 2023 for the tender process. The starting point has been to establish a long-term, dynamic, activity-based workplace with possibilities for adaptation as new needs arise. Another requirement from CMP and By & Havn (who is also the developer in this project), is that as a minimum requirement the Harbour House building must achieve DGNB Gold level certification. DGNB Gold certification ensures reduced environmental impact throughout the building's life cycle, from construction to operational use.

"DGNB Gold certification represents a high-level certification of sustainable construction according to the DGNB framework, which takes social, financial and environmental sustainability aspects into account. This means that the building is constructed with sustainable materials, has energy-efficient solutions and contributes to a good indoor environment," explains Pia Fabricius, who is responsible for the steering group and CHRO at CMP.

Other important considerations in the design of the four-storey Harbour House have included finding solutions where

the operations-focused workplace is combined with quiet zones, innovation area, project premises, telephone booths for undisturbed conversations, and a common area for coffee breaks to facilitate everyone in the building having regular contact with each other. One key aspect in constructing a professional and efficient meeting centre is of course functionality, a venue that is expected to provide for all occupants of the building and their visitors. There will additionally be space for a canteen, changing rooms and fitness room, along with good outdoor facilities such as a bicycle parking and maintenance area. In addition, terraces for outdoor meetings and places to take a break from work will be provided.

"The goal is to establish a living centre full of activities, where we work closely with one another in the building, not only us within CMP but also with our external tenants. We therefore are engaging in a close dialogue with the governmental agencies about their requirements and preferences, but we also see an opportunity for other industry-related businesses and customers to have an interest in co-locating with us. This is indeed a really exciting project for us, not the least because it will be one of the most prominent buildings seen from the Oresund strait," concludes Pia Fabricius.

The design and build contractor Rasmus Friis, has, after a procurement procedure with four tenderers, been awarded the contract to construct our new Harbour House, where they have also chosen to include PLH Arkitekter in the project. DFDS A/S' new headquarters on Marmormolen in Copenhagen was named "Office Building of the Year 2023" by Nohrcon. It was also the architectural firm PLH Arkitekter who designed this building.

The Harbour House is expected to be ready for occupancy in 2026.



FUN FACTS NEW CONTAINER TERMINAL

Concrete Piles

Denmark's largest piling project (as far as we are aware of).

Number of times pounded on the pile poles to drive them into the ground: approx. **4,500,000 times**.

Total number of piles driven: approx. **4,500 piles** in two parts – so almost **9,000 pile parts**. All piles are split in half to reach solid ground.

Average length of the piles: **25 meters**.



Cast approx. **60,000 m²** of concrete slab or the equivalent of approx. 8.5-9 football pitches.

Asphalt

Layed approx. **260,000 m²** of new asphalt (in several layers), the equivalent of approx. 37 football pitches if all layers are laid at the same level.

Coffee

Number of cups of coffee drunk during construction: at least **72,000**.



Single Pour

Largest single pour on largest sub-plate field, taking approx. **20 hours continuously** from start to finish.



The largest single pour on the slab field requires approx. **150 concrete trucks** with concrete on one single pour – and we use two of Denmark's largest pumps, each 63 metres long, to reach the slabs.



Crane Rail

0.6 km crane rail installed.

NEW CONTAINER ROUTES TO CMP

CMP extended its network with two new container routes during 2023, boosting connectivity and options for the business community in the region.

X-Press Feeders has added CMP in Malmö as a permanent destination on its Germany Sweden Express (GSX) container service route, strengthening CMP's position as a key logistics hub. The route connects Hamburg to Malmö, Åhus, and Södertälje.

Additionally, Unifeeder has doubled its weekly service, connecting Copenhagen with three German hub ports – Hamburg, Bremerhaven, and Wilhelmshaven, with an

extra weekly container ship call at CMP's terminals in Copenhagen.

This positive expansion comes at a time where the existing routes are performing very well. In addition to Unifeeder, X-Press Feeders, CMA/CGM and MSC are regularly calling at CMP's container terminal in Copenhagen.

The deepened collaboration highlights CMP's commitment to providing efficient solutions for the shipping industry and Malmö and Copenhagen's importance as regional transport hubs.

CMP'S JOINT CLIMATE JOURNEY

CMP is on an ambitious climate journey, a transition, an important and decisive step of which is for CMP to be climate neutral in its own operations (Scopes 1 and 2) in terms of carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels by 2025. The long-term goal is to become climate positive in accordance with Science Based Targets (SBT) by 2040.

Since 2020, CMP has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by 68 %, corresponding to a reduction of 1,477 tonnes of CO₂e. A change that is fully in line with the company's ambition to become climate neutral by 2025.

The reduction is a result of proactive climate work that was intensified in 2023. The primary contribution is the major transition from fossil diesel to HVO (hydrogenated vegetable oil). All work machines in Malmö have already been switched from fossil diesel to HVO100¹ and electric power. In the autumn of 2023, the changeover also began in Copenhagen, and this is planned to be fully implemented when the new container terminal opens at Ydre Nordhavn in 2025. Furthermore, the electricity purchased for CMP is exclusively renewable and in Malmö natural gas for heating has been replaced with biogas. In Copenhagen, most of the buildings are heated with district heating.

"As a vital player in global trade, ports have a significant responsibility to ensure that their operations are sustainable. At CMP, we have long been committed to reducing our climate footprint, but we know that more must be done," says Jonatan Stoltz, Environmental Manager at CMP.

CMP aims to be climate positive by 2040 and an important prerequisite for this is that the company's climate goals are validated by SBT. This in turn requires that the emissions in the entire value chain (Scope 3) are identified and mapped out. CMP has therefore intensified its focus on Scope 3. Through close dialogue and cooperation with

customers, suppliers and partners, CMP endeavours to influence others to reduce their emissions as well.

CMP has also expanded the mapping and calculation of its Scope 3 emissions, using a designated digital sustainability data system. This generates a detailed picture of the indirect emissions generated by CMP, which will be a key basis for ongoing climate work.

"This is necessary for our ambition to increase transparency and to meet upcoming CSRD legislation. In 2024, we will add more GHG Scope 3 categories, including employee commuting for example. We have an explicit target to have calculated 100 % of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2025," Jonatan continues.

Taking the company forward on its climate journey requires broad participation from all parts of the organisation working together. To best utilise the employees' expertise and initiative, specific ESG-goals have been established and KPI managers appointed, who have both the responsibility and mandate to implement improvement initiatives. Read more about the ESG-goals on pages 28-31.

"The fact that the people who have the practical capability and knowledge also have the opportunity to introduce operational measures not only generates more effective climate work, but also contributes to increased co-ownership and commitment on our joint climate journey," concludes Jonatan.

¹ Combustion of HVO100 generates approximately 80 % lower carbon dioxide emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) compared with fossil diesel.



RENEWABLE FUELS SAIL BY SHIP

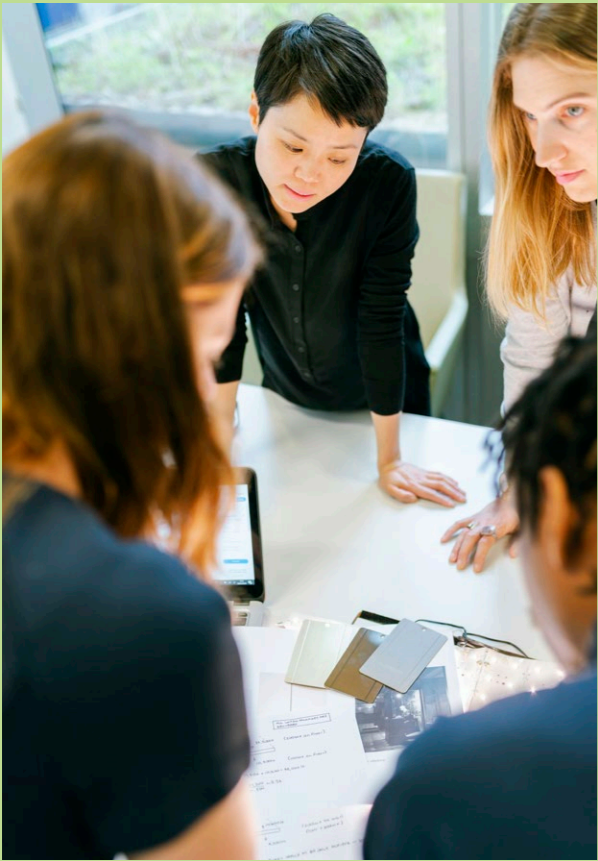
CMP's customers' journey to the green transition is also reflected in our business segments. The Dry Bulk segment set new volume records in 2023, and CMP sees a clear trend of increased demand for renewable fuels and other sources of renewable energy.

E.ON is one of the companies that has chosen to transport wood logs and chips by ship via CMP's terminals in Malmö. These are primarily commodities originating from Sweden and the Baltic States. The materials are then used in E.ON's heat production locally in Malmö, primarily during the winter season, when the need for heating is the greatest.

Each vessel is loaded with some 4,000 tonnes of timber/wood chips, which takes between two and three days to unload. In total, CMP, see an annual volume of approximately 25,000-30,000 tonnes.

E.ON's facility is located just a stone's throw from the port, which is especially great as this also minimises the load on the road network.





CMP CONTRIBUTES TO EDUCATION

One of CMP's sustainability goals is to contribute to the social development of society, and an important part of this is the company's involvement in education. Therefore, each year CMP welcomes students, who are offered the opportunity for an internship, student employeeship or mentoring in their degree project. In 2023, six students worked with CMP in different ways. Additionally, CMP supports the World Maritime University (WMU), primarily through an annual educational week with a tailored program of seminars.

Among other projects, two civil engineering students conducted a thorough investigation into how the operations in Malmö could become self-sufficient in energy. Among other aspects, they developed scenarios for how different types of energy solutions could optimise the energy supply. This is a particularly good example of how CMP can provide students with important experiences that will help them in their future careers, while also giving CMP access to new perspectives and, not least the opportunity to establish a relationship with potential future employees.

CYCLE FOR CHILDREN WITH CRITICAL ILLNESS

To raise money for children with critical illness, for many years the European charity organisation Team Rynkeby has been organising a cycling event to Paris. In 2023, Team Rynkeby consisted of 2,026 cyclists and 538 service participants in 62 teams across 9 countries. CMP had the privilege of sponsoring two cyclists on Team Rynkeby, including Morten Rolsted, an employee at CMP whose passion for cycling took him all the way to Paris last summer.

"The combination of training and creating new friendships where everyone has the same goal and at the same time raising money for charity, has been a fantastic experience that has given me memories for life," says Morten Rolsted.

The ride to Paris spans eight days and covers over 1,300 kilometres, from Copenhagen to the ultimate destination in Paris. In total, the teams successor raised over MEUR 8 last year, contributing to the support of children with critical illness.



PRIORITISING CYBERSECURITY AND COMPLIANCE TRAINING

As part of CMP's sustainability efforts linked to the governance perspective, CMP conducts its business activities on the basis of strict adherence to ethical practices. This includes compliance with anti-corruption measures, transparency, integrity and cybersecurity, including proper behaviour and knowledge of and compliance with the CMP Code of Conduct and other company policies, as well as relevant laws and regulations. The number of rules and policies with which the organisation and all employees are expected to comply is increasing, as are the threats we and other companies face, such as cybercrime.

To ensure that CMP's employees are well-equipped to fulfil the requirements and respond to threats, CMP has made it part of its ESG goals that all staff receive annual training to ensure knowledge concerning compliance, proper business ethics and conduct, as well as safe cybersecurity behaviour. With a diverse workforce spanning various functions in a number of different physical locations, finding the right format for such important training has been a challenging task.

An online self-guided format was chosen for the training, to maximise reach and flexibility. One of the main areas prioritised for the all-staff courses is cybersecurity, focusing on the methods of cybercrime and how to minimise risks through proper and vigilant conduct. This can include everything from avoiding phishing attacks through safe handling of e-mails to being attentive to attempts of unauthorised physical access to CMP's premises, equipment, and networks. Another important element is anti-corruption, avoiding data leaks and breaches, and countering money laundering.

Looking ahead, CMP expects to continue along the path laid out this year, with possible modifications.

In 2024, in order to make the courses even more relevant to all groups of staff CMP will be building on its positive experiences from 2023. It is vitally important that each employee receives the training that is relevant for the specific functions and risk exposure for that individual.



OUR ESG GOALS

In March 2023, CMP launched our sustainability goals, to ensure CMP covers the full aspect of becoming one of the most sustainable ports in the world. We believe that incorporating environmental, social, and corporate governance considerations into our decision-making processes will ultimately result in improved profits along with contributing to the continued well-being of our stakeholders, including our employees, owners, customers, suppliers, and the wider community.

To be successful, we also believe that commitment, motivation, and participation among all employees in the goal-setting process is crucial. Therefore all employees

have been involved in this process and the input has been consolidated, with the results being nine long-term ESG goals. Each goal has KPIs for the coming years to ensure progress towards achieving the goal.

As we look to the future, we know that these goals will play an increasingly important role in shaping a sustainable business landscape. At CMP we are committed to contributing, and we are convinced that our new ESG goals will help us achieve this important mission. The goals and KPIs are presented on the following pages, along with the performance for 2023.

ENVIRONMENT

- Goal 1 - Climate & Energy:** CMP is CO₂-neutral in its own operations (scope 1 and scope 2) by 2025 regarding fossil CO₂ and has a long-term goal of being climate positive by year 2040 in accordance with Science Based Targets.
- Goal 2 - Waste:** By 2025, CMP will promote a circular economy by means of efficient waste sorting and ensure that at least 90 % of collected waste is reused or recycled, and that a maximum of 10 % of collected waste is energy recovered.
- Goal 3 - Biodiversity:** CMP will develop a strategy for biodiversity in accordance with Science Based Targets and new collaborations for biodiversity-promoting projects will be conducted annually within CMP's land and/or marine areas.

SOCIAL

- Goal 1 - Job satisfaction and well-being:** CMP will have a good working environment and be an attractive employer.
- Goal 2 - Civic engagement:** CMP will strengthen its position as an employer with a commitment to social sustainability.
- Goal 3 - Individual development:** With the framework of Lighthouse Flow, each permanent employee must have an individual development plan.
- Goal 4 - Health and Safety:** Good health and safety for our employees.

GOVERNANCE

- Goal 1 - Requirements for collaborative partners:** CMP imposes requirements for its collaborative partners' sustainability goals.
- Goal 2 - Compliance monitoring:** CMP conducts its business operations with a high level of ethics, anti-corruption, transparency, integrity and cybersecurity measures, including via best practices and knowledge of and compliance with CMP's Code of Conduct.

GOAL 1 CLIMATE & ENERGY

Goal
CMP is CO₂-neutral in its own operations (scope 1 and scope 2) by 2025 regarding fossil CO₂ and has a long-term goal of being climate positive by year 2040 in accordance with Science Based Targets.

Description
CMP will eliminate its greenhouse gas emissions from fossil energy sources by using only renewable and fossil-free energy for electricity, heating and fuel. Furthermore, CMP shall strategically and efficiently enable self-generated electrical power through the installation and investment in e.g. solar and wind power.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
To minimise CMP's contribution to global warming and to strive towards achieving the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change goal (the Paris Agreement) of limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C. At the same time, CMP will strive to become self-sufficient in energy.

KPI 1: Emissions of tonnes of CO ₂ e to the air		
2023	2024	2025
Target: -20% → -26%	-20% compared with the previous year (160 tonnes)	-100% compared with the previous year (640 tonnes)

KPI 2: Percentage of consumption of renewable and fossil-free energy		
2023	2024	2025
Target: 70% → 75%	80%	100%

KPI 3: Percentage of self-generated electrical power		
2023	2024	2025
Target: 3% → 0%	5%	10%

KPI 4: Percentage of data-collected and calculated Scope 3 emissions according to the GHG Protocol		
2023	2024	2025
Target: 10% → 10%	50%	100%

GOAL 2 WASTE

Goal
By 2025, CMP will promote a circular economy by means of efficient waste sorting and ensure that at least 90 % of collected waste is reused or recycled, and that a maximum of 10 % of collected waste is energy recovered.

Description
By providing efficient and adapted waste sorting for both CMP's employees and external customers, we can ensure a circular cycle for material recycling.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
By minimising the amount of waste generated, and prioritising recycling over energy recovery, we can promote a circular economy that conserves the earth's limited resources.

KPI 1: Percentage of material recycled waste		
2023	2024	2025
Target: 85% → 85%	87%	90%

KPI 2: Percentage of energy recovered from waste		
2023	2024	2025
Target: max 15% → 13%	13%	10%

KPI 3: Feasibility study conducted regarding upcycling of collected waste		
2023	2024	2025
Target: 10% → 9%	50%	100%

GOAL 3 BIODIVERSITY

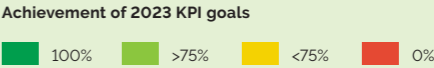
Goal
CMP will develop a strategy for biodiversity in accordance with Science Based Targets and new collaborations for biodiversity-promoting projects will be conducted annually within CMP's land and/or marine areas.

Description
As part of our sustainable transition, we want to contribute to increased biodiversity within our land and marine areas. This may include initiatives such as planting trees, flowers and establishing habitats for marine wildlife.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
By promoting biodiversity, we can contribute to creating and strengthening ecosystems within CMP's areas, which will enable CMP to conduct long-term operations while the same time contributing positively to the biological stock.

KPI 1: Development of biodiversity strategy in accordance, or with inspiration from, the Science Based Targets framework		
2023	2024	2025
Target: feasibility study → feasibility study	A strategy is authored	The strategy is sent for approval

KPI 2: Number of biodiversity promotion projects carried out within CMP's areas		
2023	2024	2025
Target: 1 → 0.5	2	3



GOAL 1 JOB SATISFACTION AND WELL-BEING

Goal
CMP will have a good working environment and be an attractive employer.

Description
The goal is that our employees enjoy their work and have the right conditions, resources and support to feel good.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
It is important for CMP that our employees feel good and thrive. In addition, it also leads to increased motivation to make an effort at work and employees become better ambassadors for CMP.

KPI 1: Employees will achieve 80% in the job satisfaction category in the employee survey

2023	2024	2025
Target 75% → 71%	77%	80%

KPI 2: Employees will achieve 90% in the loyalty category in the employee survey

2023	2024	2025
Target 84% → 81%	87%	90%

GOAL 2 CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Goal
CMP will strengthen its position as an employer with a commitment to social sustainability.

Description
Take a more clear role in the community by accepting interns, trainees and students. CMP will also let its employees participate in relevant volunteer work. In addition, we will work explicitly for diversity among our employees.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
Social sustainability is not only focused on how we take care of each other within our business operations but also how we contribute to the society in general. For example, by welcoming students we contribute to both their education, as well as assisting people to start or advance in their career. At the same time, as a company we receive new input and knowledge along with the possibility to find future employees. Increased diversity contributes to inclusion and equality.

KPI 1: CMP will contribute 500 hours of relevant volunteer work

2023	2024	2025
Target 200 hrs → 0 hrs	350 hrs	500 hrs

KPI 2: The share of on-the-job trainees in CMP's total number of employees is 2% year 2025

2023	2024	2025
Target 0.5% → 0.55%	1%	2%

KPI 3: We will annually contribute to the community by providing supervision of interns, degree projects and other student work, equivalent to 4% of CMP's total number of employees year 2025

2023	2024	2025
Target 2% → 2%	3%	4%

KPI 4: CMP has an increased gender diversity of newly hired employees

2023	2024	2025
Target 30% women → 35%	40% women	50% women
Target 70% men → 65%	60% men	50% men

GOAL 3 INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal
With the framework of Lighthouse Flow, each permanent employee must have an individual development plan.

Description
Employees and their managers will agree on a plan for development and this will be documented and followed up on in Lighthouse Flow. This plan should be relevant and motivate how it benefits the mutual development of the employee and CMP.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
It is important to CMP that it has employees who are continuously developing while giving back to the organisation in the form of new knowledge, engagement and new ideas.

KPI 1: 100% of employees will have an individual plan for development

2023	2024	2025
Target 100% → 25%	100%	100%

GOAL 4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Goal
Good health and safety for our employees.

Description
The physical health and safety of employees must be prioritized through preventive measures to reduce the risk of work-related injuries and accidents.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
Working preventively with the health and safety of employees is important to show that we truly care about our employees. It also makes us an attractive employer, reduces the burden on the healthcare system, and results in us having employees who can work at full capacity.

KPI 1: LTIFR will be 0 (per million hours worked)

2023	2024	2025
Target 0 → 26.3	0	0

KPI 2: 100% of employees take an annual course in fire safety

2023	2024	2025
Target 100% → 46%	100%	100%

KPI 3: 100% of employees take an annual course in first aid

2023	2024	2025
Target 100% → 22%	100%	100%

GOAL 1 REQUIREMENTS FOR COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS

Goal
CMP imposes requirements for its collaborative partners' sustainability goals.

Description
CMP imposes requirements on customers and suppliers to also have established sustainability goals. The requirements must be proportionate to the scope of the customer/supplier relationship.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
The goal is important, as CMP wants partners with a focus on sustainability, which can accelerate CMP's own sustainability efforts.

KPI 1: CMP imposes sustainability requirements for suppliers and customers, including via CMP's Procurement Policy, environmental requirements and the signing of CMP's Code of Conduct

2023	2024	2025
Target 80% → 90%	90%	100%

KPI 2: CMP's top 10 suppliers (measured as sales to CMP) have their own clear sustainability goals and/or certification

2023	2024	2025
Target 80% → 80%	90%	100%

KPI 3: 60% of ship calls to CMP are ESI ranked

2023	2024	2025
Target 35% → 0%	40%	60%

KPI 4: Enter partnerships regarding sustainability work with at least 7 customers, stakeholders and organisations

2023	2024	2025
Target 3 → 2	5	7

GOAL 2 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Goal
CMP conducts its business operations with a high level of ethics, anti-corruption, transparency, integrity and cybersecurity measures, including via best practices and knowledge of and compliance with CMP's Code of Conduct.

Description
The goal concerns CMP's ability to conduct its business operations in an ethically responsible and transparent manner, as well as maintaining cybersecurity, to avoid corruption and reduce the risk of its IT systems being compromised.

Why is this goal important to CMP?
The goal is to ensure that CMP acts in an ethically responsible manner and reduce the risk corruption and being subjected to cyberattacks, which strengthens the confidence in the company's operations and mandate, which can accelerate CMP's own sustainability efforts.

KPI 1: 100% of CMP's employees take annual training in the Code of Conduct, integrity, anti-corruption, business ethics and safe cyber practices

2023	2024	2025
Target 100% → 78%	100%	100%

CMP'S STATUTORY SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Copenhagen Malmö Port's statutory sustainability report, which was prepared separately from the director's report, follows below. This sustainability report relates to the parent company Copenhagen Malmö Port AB (company registration number 556027–4077) and associated companies encompassed within the consolidated financial report for the 2023 financial year. The sustainability report primarily focuses on sustainability management, sustainability risks and the company's sustainability impact in the areas of the environment, anti-corruption, human rights, social conditions and employees.

Sustainability management within CMP

The business model CMP has adopted is based on sustainable management, where sustainability efforts are based on the company's established strategy and business plan. Our sustainability agenda, focus areas and the links to the UN's Agenda 2030 are a natural part of CMP's business model and have been integrated into the business operations. The sustainability initiatives are coordinated by the sustainability department and the CEO is ultimately responsible. A description of how sustainability management is conducted within CMP follows below.

Management of objectives and targets

During 2023, CMP has extended its work on the governance of objectives and targets in the three aspects of the field of sustainability: *Environmental, Social and Governance* (ESG). Based on the employees' involvement in the formulation of the ESG goals and the associated KPIs, these were launched at the end of the first quarter. The targets extend to 2025 and each KPI has a designated employee who is responsible for progress. Follow-up takes place every quarter.

CMP has a goal tool, Lighthouse Flow, with clear links to the company's overall strategy of becoming one of the world's most sustainable ports. The company's overall goals are broken down at departmental and individual level to make it clear to all employees how their individual efforts contribute to CMP's overall strategic and sustainability goals.

CMP's Codes of Conduct

An important foundation of CMP's business operations is the company's internal Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct summarises CMP's expectations in key areas such as the environment, health and safety, relationships

with customers, suppliers and partners, human rights, anti-corruption and communications. As an extension of the internal Code of Conduct, the company also has an external Code of Conduct directed at the company's external partners. This clarifies expectations in the corresponding areas, as well as expresses the requirements relating to health and safety issues and fair labour conditions for suppliers. The Code of Conduct is available on CMP's website and the company's partners are actively informed of its provisions. No updates were made to either the internal or external Codes of Conduct in 2023.

Creation of financial value

Ports serve a vital role in the local, regional, national and international infrastructure. Our operations and our services establish the preconditions for economic growth, jobs and to provide society with essential supplies and marine transport possibilities. CMP further contributes indirectly to the local community by providing cruise operations, among other activities. As more people visit the region, many new job opportunities are established in the community at large, while economic growth is given a boost by cruise passengers who visit and take advantage of the Öresund region's wide range of shops, restaurants, tourist attractions, theatres and overnight accommodation.

The financial value generated through our operations is distributed to CMP's stakeholders in the form of payments to suppliers, employees' salaries, interest payments to lenders, and dividends distributed to its owners. The monies remaining are reinvested in the business operations with a focus on establishing and maintaining a robust sustainable organisation, while promoting the preconditions for continued value creation in the years ahead.

FINANCIAL VALUE CREATION (MSEK)		2021	2022	2023
Generated financial value	Net sales	688.4	876.6	976.1
	Other revenue (non-recurring)	20.0	10.9	18.5
Distributed financial value	Overheads	-394.8	-478.4	-570.0
	Personnel costs	-248.1	-290.9	-332.0
	Interest costs & dividends	-7.8	-1.3	-2.6
	Income tax	4.0	-20.4	-9.4
Remaining in the business	Profit before depreciation	61.7	96.5	80.6

CHARITABLE AID (SEK)	2021	2022	2023
Investment	0	0	42,000
Purpose	NA	NA	Sponsorship of employees' participation in Team Rynkeby: sports events in support of the Swedish Childhood Cancer Fund.

Management of risks within CMP

The management of sustainability risks is part of CMP's overall risk analysis and management, which is described in greater detail on pages 47-49 of the director's report. Risk here refers to possible occurrences that could have a negative impact on the company's operations or incidents affecting the nearby environment and society at large. With regard to environmental risks, we support the precautionary principle, which simply means that we act proactively and take action as soon as there are reasons to assume that there are disadvantages or damage to the environment. Risk management is dealt with in the relevant policy documents. CMP performs annual sustainability risk analyses and assessments from multiple perspectives: environmental, social responsibility issues and governance. An external audit focusing on the company's compliance with environmental legislation is carried out annually. The HR Department and the HS&Q manager perform risk analyses and assessments linked to social responsibility issues, such as equal opportunities, gender equality, diversity, human rights and occupational health and safety.

The Environment

Since 2004, CMP has been certified according to ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 9001:2015, which form the basis and structure of the company's environmental management system. Compliance with the standards ensures that CMP works continuously to reduce the total environmental impact from its operations, has control over the development of its environmental initiatives and follows a systematic approach to planning, implementing, and managing an environmental management system. At the end of the

year, an external audit of the environmental management system was undertaken, which revealed no non-conformities and CMP's certification was approved.

In addition to the external audit, annual compliance verifications of applicable environmental legislation are also conducted, where CMP ensures that the relevant environmental legislation is understood and complied with throughout the entire company and especially within specific areas. In 2023, the compliance review focused on the Infrastructure, Project Management and Cruise departments.

The starting point for CMP's environmental programme is the company's environmental policy, which focuses on areas such as air, soil and water quality and the energy and waste cycle. The policy is revised as necessary. No updates were made in 2023. In addition to the environmental policy, there are also specific guidelines regarding environmental and social responsibility requirements in connection with purchasing and solicitation of tenders. These form part of CMP's Procurement Policy.

Environmental measurement and monitoring

CMP's environmental performance is measured and follow-up measures are taken within the following areas: Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e), Energy Consumption, Waste, Water Consumption, and Spills and Leakage Incidents. CMP's climate action efforts occur in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and therefore measure emissions according to Scope 1 (direct greenhouse gas emissions), Scope 2 (indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchased electricity and heating), and Scope 3 (indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the company's value chain). All emission factors in the company's calculations have been verified using a digital reporting system for sustainability data.

Sustainability data system

This year, CMP purchased a new sustainability data system, Position Green, to ensure efficient and reliable management of sustainability data. The system is used by over 500 companies around the world and helps to streamline collection, visualisation, follow-up and reporting. As a result, CMP's ability to monitor sustainability development has improved significantly. The construction and adaptation of the system was completed in 2023 and has been used in this year's sustainability reporting.

Emissions to air

CMP aims to reduce emissions of fossil CO₂ (Scopes 1 and 2) by 20 % compared to the previous year, and to be CO₂ neutral regarding fossil CO₂ in its operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by 2025.

During the year, CMP's greenhouse gas emissions in its operations (Scopes 1 and 2) decreased by 26 %, corresponding to 246 tonnes, exceeding CMP's 2023 target of a 20 % reduction. During the year, CMP's scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions have decreased, primarily due to the transition from the use of fossil fuel to the use of HVO100 and electricity for our work machines and work vehicles. CMP's largest climate footprint comes from the continued consumption of fossil diesel by the company's machines.

Scope 2 emissions have increased marginally in 2023 because the share of renewable energy in the fuel mix for district heating production in Copenhagen has decreased. District heating is mainly supplied to CMP's properties on the Danish side.

Scope 3 emissions increased in 2023, which is a result of the expanded surveying and calculation of the operations' indirect emissions in its value chain. By including more Scope 3 categories in CMP's calculations, the amount of reported emissions increased and the increase should therefore be seen as a result of more comprehensive and transparent emissions reporting. The survey is a necessary step in CMP's efforts to increase transparency and to be certified according to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

EMISSIONS TO AIR (TONNES OF CO ₂ e)	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1 (emissions from fuels within CMP) ¹⁾	1,080.5	880.4	622.0
Scope 2 (emissions from purchased electricity and heating) ²⁾	102.6	57.3	69.3
Scope 3 (emissions from CMP's value chain) ³⁾	791.1	793.7	9,238.5
Total CO₂e emissions	1,974.2	1,731.4	9,929.4

1) Emissions from the business operations based on the principles of financial control (including subsidiaries).
2) Calculated on the basis of market-based emission factors (electricity from 100 % renewable energy sources).
3) Includes GHG Protocol Scope 3 Categories: Purchased goods and services (spend-based method), Waste generated in operations (supplier and waste-specific method), Business travel (distance-based method), Use of sold products (sale of fuel) and upstream emissions (well-to-tank) from production, refining and transport of purchased fuel.

Energy consumption

During the year, CMP's total energy consumption decreased by 3.7 %. Energy efficiency measures, combined with the withdrawal of certain properties from CMP's operations, have contributed to this. The proportion of renewable energy accounted for 75 % of CMP's total energy consumption during the year, which is an increase of 7 percentage points compared with the previous year.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MWh)		2021	2022	2023
Fossil	Diesel and oil	5,357	4,344	3,002
	District heating	2,012	1,685	1,613
	Electricity ¹⁾	8,550	8,608	8,132
Renewable	HVO100	838	2,524	3,425
	Biogas	1,832	1,909	2,185
Total energy consumption		18,589	19,070	18,354

1) Electricity 100 % from renewable energy sources.

Waste

CMP's waste increased by 2,455 tonnes during the year, which is mainly explained by a general increase in vessel calls. 85 % of the waste collected was treated through bio-treatment and material recycling, compared to around 83 % in 2022.

WASTE (TONNES) ¹⁾	2021	2022	2023 ²⁾
Hazardous waste	3,809	7,353	8,934
Non-hazardous waste	513	1,721	2,595
Total waste	4,322	9,074	11,529
- of which, for material recycling	3,747	7,334	9,493
- of which, to biological treatment	0	170	246
- of which, for energy recovery	573	1,562	1,541
- of which, to landfill	2	8	248

1) Waste from CMP's own activities and collected from visiting ships.
2) The amount of hazardous waste increased in 2023, primarily due to increased quantities of oil-contaminated wastewater from ships.

Water withdrawal

Total water withdrawal increased by 11 % during the year, mainly due to a general increase in vessel calls.

WATER WITHDRAWAL (1,000 M ³) ¹⁾	2021	2022	2023
CMP's internal operations	20.5	16	14.2
To ships and tenants	71.5	109	124.7
Total water abstraction	92	125	138.9

1) Refers to purchased freshwater (municipal water supply).

Spills and leakage

The number of spills and leaks has decreased slightly compared to the previous year. Leakage of fuel and hydraulic oil from machinery and vehicles is the most common source.

SPILLS AND LEAKAGE ¹⁾	2021	2022	2023
Number of significant spills (>1 m ³)	0	1	1
Number of minor spills (<1 m ³)	18	17	13
Total number of spills	18	18	14

1) Refers to incurred spills to the sea and land caused by internal and external entities within CMP's area of operations.

Social conditions and personnel

CMP values diversity and is committed to equal rights for all people. Throughout CMP there is zero tolerance for discrimination or sexual harassment, which is highlighted in the Code of Conduct. Recruitment and promotion opportunities are to be based exclusively on the individual's own merits, experience and expertise. Salary levels within the company are regularly reviewed to ensure that no gender differences exist. For salaried office employees, salaries are set individually while for those employees of the company covered by trade union collective bargaining agreements their salaries are determined within the collective bargaining agreement.

A Whistleblower Function has been established in CMP to provide an anonymous reporting channel for perceived non-compliance or direct violations of either the internal or the external Codes of Conduct. The complaint is sent anonymously to an external party whose task is to process

and investigate the reports received. During the year, 3 internal reports were received via CMP's Whistleblower Function. They did not require further action after investigation.

For CMP, it is essential that its employees have a healthy and satisfactory working situation. CMP offers its employees greater flexibility of working conditions that are not covered by legislation via a "life phase policy". For example, based on the life phase policy and in dialogue with their immediate supervisor, an employee can agree on a reduction in working hours, in connection with childbirth for example or when the employee is approaching retirement age. Subject to certain conditions, salaried employees can also be offered the opportunity to work from home.

This year's employee survey included a general satisfaction at work measurement and a mental well-being survey. The response rate was 76 %. The results showed that CMP is awarded high scores for reputation, relationship with immediate supervisor, teamwork with co-workers and the contents of work, as well as for job satisfaction and working conditions. During the year, dedicated work was also carried out internally to improve awareness of, and prevent the occurrence of, abusive treatment. The work has included internal information, meetings with safety representatives about their roles, training of supervisors and efforts to raise awareness of how to identify and handle abusive treatment.

Efforts have also been made to increase the proportion of women in new recruitment. CMP's long-term goal is for the share to be 50 %. The interim target for 2023 was 30 % and the proportion of women in new recruitments during the year amounted to 35 %.

Statistics on the number of employees, employee turnover and gender and age distribution are presented below.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2021	2022	2023
Permanent employees – men	233	247	228
Permanent employees – women	43	54	50
Fixed-term employees – men	59	71	63
Fixed-term employees – women	13	11	18

EMPLOYEE TURNOVER	2021	2022	2023
New employees – men	19	27	15
New employees – women	7	9	6
Percentage of employees newly hired	9.4%	12%	7.6%
Employment concluded – men	32	17	22
Employment concluded – women	2	6	7
Percentage of employees who have concluded their employment	12.3%	7.6%	10.4%

GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION	2021	2022	2023
Executive group	7 pers.	6 pers.	6 pers.
Percentage men	43%	50%	50%
Percentage women	57%	50%	50%
Percentage aged <30	0%	0%	0%
Percentage aged 30-50	57.1%	33.3%	16.7%
Percentage aged >50	42.9%	66.7%	83.3%
Employees (permanent)	276 pers.	301 pers.	278 pers.
Percentage men	84.4%	82%	82%
Percentage women	15.6%	18%	18%
Percentage aged <30	5.8%	5.3%	4%
Percentage aged 30-50	48.5%	48.2%	47.1%
Percentage aged >50	45.7%	46.5%	48.9%

Occupational health and safety

The occupational health and safety work at CMP is based on CMP's work environment policy. A review of the policy took place during 2023, which did not result in any changes. Based on the work environment policy, the company's CEO and Board of Directors have the ultimate responsibility for CMP's work environment. It is the individual employee's responsibility to follow existing instructions and to use designated protective equipment, as well as the obligation to report non-compliance and other irregularities. Fundamental to the efforts to properly manage the work environment are the work instructions that ensure that CMP is a safe and secure workplace for everyone who is in the port. The focus during 2023 has been on training and delegation of responsibility. A major training effort has been carried out with the supervisors in relation to work environment management. The aim has been to clarify roles of responsibility and create good conditions for exercise.

During the year, a measurement of the air quality in the port workers' work environment was carried out at the bulk port in Malmö. The measurements are part of CMP's proactive work environment management, which is carried out on an ongoing basis in all port areas, to ensure that no port workers are at risk of being exposed to injuries or health risks. The measurement showed that there is no health risk.

In addition to this, the ergonomics among the drivers have also been improved with the help of an ergonomist who studied the work environment. The ergonomist will conduct similar site visits to all areas of CMP's operations on an annual basis.

Management of risks in the work environment

Risk assessments of the company and its operations are performed on a regular basis, at least once per year. The principle is that as soon as a new work activity arises, a new risk analysis must be conducted. Risks are graded on a scale based on severity and probability, using a special risk assessment template. The TRIA digital platform is used to report and investigate incidents, where a responsible person is appointed to investigate the incident together with the

safety representative, to identify causes, and to develop proposed remedial measures.

An annual review was carried out of the risk assessment templates – for how the organisation is to work with risk assessments, risk analyses, the preparation of work and safety instructions, and how reports of non-compliance are to be evaluated. During the year, the reporting was expanded to include all risks noted in the work environment. The aim is to increase preparedness and proactivity in preventive work. The focus has also been on increasing cooperation between the organisation’s safety representatives and supervisors, who are tasked to identify local risks and to develop proactive improvement measures.

After initial tests, Track Unit software has been installed in all machines in Norra Hamnen in Malmö in order to allow the software to check that the driver is authorised to use a specific machine, but also to provide information about the vehicle’s maintenance needs.

Incidents and accidents

CMP has neither experienced any deaths nor accidents of serious consequence during the year. However, the number of accidents involving absence increased compared to the previous year, which in turn also increases the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR). The increase in accidents cannot be attributed to one single cause. On the other hand, the majority of them were due to individual accidents where falls, crushing injuries and injuries with tools and equipment occurred. CMP is continuing its proactive efforts to avoid these types of injuries.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS	2021	2022	2023
Number of fatalities	0	0	0
Number of accidents with significant consequences ¹⁾	0	0	0
Number of lost time injuries	1	6	15
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ²⁾	1.87	9.66	25.98

1) Injuries from which the employee will not be able to recover, or where they are not, or are not expected to be, fully rehabilitated to their pre-injury state of health within six months (for example a bone fracture with complications).
2) The lost time injury frequency rate is calculated as the number of accidents resulting in a lost time injury (LTI) per million working hours.

Respect for Human Rights

CMP’s operations are located in Sweden and Denmark and thus comply with the prevailing legislation in each country. Both countries have declared themselves bound by the current human rights conventions. By complying with legislation, CMP and its operations thus take human rights into account and have not identified any risks in this area. Compliance is regulated by the company’s internal Code of Conduct, whose clear rules of behaviour take human rights into account. Through the external Code of Conduct, corresponding requirements are also set for the company’s suppliers and subcontractors.

Compliance is monitored through continuous review of the documents, which are updated as necessary to better fulfil current requirements and laws. With the support of the Whistleblower Function, CMP can draw attention to non-compliance and act against any violations or direct infringements of human rights. No external cases of human rights violations were reported during the year.

Combatting corruption

In line with CMP’s internal Code of Conduct, there is zero tolerance for all forms of bribery and corruption, and the company actively works to prevent this within its operations. In the company’s mandatory due diligence process, basic checks are made of both customers and suppliers. The Whistleblower Function helps to ensure that any incidences of non-compliance or infringement are identified and investigated.

The risk of corruption and bribery is perceived as greatest in connection with procurement. Well-established procedures exist for purchasing and approval of invoices. The prevailing practice is to always obtain several quotations/tenders in procurements, with the objective being to obtain competing quotations from prospective suppliers, along with reducing dependence on particular individuals.

To ensure that all employees at CMP are well acquainted with relevant legislation, a mandatory web-based training course is conducted annually on the Code of Conduct, integrity, anti-corruption, business ethics, cybersecurity and GDPR. No cases of corruption were reported during the year.

Procurement requirements

The general rule for all procurements conducted by CMP is that they must be conducted in a commercial manner, where all tenders and tenderers must be dealt with in an objective and equal basis, and that the fundamental principles of procurement law are taken into account. This is set out in CMP’s Procurement Policy, which clarifies the ethical principles that apply to procurement and that all transactions must be conducted in a commercial and market-based manner. In addition, there are also environmental and quality aspects, which are to be at the centre of all procurement of goods, services and construction contracts.

The Procurement Policy is reviewed annually. No updates were made during this year’s review. There were no reports filed nor known instances of bribery or corruption occurring in CMP’s operations during 2023. During the year, special training was also carried out on the Act on Procurement in the Utilities Sectors (LUF) for employees who work with procurement.

About the Report and Index

The information relating to sustainability is presented in the table below, in accordance with the sustainability report provisions in Chapter 6 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. Sustainability risks are presented in the risks section of the director’s report (on pages 47-49) and also on a regular basis in the sustainability report, where we equate sustainability risks with the essential sustainability issues that we report on. With the approval of the annual report by affixing its signature, the Board of Directors of Copenhagen Malmö Port AB also endorses the sustainability report.

CMP’s sustainability report has been produced with guidance from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework for sustainability reporting. Sustainability reporting has been conducted annually in CMP since 2018. In this year’s sustainability report, we have focused on a selection of GRI information specifically relevant to our business operations, and we have the ambition to increase the number in future reports.

In those particular situations where we have not had access to, or not been able to gather, the necessary information, we only report to a limited extent in accordance with the specified GRI indicators. Where there are specific demarcations or deviations from GRI’s definitions, this is indicated in connection with the presentation of the indicators. We present data for 2023, along with historical data for 2022 and 2021 as comparison years.

CMP affiliated itself with the UN Global Compact in 2019 and is now a full member. This sustainability report represents the company’s Communication on Progress (CoP) and information related to the UN Global Compact’s 10 principles is presented in the table below.

UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES	SECTION/PAGE
Human rights	
1. Support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights	Sustainability management within CMP, page 32 Respect for Human Rights, page 36
2. Ensure that the company is not complicit in human rights abuses	Sustainability management within CMP, page 32 Respect for Human Rights, page 36
Labour Principles	
3. Uphold the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36 Respect for Human Rights, page 36
4. Elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36 Respect for Human Rights, page 36
5. Effective abolition of child labour	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36 Respect for Human Rights, page 36
6. Eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36 Respect for Human Rights, page 36
The Environment	
7. Support the precautionary approach to environmental challenges	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 32-33 Environment, pages 33-34
8. Initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility	Environment, pages 33-34
9. Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies	Environment, pages 33-34
Anti-Corruption measures	
10. Measures to combat corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery	Combatting corruption, page 36

INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS IN CHAPTER 6, SECTIONS 10-14 OF THE SWEDISH ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ACT, § 10-14	SECTION/PAGE
Description of the business model	Director’s Report, page 44
Environmental related matters	Environment, pages 33-34
Social conditions and personnel	Social conditions and employees, pages 34-36
Respect for Human Rights	Respect for Human Rights, page 36
Combatting corruption	Combatting corruption, page 36

GRI STANDARD	INDICATOR	SECTION/PAGE
GRI 2: General information 2021	2-7	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36
GRI 201: Financial performance 2016	201-1	Sustainability management within CMP, page 33
GRI 203: Indirect economic impact 2016	203-2 (partial)	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 32-33
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-3	Combatting corruption, page 36
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Environment, page 34
GRI 303: Water and effluents 2018	303-3	Environment, page 34
GRI 305: Emissions to air 2016	305-1, 305-2, 305-3	Environment, pages 33-34
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-3, 306-4, 306-5	Environment, page 34
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 (partial)	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36
GRI 403: Occupational health and safety 2018	403-9	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-36
GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity 2016	405-1	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1	Social conditions and personnel, pages 34-36

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Luciano Astudillo
Malmö stad
Chairman of the Board
Board member since 2019



Claus Juhl
By & Havn
Deputy Chairman of the Board
Board member since 2021



Helena Nanne
Malmö stad
Board member since 2022



Karin Jarl Månsson
Malmö stad
Board member since 2022



Peter Engström
Malmö stad
Board member since 2022



Kim Pedersen
By & Havn
Board member since 2023



Birgit Aagaard-Svendsen
By & Havn
Board member since 2018



Laura Rosenvinge
By & Havn
Board member since 2022



Johnny Isager Høvring
Employee representative
Board member since 2017



Karsten Jensen
Employee representative
Board member since 2017



Curt Hansson
CMP Employee representative
Board member since 2022



Maria Petersson
CMP Employee representative
Board member since 2023

MANAGEMENT



Barbara Scheel Agersnap
CEO



Niklas Finné
CFO



Povl Dølleris Røjkjær Ungar
COO



Pia Fabricius
CHRO



Anders Lund Kristensen
CCO



Ulrika Prytz Rugfelt
CCSO

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

CMP is a private Swedish limited company with a Danish subsidiary. Its corporate governance is primarily based on the Swedish Companies Act and the Annual Accounts Act, but also on other relevant laws and regulations.

The aim of this corporate governance report is to highlight to shareholders, customers and other stakeholders how the business is administered. CMP's conviction is that, among other things, good corporate governance creates conditions for clear allocation of responsibility between the different corporate bodies, which increases efficiency and reduces risks.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM is CMP's highest decision-making body and the forum where shareholders can have an influence over the company. Each shareholder is entitled to take part in and exercise the right to vote at the annual meeting of shareholders. A shareholder who is not able to personally attend the meeting can exercise his or her right through a representative. The duties of the AGM are regulated in the Companies Act. Among other things, voting at the AGM determines the composition of the Board of Directors, changes in the articles of association and other matters. Each share represents one vote. Decisions taken at the AGM are made in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act regarding the size of the majority. The directors and the auditors – along with representatives for the executive management – are normally present to answer questions and provide information.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for how the business is run including the company's strategy, and must administer the company's affairs in the interests of the company and all shareholders. The Board of Directors' duties include appointing and dismissing the CEO, producing guidelines for the CEO's work and making decisions in all questions that are deemed to be of material importance for the company's operations. The Board of Directors continually evaluates the company's financial position and also ensures that access to capital meets the business's requirements over time. In accordance with the articles of association, CMP's Board consists of twelve ordinary members, eight of which are appointed at the AGM. The trade-union organisations in Malmö are entitled to appoint

another two ordinary members and two deputy members. The employees in Copenhagen also have this right and the representatives in the board are elected by the Danish employees. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors are appointed by the two largest owners – By & Havn I/S and Malmö stad, as long as they each own more than 20 % of the total number of shares. The chairmanship alternates between By & Havn I/S and Malmö stad. The Chairman is elected for a period of two years. The company's CEO, normally participate in board meetings. If necessary other leading company officials also participate. The main task of the Board of Directors is to be responsible for the company's organisation and the administration of its affairs. The work is governed by the Companies Act and by the rules of procedure for CMP's Board of Directors. The work of the Board of Directors follows a set agenda, with the aim of meeting the Board's requirement for information. The agenda is drawn up in accordance with the rules of procedure set by the Board of Directors. This is done every year at the first board meeting held after the AGM. Among other things, the rules of procedure set out how often the Board of Directors should meet and the allocation of work and responsibility between the Board, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and CEO. The Board of Directors monitors the business through the work it undertakes, via monthly reporting and through regular contacts between board meetings. This follow-up enables decisions to be taken on overall, long-term strategies and goals. The follow-up also ensures adoption of annual accounts and budgets, and decisions surrounding major investments and other business-related matters. CMP's Board of Directors perform an annual evaluation of their work.

Remuneration issues

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman present the annual remuneration principles for the Board of Directors. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are also responsible for preparation of issues concerning remuneration principles, remuneration and other terms of employment for the CEO and – if there is one – the Deputy CEO, as well as for submission of proposals to the AGM.

Auditing issues

CMP's Board as a whole participates and makes decisions concerning the company's audit. The company's auditors give an account of observations and conclusions from the annual audit.

CEO, executive management

CMP's CEO leads the business in accordance with the instructions that the Board of Directors has adopted, as well as according to relevant laws and statutes. It is the CEO's responsibility that the Board of Directors receives information and necessary data on which to base decisions and that the Board of Directors' decisions are implemented. The CEO has principal responsibility for the operational management of the company. The company is divided into one operational area and one commercial area. The company has a management team consisting of six ordinary members including CEO. Besides the CEO, the management team consists of the CFO, CCO, COO, CHRO and CCSO.

External audit

According to CMP's articles of association, an authorised public accountant and a deputy must be selected. The nomination of auditors and selection of remuneration principles take place at each ordinary AGM. The responsible auditor in CMP reviews the company's annual report and accounts, as well as the Board of Directors' and CEO's administration. The auditor participates in the Board of Directors' annual accounts meeting and reports on his audit. The chairman or auditor presents the auditor's report at the AGM and describes the audit work and observations made.

Internal control

According to the Swedish Companies Act, CMP's Board is responsible for the internal control. The company's financial reporting complies with the laws and rules that apply for companies of this type and local rules in the respective country where operations are conducted. A satisfactory internal control in respect of financial reporting has the aim, among other things, of providing reasonable certainty in the reporting, among which the annual report has major importance.

The control environment

CMP's Board has overall responsibility for establishing an effective system for internal control, both with regard to the financial reporting and for the business in general. The operational responsibility for maintaining effective internal control is delegated to the CEO, who in turn delegates function-specific responsibility to managers at different levels in the company. Controlling documents – for example, the Board of Directors' rules of procedure and instruction for the CEO – ensure a clear allocation of responsibility. Within CMP there is an overall set of rules and regulations in relation to authorization and powers. These authorization instructions regulate responsibility and powers for transactions between Board of Directors, CEO and other

persons in the company. CMP's internal business system along with the quality and environmental management systems – contain process descriptions, job instructions and job descriptions.

Risk assessment

The work in respect of material risks in the financial reporting comprises both identification of risks, as well as surveying and assessing them.

Control activities

The aim of the risk management is to quantify and reduce, or alternatively eliminate, risks that have been identified in the financial reporting. The risk management is built into the company's processes. Different control activities are used to evaluate and limit risks, and also to ensure that the risks to which CMP is exposed are dealt with according to set guidelines and instructions. CMP has a reporting system based on monthly, quarterly and annual reporting. Analyses of the reporting are conducted at overall level, with profitability, capital tied up and key ratios in focus. Follow-up is performed in relation to the budget, the most recent forecast and selected key ratios. Monthly reports are always submitted to the Board of Directors. The regulations in respect of authorization and powers ensure a clear decision process for more extensive decisions, for example, major investments and contracts etc.

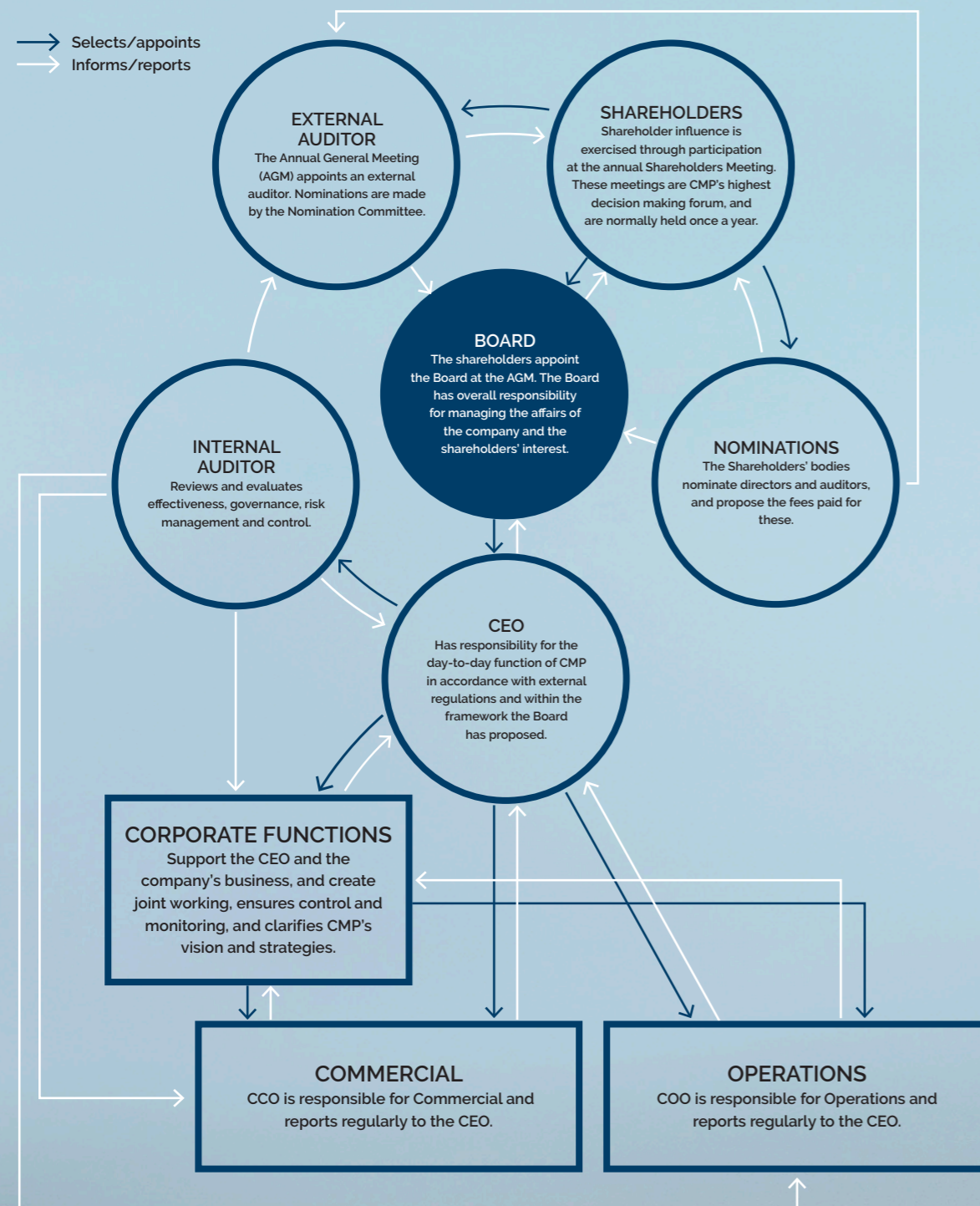
Financial reporting

CMP has internal information and communication routes with the aim of promoting correct financial reporting. Internal guidelines and manuals that affect the financial reporting are evaluated on a continuous basis. The Board of Directors receives monthly reports concerning the operation's financial development with analyses and comments on the development compared with budget, forecast and the previous year. The external auditor reports back to the Board of Directors every year after the year-end audit. CEO and CFO keep the Board of Directors regularly informed concerning the company's financial position, development and any potential risk areas. Press releases, financial information etc. are published on CMP's website. The external financial reporting is based on external and internal controlling documents.

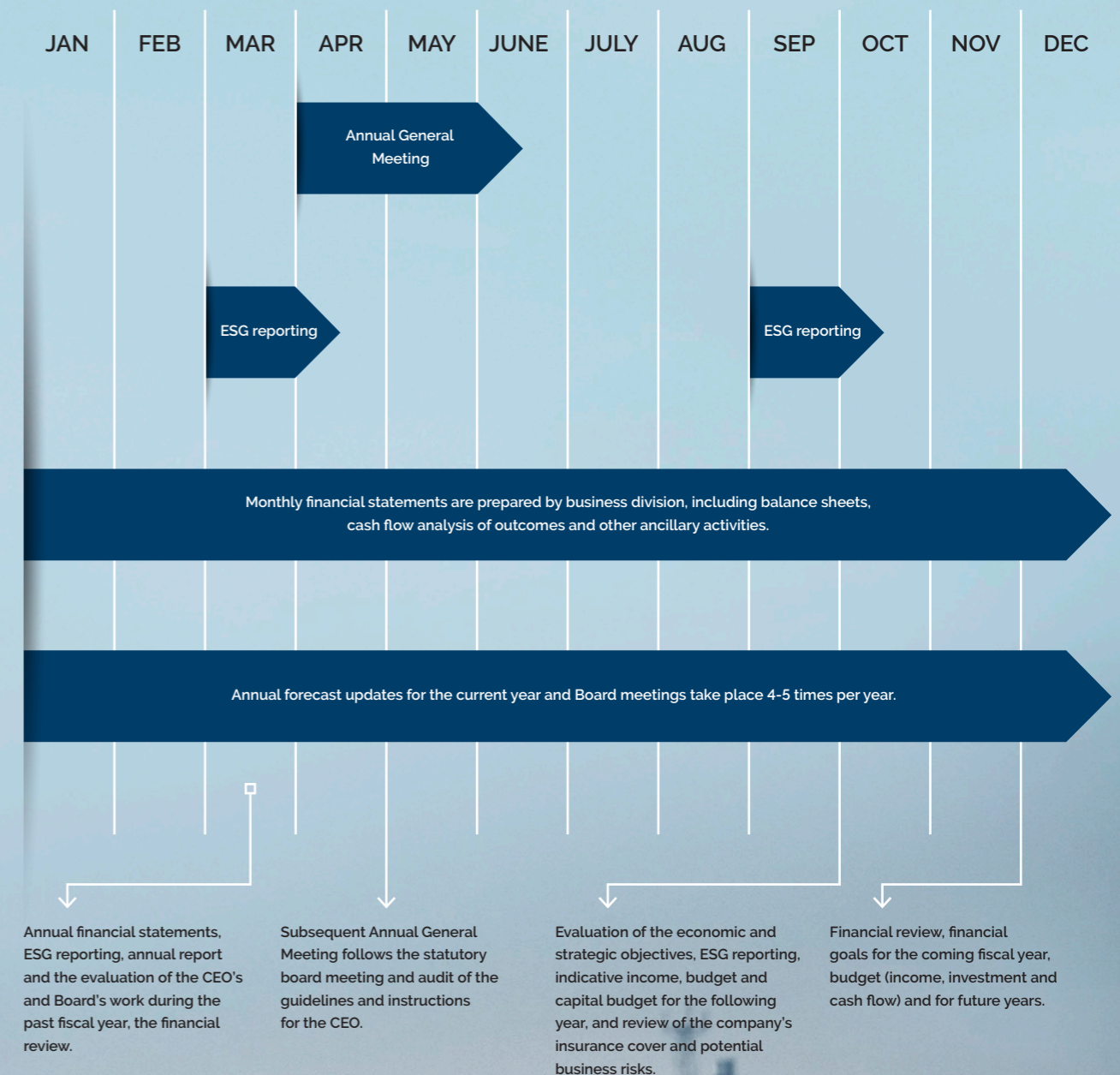
Follow-up

Follow-up to ensure the effectiveness of the internal controls with respect to the financial reporting is dealt with by the Board of Directors, CEO, the management as well as by the company's various units. The follow-up includes analyses of monthly and quarterly reports, which are compared with budgets and forecasts.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



Board activity during the year



DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of Copenhagen Malmö Port AB (CMP) hereby submit their annual report along with an income statement and consolidated financial statement for the 2023 financial year.

Ownership structure, nature and focus of the business
The Copenhagen Malmö Port AB Group consists of the parent company Copenhagen Malmö Port, a Swedish limited liability company (company reg. no. 556027-4077) with an associated Danish branch (Central Business Register no. 25 99 60 11), and a Swedish subsidiary company Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB (company reg. no. 559143-4468), which are 100 % owned by the parent company in both cases.

CMP shares and voting rights are divided between 9 shareholders (12). Udviklingsselskabet By & Havn I/S and Malmö stad together represent 95.9 % of the total number of shares and votes. During 2023, Malmö stad has purchased shares from other shareholders.

CMP AB's major shareholders

SHAREHOLDER	NO. OF SHARES	% SHARE
Udviklingsselskabet By & Havn I/S (Danish reg.no. 30 82 37 02)	1 800 000	50,0%
Malmö Stadskontor, Malmö stad	1 652 850	45,9%
Other	147 150	4,1%
Total	3 600 000	100,0%

Each share provides one vote.

Geographically, the parent company conducts port operations and property management in Copenhagen as well as Malmö's port areas. The subsidiary, Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB conducts cruise operations in the port in Visby. CMP's operations are divided into a number of business segments: Cars, Containers, Ferries, Property, Cruise, Logistics, Railway, RoRo, and Liquid and Dry Bulk.

CMP utilises fixed assets consisting of facilities such as quays and buildings, and shipping lanes, via lease agreements with Malmö stad, Udviklingsselskabet By & Havn I/S, and Region Gotland. CMP pays annual usage rights fees to the property owners for this. The parent company holds lease agreements with By & Havn and Malmö stad. In Malmö, the land and facilities area leased totals 2,056,000 m² and in Copenhagen the land and facilities area leased consist of approx. 1,440,000 m².

Business concept

CMP's business concept is to sell port, terminal, transport and logistics solutions. We are one of the largest port operators in Scandinavia, and a full-service port in the Oresund strait. This means that the wide range of items we handle includes everything from consumer goods, new cars, oil products, chemicals and cereals to scrap metal, building materials, wood pellets, salt, sugar and industrial goods. CMP also offers the possibilities for accommodating cruise operations at three destinations: Copenhagen, Malmö and Visby as well as passenger services involving daily ferry operations with ferries between Denmark and Norway, and also between Sweden and Germany. The surrounding infrastructure for road and rail traffic is easily accessible from the port areas. This ensures that transports are able to reach their final destination efficiently and in a sustainable manner.

With our strategic location, CMP is a logistics hub and a catalyst for the growth of Greater Copenhagen and the Oresund region in general. Our terminals in Copenhagen and Malmö act not only as transport hubs in the Oresund region, but also for the flow of goods to and from the Baltic Sea.

CMP's various solutions link together land and water, as well as generating growth and prosperity for all.

Significant events during the financial year

In 2023, CMP signed a contract with Konecranes for the delivery of container equipment for the new container terminal in Copenhagen. The contract includes an order for eight straddle carriers, where the first four machines were delivered in Q4 2023 and the remaining four are expected to be delivered in 2024, as well as two container cranes with an expected delivery taking place in 2025.

During the summer of 2023, Visby had some days with quite bad weather which led to some cruise ships not being able to make a port of call in Visby port. This resulted in a loss of revenue of approx. MSEK 9 for the Cruise segment.

During the year, CMP has implemented an agent portal system, which means that only one source of information is used by CMP and the agents to manage and share vessel notifications and all activities related to calls in port and vessel operations.

In 2023, CMP took another important step towards our goal of achieving CO₂ neutrality in our operations. CMP acquired an extra fuel tank to hold pure HVO100 fuel. This means that the majority of CMP's machinery will now be run on HVO renewable diesel. With this change fossil diesel consumption will be reduced by an additional 60,000 litres per year. The important benefit here is that "green diesel," as HVO is sometimes referred to, is a fossil-free fuel, and with its use the total CO₂ footprint is reduced by up to 80 % compared to fossil fuel.

Financial results

The group's consolidated net revenue during the year amounted to MSEK 976.1 (876.6), an increase of MSEK 99.5 (increase of 11.3 %) compared with the previous year. Adjusted for the effects of the translation of foreign currencies, net revenue amounted to MSEK 941.5, which corresponds to an increase of 7.4 % compared to the previous year.

Development of the business operations, financial position and profits (Group)

(SEK 1,000)	2019	2020	2021 ⁴⁾	2022	2023
Net revenues	955,060	696,681	688,447	876,590	976,056
Operating profit	112,786	303,275 ³⁾	6,485	46,404	15 812
Profit after financial items	89,394	292,941	-1,294	45,132	13,216
Balance sheet total	1,229,675	1,270,925	1,121,259	1,158,928	1,213,973
Equity/assets ratio ¹⁾	20.1%	39.0%	46.1%	46.8%	44.7%
Equity ²⁾	22.4%	66.7%	0.5%	4.7%	0.7%
Number of employees (annualised average)	370	323	276	301	283

1) Equity/Balance Sheet Total.

2) Profit for the year/ Average Shareholder Equity.

3) Dissolution of an accrual liability as a result of the renegotiation of the usufructuary contracts (lease agreements) in Copenhagen and Malmö.

4) The comparative figures for 2021 have been adjusted due to a changed currency translation principle.

The reason for the increase in net revenue during the year is primarily due to increased revenues in the Dry Bulk segment, where in 2023 we saw the highest measured dry bulk tonnage ever for CMP, 4.0 million tonnes (3.6), this growth being fuelled largely by wood pellets and soil masses. Other segments that contributed to the growth in revenues compared to the previous year include imports of cars and RoRo, both of which saw increased revenues related to handling and volumes.

The port's total cargo handling and quay transfer operations for 2023 totalled 12.5 million tonnes, compared to 12.8 million tonnes the previous year, a decrease of approx. 2.3 %. The decrease is primarily due to reduced oil volumes, even though we have seen an increased number of calls to the port during the year. CMP had 4,665 vessels (4,651) visiting our ports with a total gross weight of 94 million tonnes (101).

Other operating income during the year totalled MSEK 20.1 (12.8), and this relates mainly to subsidies received and payments made for ship and cargo charges.

Operating expenses for 2023 excluding depreciation amounted to MSEK -902.1 (-771.2), an increase of MSEK 130.9 or 17 %. The increase compared to the previous year is largely due to increased costs for items such as machinery, fuel, consumables, and lease payments, with inflation and increased interest costs causing these increases. The company's profits were also negatively impacted by increased costs for surveillance, security and maintenance. Even though CMP managed to generate new business with both new and existing customers during the year, the financial outcome was less favourable as CMP was not able to be fully compensated for the major cost increases during the year.

Operating profit for 2023 thus amounted to MSEK 15.8, compared with MSEK 46.4 the previous year.

The income tax due for the year is projected to be MSEK -9 (-20). For the financial year, net profit after taxes is thus MSEK 3.7, compared with MSEK 24.7 in the previous year. This leads to a return on equity (ROE) of 0.7 % (4.7).

Liquidity and financial position

The consolidated cash flow from the group's operating activities during the year amounted to MSEK 55.5 (145.2), with cash flow from investment activities amounting to MSEK -184.9 (-5), and MSEK 36.0 (-37) from financing activities. The group's consolidated cash and cash equivalents for the financial year thus amounted to MSEK 111.2 (204.7). The change in cash flow is attributable primarily to

the acquisition of new machinery for the new container terminal.

The group's balance sheet total as at the close of the year amounted to MSEK 1,214 (1,159), of which fixed assets totalled MSEK 961 (858) and current assets totalled MSEK 253 (301). The difference in fixed assets is principally due to the acquisition of fixed assets for the new container terminal, which is described in more detail under the heading "Investments." The difference in current assets is principally due to the decrease in cash and cash equivalents of MSEK -93 and the increase in prepaid expenses and accrued revenue amounting to MSEK 36.

On the shareholder equity and liabilities side, shareholder equity has increased marginally to MSEK 542.4 (541.9) in connection with increased profits, while liabilities increased to MSEK 630.9 (571.6) as a result of increased long-term debt falling due later than five years after the close of the reporting period. The equity ratio thus deteriorated and at the end of the year amounted to 44.7 % (47.2).

Investments

The group's consolidated total net investments in buildings, facilities and equipment during the reporting period amounted to MSEK 174.2 (32.4). The significant investments made in 2023 include partial payments for eight new straddle carriers and two new STS cranes for the new container terminal in Copenhagen, the design of a new Harbour House and the costs for adapting buildings for use by the tenants. In addition to this, investments have also been made during the year in various digitalisation solutions with the goal of both streamlining and optimising operations, such as the establishment of a new OCR portal for both ship and rail operations. An OCR portal provides solutions for automated inspection, identification and inventorying – an important function that assists in managing the increasing volume of traffic in the ports.

CMP continuously makes investments in its business operations with the aim of further developing and expanding them, to generate increased revenues and profitability for the present and the future. The long-term and forward-looking sustainability perspective is a natural starting point for every investment decision for CMP.

Parent Company

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB is the parent company for the CMP group, and is based in Malmö with a branch in Copenhagen. Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB was formed in connection with CMP establishing the cruise operations in Visby, and it includes all of CMP's operations in Visby. Other than this, all business operations

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB 5-year summary

(SEK 1,000)	2019	2020	2021 ⁵⁾	2022	2023
Net revenues	906,857	661,062	661,601	842,744	952,157
Operating profit	116,429	318,964 ⁴⁾	-14,026	17,214	-748
Profit after financial items	106,490	347,062	-12,443	24,053	2,184
Balance sheet total	799,499	923,993	772,045	839,282	927,623
Equity/assets ratio ¹⁾	30.3%	54.9%	69.7%	67.8%	60.7%
Return Equity ²⁾	31.9%	70.7%	1.0%	4.6%	0.7%
Number of employees (annualised average) ³⁾	323	280	276	301	283

1) Shareholder Equity / Balance Sheet Total.
2) Profit for the year / Average Shareholder Equity.
3) The comparison with 2018 is adjusted from 309 to 318.
4) Dissolution of an accrual liability as a result of the renegotiation of usufructuary contracts (lease agreements).
5) The comparative figures for 2021 have been adjusted due to a changed currency translation principle.

are conducted in the parent company. The bulk of the comments above for the group therefore also apply to the parent company. Net revenues in 2023 for the parent company amounted to MSEK 952.2 (842.7).

The parent company had 283 (301) employees in 2023 (annualised FTE).

The annual report will be considered for adoption at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 4 June 2024.

Outlook

Global and economic uncertainties can lead to changes in consumption patterns, which can in turn affect global logistics flows and change the situation in the value chain and supply chain. These uncertainties can therefore have a major impact on the volumes in the ports. Nevertheless, CMP foresees a continued demand for the port's services and intermodal solutions, where goods can be moved between different modes of transport in our ports.

There is also considerable interest in the port as an energy port and hub for different types of fuels. This is due to more companies applying a sustainability perspective in their business activities, with a desire to reduce their climate footprint and with the ambition to switch to less polluting alternative fuels such as biofuels. Furthermore, there is also an increased interest in carbon capture and storage (CCS), where CMP can take on a central role in both shipping and intermediate storage of captured carbon dioxide for final disposal and storage.

CMP works a long-term perspective in focus and actively engages in efforts to minimise the climate impact not only of its own operations, but also from maritime and land transport it supports. We desire to provide a platform in the ports where industry, research and entrepreneurship

can meet for the exchange of knowledge and experiences and obtain inspiration. With strong partnerships, we can jointly contribute to the green transition, and it is through collaborative efforts that we can achieve our goal of becoming one of the world's most sustainable ports. Via our investments and actions, we hope to inspire our various stakeholders to work together with us in the green transition and at the same time be a catalyst for growth in the Oresund region in our endeavour to shape the port of the future.

As we are all well aware, the market situation can always change. But at the present, there is an increasing interest in CMP's operations, which are growing in several different segments. CMP therefore anticipates continued growth in the coming years.

Significant risks and uncertainties

Structured risk management and internal controls is something CMP has emphasised for several years and is an area where we are continuously developing. The ability to identify, evaluate, and manage risks is a crucial part of the governance and control of CMP's business operations. The ISO 14001:2015 international standard for Environmental Management Systems and the requirements in ISO 9001:2015 for a quality management system are used to ensure our systematic efforts to maintain quality assurance. An ISO audit was performed in 2023, where it was concluded that CMP continues to maintain high standards in its work with quality assurance and the environmental aspects of its operations. This illustrates our ambition that the business goals of the company are to be achieved through well-properly assessed risk-taking, where when feasible certain risks can be reduced or even completely avoided.

The assessment, management and monitoring of risks CMP is exposed to is done in a systematic way, including

via a monthly review of the operations' financial outcomes not only at the business segment and departmental level, but also at the senior management level where the overall risk picture is thoroughly reviewed. The ongoing management also entails CMP analysing, expanding, and improving the systems, methods, and processes used in order to reduce risks.

Market risks

CMP's operations are broad and serve many different industries and customers, which means that CMP is exposed to market risks such as business cycles and other changes in economic activity, along with fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates. The company's demand for services and solutions is affected by market risks and external risks. The ongoing conflicts and unrest around the world may mean different business priorities and contracts for our operations, something that CMP continuously monitors.

Price and cost risk

Price risk means that the market price for services and solutions similar to what CMP provides could fall, or not be able to be adjusted to cover the cost inflation, thus leading to a negative impact on our operations and profits. This price risk is managed by tying CMP's services to contracts that extend at least one year into the future. For long-term contractual relationships in respect of the leasing of quays and warehouses, among other properties, the rents are index-linked.

Cost risk, i.e. price risks for products and services that CMP purchases from suppliers, primarily pertain to market risks, currency risks and interest rate/inflation risks.

The right of use of the properties where CMP conducts its business operations is governed by access and lease agreements. This minimises the risk of the owner/lessor deciding to use properties for other purposes. The contracts run for five-year periods and with a 20-year period of notice before the respective five-year period expires. Fixed assets that are owned by CMP, and which have an economic useful life longer than 20-25 years, are normally guaranteed by the landowner at book value at the end of the contract term. CMP is indirectly exposed to interest rate risks in its lease agreements via annual indexation of its usage rights payments pursuant to the contracts. The interest on which the financing rent which runs for investments is based changes every three to five years.

IT risks

Disruptions or faults in critical systems can affect CMP's services and monitoring of its finances and accounts receivables. The risk management within this area is based

on CMP minimising the number of systems, primarily by the use of standardised systems along with purchasing services from companies assessed to have efficient systems and a high level of quality, security, and expertise. Increased digitalisation and digital exposure require increased crisis preparedness and preventive work in these areas at the company. Risk analyses are conducted on an ongoing basis and in joint collaboration with our external suppliers. CMP also provides continuous training in areas such as cybersecurity and its Code of Conduct, in order to avoid associated risks.

Personal injury

CMP conducts port operations where port workers work with a variety of vehicles, ranging from forklifts to heavy work vehicles, all of which involve different types of risks. The risks exist in the daily work of using the equipment, handling cargo and especially with environmentally hazardous substances including potential marine pollutants. CMP minimises these risks via systematic environmental and quality assurance management efforts, with clear processes, risk analyses, preventive measures, training for staff, and an emergency preparedness plan. The same goes for the risk of terrorism incidents or similar situations, where according to international regulations CMP must comply with The International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code.

In response to unforeseen events, incidents or accidents, CMP has a contingency plan and liaises with the necessary agencies to ensure a quick and secure response. For CMP, our employees are our most important asset. It is therefore natural for us to ensure that we take the well-being of everyone who works in our organisation constantly into consideration, and continuously promote a safe and secure working environment.

Damage to assets

In its operations, CMP is responsible for quays, land, buildings and other structures, and therefore is exposed to a risk of damage to these assets. One example of damage to assets is if a ship were to collide with a quay or other equipment, leading to property damage and a suspension of operations. CMP continuously monitors these risks while further developing procedures and improving its technical equipment and expertise in order to prevent accidents. By working with a systematic approach to quality management (ISO 9001:2015), CMP ensures that its assets are maintained and repaired if damage does occur. CMP thus fulfils the requirements for securing port facilities and is compliant with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code).

Financial risks

CMP currently has a relatively small amount of interest-bearing loans, however it is exposed in a similar way to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks, primarily via its long-term lease agreements with property owners of the land areas it uses. CMP works to limit this exposure by means of entering into lease contracts with its customers for a long duration. The customer contracts thus counter-balance CMP's own exposure to the extent possible.

The currency risks are primarily linked to the risk that the Danish krone will move negatively relative to the Swedish krona. Just over half of CMP's revenues are billed in Danish kroner. The risk is limited to the profit margin as the bulk of the costs for what is invoiced in Danish kroner are in the same currency.

Other significant risks are the risk of bad debt losses due to insolvency. CMP performs credit checks on customers on a continuous basis and seeks to limit outstanding accounts receivable amounts by adapting the terms of payment. CMP often requires bank guarantees or the equivalent from customers for the long-term rental agreements, which further limits the risk of losses due to non-payment by the customer. The risks in long-term rental agreements are additionally mitigated by the fact that land and buildings can often be used in ways other than those envisaged in the original rental agreement.

CMP has extensive insurance cover designed to ensure access to financial compensation in the event of a loss. A balance is always struck between the cost of insurance and the risk of not being covered. Based on the gathering of loss statistics, CMP conducts systematic work to prevent losses, with the aim of reducing costs and downtime to an even greater extent. Risks of downtime exists. Where feasible, CMP endeavours to have extra technology and back-up equipment available. This limits the impacts of a breakdown or other incident that could lead to prolonged downtime.

The environment and quality

CMP has a permit to conduct environmentally hazardous operations. This permit presupposes that CMP and the company's tenants and customers meet their obligations. CMP continuously evaluates its business operations and analyses relevant risks in order to comply with the requirements and conditions of the environmental permits.

Environmental legislation stipulates that port operations in Sweden require a permit. CMP received its environmental permit for port operations in Malmö in 2008. Some of the facilities and land areas where CMP currently conducts operations have been polluted by past activities prior to

CMP's control of the area. The environmental conditions that apply to the period before 2001, when CMP's operations commenced, are the responsibility and liability of the property owners of the land areas.

Emergency preparedness

CMP has a comprehensive emergency plan that shows how CMP works in a structured way with crisis situations and what the escalation process looks like. All terminals are equipped with incident binders and Action Cards with clear instructions in case of incidents or crises. Preparedness for cyberattacks has been developed with sequences of events that describe how we can handle calls in port of ships lacking IT systems.

The crisis response group holds regular meetings during the year and reviews the emergency preparedness documents and updates them as necessary. CMP also conducts annual preparedness exercises.

Proposed allocation of profits

The following funds are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting (stated in SEK):	
Retained earnings	417,481,954
Net profit for the year	3,634,739
Total	421,116,693
The Board of Directors proposes that:	
Be carried forward	421,116,693
Total	421,116,693

CMP's dividend policy stipulates that 25 % of the unrestricted shareholder equity is to be distributed to its shareholders in the situation where the equity/assets ratio exceeds 40 % and it is assessed that the company's general financial strength so allows.

The Board of Directors proposes that no dividends be distributed for the financial year 2023, but instead that the funds be retained for the purpose of i.a. securing the financial strength of the company and enabling continued investments and expansion of the business operations.

For more information about the company's earnings and financial position for 2023 and 2022, see the following income statements and balance sheets with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(SEK 1,000)	Note	01-01-2023 31-12-2023	01-01-2022 31-12-2022
Operating income			
Net revenues	3	976,056	876,590
Other operating income	5	20,089	12,803
		996,145	889,393
Operating expenses			
Other external costs	6, 8	-571,582	-480,309
Costs for personnel	7	-331,977	-290,858
Depreciation and write-downs of tangible fixed assets	9	-76,774	-71,821
Operating profit		15,812	46,405
Profit from gains/losses related to financial items			
Other interest income and similar income items		6,106	6,461
Interest expenses and similar cost items	10	-8,702	-7,733
Profit after gains/losses from financial items		13,216	45,133
Tax on this year's net profits	11	-9,429	-20,423
Net profit for the year		3,787	24,710

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	12		
Buildings and Land		488,526	530,877
Machinery and other technical facilities		85,667	99,182
Equipment, tools and installations		73,291	72,956
Construction of new facilities and advances		195,886	51,401
		843,371	754,417
Financial fixed assets			
Deferred tax assets	13	5,255	5,262
Other long-term receivables	14	112,641	98,560
		117,896	103,822
Total fixed assets		961,267	858,239
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable		73,595	64,118
Other receivables	17	16,438	19,556
Current tax assets		3,327	0
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	18	48,158	12,355
		141,518	96,029
Cash on hand and in bank	24	111,188	204,660
Total current assets		252,706	300,689
Total assets		1,213,973	1,158,928

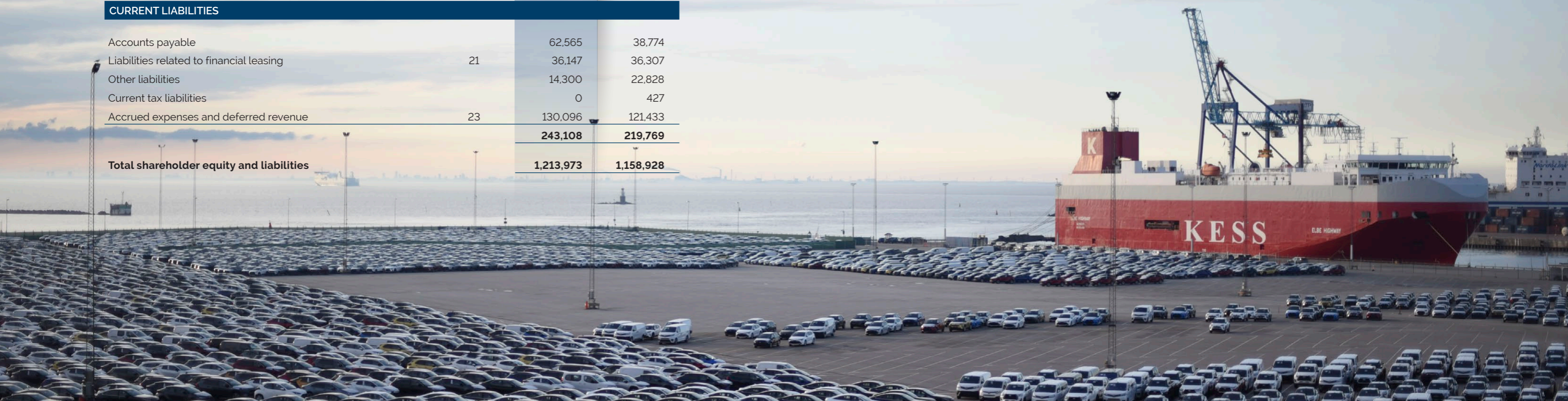
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
SHAREHOLDER EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder equity			
Share capital		100,000	100,000
Other contributed capital		20,388	20,388
Other shareholder equity including this year's net profits		422,051	421,479
		542,439	541,867
Shareholder equity		542,439	541,867
PROVISIONS			
Miscellaneous provisions	20	30,699	30,857
Deferred tax liability	13	9,985	14,651
		40,684	45,508
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Liabilities related to financial leasing	21	275,308	308,697
Other long-term liabilities	22	112,434	43,087
		387,742	351,784
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		62,565	38,774
Liabilities related to financial leasing	21	36,147	36,307
Other liabilities		14,300	22,828
Current tax liabilities		0	427
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue	23	130,096	121,433
		243,108	219,769
Total shareholder equity and liabilities		1,213,973	1,158,928

CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

Shareholder Equity (SEK 1,000)	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Shareholder equity
Opening balance, as at 1 January 2023	100,000	20,388	22,046	399,433	541,867
Changes – revaluation fund			-743	743	0
Exchange difference				-3,215	-3,215
Net profit for the year				3,787	3,787
Closing balance, as at 31 December 2023	100,000	20,388	21,303	400,748	542,439

The parent company's share capital consists of 3,600,000 shares with a quota value of SEK 27.78 per share.



THE GROUP'S CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(SEK 1,000)	Note	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating profit		15,812	46,405
Adjustments for items that are not included in cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets		76,774	71,821
Interest received		2,680	368
Interest paid		-8,702	-7,733
Provisions		-158	2,499
Other miscellaneous		5,285	-7,889
		91,691	105,471
Income tax paid		-17,835	-18,087
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		73,856	87,384
Changes in receivables		-42,162	12,338
Changes in current liabilities		23,767	45,483
Cash flow from operating activities		55,461	145,205
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)		-174,236	-32,368
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	40,324
Acquisitions of financial fixed assets		-10,655	-13,162
Cash flow from investment activities		-184,891	-5,206
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amortisation of long-term liabilities including financial leasing		-37,512	-37,029
Pay-off of loans taken out		73,470	0
Cash flow from financing activities		35,958	-37,029
Cash flow for the year		-93,472	102,970
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		204,660	101,690
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		111,188	204,660

THE PARENT COMPANY'S INCOME STATEMENT

(SEK 1,000)	Note	01-01-2023 31-12-2023	01-01-2022 31-12-2022
Operating income			
Net revenues	3	952,157	842,744
Other operating income	5	20,089	12,802
		972,246	855,546
Operating expenses			
Other external costs	6, 8	-597,541	-510,263
Costs for personnel	7	-331,976	-290,858
Depreciation and write-downs of tangible fixed assets	9	-43,477	-37,211
Operating profit		-748	17,214
Profit from gains/losses related to financial items			
Other interest income and similar income items		4,968	7,171
Interest expenses and similar cost items	10	-2,036	-332
Profit after gains/losses from financial items		2,184	24,053
Year-end appropriations	19	10,690	21,500
Tax on this year's net profits	11	-9,239	-20,481
Net profit for the year		3,635	25,072



THE PARENT COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	12		
Buildings and Land		235,327	249,243
Machinery and other technical facilities		52,813	61,492
Equipment, tools and installations		73,291	72,956
Construction of new facilities and advances		195,886	51,401
		557,317	435,092
Financial fixed assets			
Ownership interests in Group companies	15	15,050	15,050
Receivables from Group companies	16	62,590	80,692
Other long-term receivables	14	50,140	39,485
		127,780	135,227
Total fixed assets		685,097	570,319
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable		73,466	61,184
Other receivables	17	16,108	20,437
Current tax assets		3,215	0
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	18	45,762	11,378
		138,551	92,999
Cash on hand and in bank	24	103,975	175,964
Total current assets		242,526	268,963
Total assets		927,623	839,282

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
SHAREHOLDER EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Restricted equity			
Share capital		100,000	100,000
Statutory reserve		20,388	20,388
Revaluation fund		21,303	22,046
		141,691	142,434
Unrestricted equity			
Retained earnings		417,482	394,849
Net profit for the year		3,635	25,072
		421,117	419,921
Total Shareholder Equity		562,808	562,355
Provisions			
Miscellaneous provisions	20	30,699	30,857
Deferred tax liability	13	9,984	14,651
		40,683	45,508
Long-term liabilities			
Other long-term liabilities	22	112,434	43,087
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		61,071	36,588
Liabilities to Group companies		6,300	6,330
Other liabilities		14,301	22,796
Current tax liabilities		0	520
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue	23	130,025	122,097
		211,697	188,331
Total equity and liabilities		927,623	839,282

CHANGES IN THE PARENT COMPANY'S EQUITY

Shareholder Equity (SEK 1,000)	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Revaluation fund	Unrestricted shareholder equity	Total shareholder equity
Opening balance, as at 1 January 2023	100,000	20,388	22,046	419,921	562,355
Changes – revaluation fund			-743	743	0
Exchange difference				-3,182	-3,182
Net profit for the year				3,635	3,635
Closing balance, as at 31 December 2023	100,000	20,388	21,303	421,117	562,808

The parent company's share capital consists of 3,600,000 shares with a quota value of SEK 27.78 per share.

THE PARENT COMPANY'S CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(SEK 1,000)	Note	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating profit		-748	17,214
Adjustments for items that are not included in cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets		43,477	38,166
Interest received		3,068	1,078
Interest paid		-2,036	-332
Provisions		-158	2,499
Other		5,353	-5,629
		48,956	52,996
Income tax paid		-17,641	-18,667
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		31,315	34,329
Changes in receivables		-42,338	12,322
Changes in current liabilities		23,886	46,206
Cash flow from operating activities		12,863	92,857
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Changes in financial fixed assets		-1,463	-3,556
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)		-174,236	-32,369
Sales of fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)		0	40,324
Cash flow from investment activities		-175,699	4,399
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments on long-term liabilities		-4,123	-6,733
Additional loan obligations		73,470	0
Group contribution received		21,500	14,423
Cash flow from financing activities		90,847	7,690
Cash flow for the year		-71,989	104,946
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		175,964	71,018
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		103,975	175,964

NOTES

Note 1 General information

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB with company registration number 556027-4077 is a limited liability company registered in Sweden with its registered office in Malmö. The address of the headquarters offices is Terminalgatan 18, SE 201 25 Malmö.

The parent company owns 100 % of the subsidiary Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB (company reg. no. 559143-4468), with its registered office on Gotland. The parent company also consists of the Danish branch of Copenhagen Malmö Port, Filial af Copenhagen Malmö Port AB, Sweden with the CVR (company reg.) no. 25 99 60 11 with its registered office in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Note 2 Accounting policies

The company applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the General Guidance of the Swedish Accounting Standards Board, BFNAR 2012:1 - Annual Accounts and Consolidated Financial Statements ("K3").

The same accounting and valuation principles are applied in the parent company as in consolidated financial reports for the Group, except where otherwise indicated below. The company recognises expenses in the Income Statement using the type-of-expense presentation format.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities in foreign currency have been translated into Swedish kronor at the exchange rate prevailing at the close of the reporting period and revenue and expense items have been translated at the average exchange rate for the relevant reporting period. Any resulting gains or losses from the difference resulting from translating units of one currency into another currency (exchange difference) have been recognised directly in Shareholder Equity in the Balance Sheet, according to the spot rate method.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements encompass the parent company Copenhagen Malmö Port AB and the companies over which the parent directly or indirectly has controlling influence control (subsidiaries). Controlling influence implies the right to formulate the financial and operational strategies of another company in order to obtain financial benefits. When assessing whether a controlling influence exists, the holdings of financial instruments that are potentially entitled to vote and which can be used or converted into equity instruments with voting rights without a delay are to be taken into account. Consideration has also been given as to whether the company is able to manage the business activities via an agent. Controlling influence normally exists when the parent company owns shares, directly or indirectly, representing more than 50 % of the votes.

Leasing

All of the parent company's leasing agreements where the company is the lessee are recognised as operating leases, irrespective of whether the agreements are financial leases or operational leases.

Revenues

Revenues are recognised at the fair value of the funds received or that are to be received, less Value Added Tax, discounts, rebates, returns and similar deductions.

Sales of services

Revenue from the sale of services on an ongoing basis is recognised as revenue in the period during which the work is carried out and the materials are delivered or consumed.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, i.e. property, plant and equipment, are recognised at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The acquisition cost consists of the purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the acquisition to its location and in a condition suitable for use. Additional costs are only included in the asset, or recognised as a separate asset, when it is likely that future financial benefits associated with the item will accrue to the company and that its acquisition cost can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs and additional expenses are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which they arise.

When the difference in the consumption of significant components of a tangible fixed asset is deemed material, the availability of those components is divided up.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is expensed so that the acquisition cost of the asset, reduced by any estimated residual value at the end of its useful life, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. If an asset has been divided into different components, each component is depreciated separately over its respective useful life. Depreciation begins when the tangible fixed asset can be put into use. The useful life of tangible fixed assets are estimated at:

Buildings	
Frame	100 years
Frame improvements/interior walls	50 years
Plumbing and Electricity installations	40 years
Ventilation installation	20 years
Facade and Roof	40 years
Transport (lifts)	25 years old
Faucets	25-30 years
Building equipment and installations	10-20 years
Work machines	7-10 years
Vehicles and other equipment	5-10 years
Computers	3-5 years

Depreciation for tax purposes exceeding planned depreciation is considered over-depreciation, which constitutes an untaxed reserve.

Assessed useful life periods and depreciation methods are reassessed if there are indications that expected consumption has changed significantly compared to the estimate at the close of the previous reporting period. When the company changes the assessment of useful life, the asset's residual value is also reassessed. The effect of these changes is reported forward-looking.

The buildings do not have a taxation value.

Derecognition (removal from the Balance Sheet)

The book value of an item of property, plant and equipment is removed from the Balance Sheet on sale or disposal, or when no future financial benefits are expected from the use or sale/disposal of the asset or component. The gain or loss arising from the removal of a tangible fixed asset or component from the Balance Sheet is the difference between what is possibly obtained, less direct selling costs, and the book value of the asset. The capital gain or capital loss that arises when an item of property, plant and equipment or a component is removed from the Balance Sheet is recognised in the Income Statement as Other operating income or Other operating expenses.

Lease agreements

A finance lease (capital lease) is an agreement under which the financial risks and benefits associated with the ownership of an asset are essentially transferred from the lessor to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operating leases. In the event that lease payments do not coincide with linear reporting and it is assessed that the lease payments that are to be paid contain a financing component, the accrued lease liability is reported at discounted value.

The Group as the lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as fixed assets in the Group's Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value at the beginning of the lease term or at the present value of the minimum lease payments if this is lower. The liability of the lessee vis-à-vis the lessor is shown in the Balance Sheet under the headings Long-term liabilities and Current liabilities with the subheading Liabilities related to financial leasing. The lease payments are divided between interest and amortisation of the liability. The interest is distributed over the term of the lease so that each accounting period is charged with an amount corresponding to a fixed interest rate on the liability recognised during each period. Interest expenses are recognised directly in the Income Statement if they are not directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset that necessarily takes significant time to complete for its intended use or sale, and the capitalisation principle is applied.

Leases where the financial benefits and risks attributable to the leased object remain essentially with the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments, including an initial increased lease payment, under these agreements are recognised as an expense using the linear alternative based on the financial benefits over the term of the lease.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in accordance with the rules in Chapter 11 of K3, which means that valuation is made on the basis of adjusted acquisition cost.

Financial instruments recognised in the Balance Sheet include accounts receivable and other receivables, accounts payable and loan liabilities. The instruments are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial assets are removed from the Balance Sheet when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument have expired or been transferred and the Group has transferred virtually all risks and benefits associated with ownership.

Financial liabilities are removed from the Balance Sheet when the liabilities have been settled or otherwise no longer exist.

Accounts receivable and other receivables

Receivables are recognised as current assets with the exception of items with a maturity of more than 12 months after the close of the reporting period, which are classified as fixed assets. Receivables are carried at the amount expected to be received less deductions for individually assessed doubtful receivables. Receivables that do not carry an interest obligation or that carry an interest rate that deviates from the market rate and have a maturity in excess of 12 months, are recognised at a discounted present value and the time value change is recognised as interest income in the Income Statement.

Loan liabilities and accounts payable

Loan liabilities are initially recognised at cost net of transaction costs (amortised cost). If the carrying amount differs from the amount to be repaid at its due date, the difference is accrued as an interest expense over the life of the loan using the instrument's effective interest rate. In this way, at the due date, the carrying amount and the amount to be repaid correspond with each other.

Short-term accounts payable are recognised at cost.

Offsetting of financial receivables and financial debt

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and recognised with a net amount in the Balance Sheet only when a legal right of set-off exists and where a settlement with a net amount is intended to take place or where a simultaneous sale of the asset and settlement of the debt is intended to take place.

Impairment test of financial liabilities

At the close of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment requirements in any of the financial fixed assets. Impairment occurs if the decrease in value is considered to be of

a lasting nature. Impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement's item: Gains/losses from other securities and receivables that are fixed assets. The need for impairment is examined individually for shares and other ownership interests, and other individual financial fixed assets that are material. Examples of indications of impairment requirements are negative financial circumstances or unfavourable changes in industry conditions in companies whose shares CMP AB has invested in. Impairment of assets valued at amortised acquisition cost is calculated as the difference between the book value of the asset and the present value based on the company management's best estimate of future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For variable interest rate assets, the current interest rate at the close of the reporting period is used as the discount rate.

Similarly, when examining impairment requirements for the securities portfolio with fixed income instruments, an effective interest rate is established for the portfolio which is then used in the discounting. If shares are impaired, the amount of impairment is established as the difference between the book value and the highest of fair value less selling costs and the present value of future cash flows (which is based on the company management's best estimate).

Compensation and benefits to employees

Compensation and benefits to employees in the form of salaries, wages, bonuses, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and other paid leave, etc. and pensions are reported in line with their being earned. In the case of pensions and other post-employment benefits, these are classified as defined contribution or defined benefit pension plans. The company has only defined contribution pension plans.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an existing obligation (legal or informal) as a result of an event occurring, it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

A provision is reassessed on the close of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the existing obligation at the close of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation. When a provision is calculated by estimating the payments expected to be required to settle the obligation, the book value corresponds to the present value of those payments.

Income tax

Total tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Taxes are recognised in the Income Statement, except where the underlying transaction is recognised directly against shareholder equity, the associated tax effect being recognised in shareholder equity.

Current tax

Current tax refers to income tax for the current financial year and the part of the income tax of the previous financial year that has not yet been recognised. The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rate applicable at the close of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is income tax relating to future financial years as a result of past events. Recognition is made according to the balance sheet method. According to this, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are recognised on temporary differences that arise between the book values and tax values of assets and liabilities and for other tax deductions or loss carry forwards.

Deferred tax assets are recognised net against deferred tax liabilities only if they can be paid in a net amount. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rate established on the close of the reporting period. The effects of changes in current tax rates are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which the change has become adopted according to law. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is not probable that the underlying tax asset will be realised in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognised as financial fixed assets and deferred tax liabilities as provisions.

Receivables and liabilities

Receivables are recognised at the amounts at which they are expected to be paid.

Receivables and liabilities in foreign currency have been translated into Swedish kronor (SEK) at the exchange rate prevailing at the close of the reporting period.

The difference between the acquisition cost and the carrying amount at the close of the reporting period has been recognised directly in shareholder equity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist solely of funds held in bank accounts.

Foreign branch

The branch's Income Statement has been translated at the average exchange rate for the reporting period and the Balance Sheet at the exchange rate prevailing at the close of the reporting period, according to the spot rate method.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows changes in the company's cash and cash equivalents during the financial year. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method. The reported cash flow covers only transactions that have resulted in cash payments being received and cash payments disbursed.

Significant estimates and assessments

Estimates and assessments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under the current circumstance.

Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable

The company continuously makes an individual assessment of accounts receivable to assess and decide on the need for reservations where full payment is not expected.

Land restoration liability

There are times that the company and the company's customers conduct operations that may entail a risk of requirements being imposed for the restoration of land, etc. In most customer agreements, the customer is responsible for this, however the company continuously makes an assessment and valuation relating to the need to establish reserves in its own accounts for the costs of restoration.

Classification of leases

The company pays significant amounts for rights of use charges for the grounds where its operations are carried out plus for the buildings that are on the grounds. The company continuously classifies the rights of use in terms of whether they are to be regarded as financial or operational leases. In the event that the classification becomes financial, the facility/installation or grounds is recognised in the Balance Sheet as an asset.

Valuation of own assets

The company has a few assets that have a depreciation period longer than the company's Right-of-Use Agreement with the owners of the grounds. Therefore, the company continuously places a value on the depreciation rate and value of the asset.



NOTE 3 - REVENUES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Terminal revenues	701,790	645,843	680,994	615,768
Rental income	185,956	159,986	185,841	159,986
Other income	88,310	70,761	85,322	66,990
Total	976,056	876,590	952,157	842,744
Net revenues by geographic market				
(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sweden	395,084	354,589	373,011	320,743
Denmark	580,972	522,001	580,972	522,001
Total	976,056	876,590	953,983	842,744

NOTE 4 - INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASES AND SALES WITHIN THE SAME GROUP

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	2023	2022
Purchases	0,3%	0,1%
Sales	0,2%	0,1%

NOTE 5 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Capital gains on sales	0	265	0	265
Contributions received	4,663	398	4,663	398
Contract compensation, construction projects	13,824	10,267	13,824	10,267
Other	1,602	1,873	1,602	1,872
Total	20,089	12,803	20,089	12,802

NOTE 6 - FEES TO THE AUDITORS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
PwC				
Auditing assignments	1,032	995	992	940
Auditor's activities other than the audit engagement	428	160	428	160
Tax advice	224	387	164	327
Other consulting services	273	267	273	267
Total	1,957	1,809	1,857	1,694

Auditing assignments refers to the audit of the annual report and accompanying financial statements and the posting to accounts, plus the management by the Board of Directors and the CEO. Auditing activities in addition to auditing assignments refer to other tasks to which the company's auditor are asked to perform, as well as advice or other assistance arising from observations made during such auditing. Tax advice is reported as a separate item. Anything else relates to Other services.

NOTE 7 - NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND FEES PAID TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Number of employees (annualised average)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Malmö				
Men	105	111	105	111
Women	29	33	29	33
Total	134	144	134	144
Copenhagen				
Men	128	136	128	136
Women	21	21	21	21
Total	149	157	149	157
Total	283	301	283	301

Costs of personnel (SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Board of Directors and the CEO				
Salaries and other benefits	7,635	7,381	7,635	7,381
of which, per diem	231	156	231	156
Social insurance charges,	1,407	1,248	1,407	1,248
of which, pension costs and obligations	1,143	984	1,143	984
Other employees				
Salaries and other benefits	251,981	224,236	251,981	224,236
of which, per diem	883	354	883	354
Social insurance charges,	58,383	46,230	58,383	46,230
of which, pension costs and obligations	26,462	16,968	26,462	16,968

Severance pay agreements amounting to one year's salary have been entered into with the CEO.

Gender distribution within the Board of Directors and Senior Management	Group	
	2023	2022
Members of the Board of Directors, the proportion of men in the Group	58%	64%
The CEO and others in senior management, the proportion of men in the Group	50%	50%



NOTE 8 - OPERATING LEASES

The company has leasing costs for vehicles, machinery and equipment.
Consolidated costs for the Group amounted to TSEK 25,620 in 2023 (20,500).
(The Note shows nominal values below).

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Expiration date				
Within one year	14,806	12,362	20,381	17,938
Later than one year but within five years	26,491	21,553	42,289	43,856
Later than five years	395	617	395	617
Total	41,692	34,532	63,066	62,411

The company has leasing costs for rights of use.

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Expiration date				
Within one year	202,108	174,623	245,364	204,772
Later than one year but within five years	947,797	709,455	1,099,632	805,769
Later than five years	3,773,079	2,855,918	4,294,207	3,250,610
Total	4,922,984	3,739,996	5,639,203	4,261,151

NOTE 9 - DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION OF TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Depreciation taken	-76,774	-71,821	-43,477	-37,211
Total	-76,774	-71,821	-43,477	-37,211

NOTE 10 - INTEREST EXPENSES AND SIMILAR COSTS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Interest on financial leases	6,665	7,401	0	0
Other	2,037	332	2,036	332
Total	8,702	7,733	2,036	332

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAX

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current tax	-14,110	-21,014	-14,016	-21,014
Deferred tax	4,681	591	4,777	533
Tax on this year's net profits	-9,429	-20,423	-9,239	-20,481
Reconciliation of the tax expense for the year				
Reported profit before tax	13,216	45,133	12,874	45,553
Tax for 2023, calculated at the 20,6% tax rate	-2,722	-9,297	-2,652	-9,384
Tax effect of tax rate in foreign operations	-978	-854	-978	-858
Tax effect of non-deductible costs	-417	0	-404	0
Tax effect of non-taxable income	8	0	8	0
Foreign tax that could not be set off in respect of a branch office	-10,389	-12,849	-10,389	-12,714
Deferred tax asset the value of which has not been determined	-588		-588	0
Utilisation of previously non-capitalised loss carryforwards	0	2,472	0	2,472
Revaluation of deferred tax liabilities	4,422	0	4,422	0
Tax attributable to previous years	1,227	0	1,322	0
Other adjustments	8	105	20	2
Total	-9,429	-20,423	-9,239	-20,481
Reported tax expense for the year	-9,429	-20,423	-9,239	-20,481

NOTE 12 - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Buildings and land				
Opening acquisition value	346,023	316,878	346,023	316,878
Translation difference	-1,285	5,236	-1,285	5,236
Reclassifications	4,069	23,909	4,069	23,909
Closing accumulated acquisition value	348,807	346,023	348,807	346,023
Opening depreciation	-96,780	-76,329	96,780	-76,329
Translation difference	783	-4,729	783	-4,729
Depreciation for the year	-17,483	-15,722	-17,483	-15,722
Closing accumulated depreciation	-113,480	-96,780	-113,480	-96,780
Closing scheduled residual value	235,327	249,243	235,327	249,243



NOTE 12 - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS, CONTINUED

(SEK 1,000)	Group	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Buildings and Land attributable to financial leasing		
Opening acquisition value	525,831	531,559
Translation difference	-577	8,772
Acquisitions for the year	0	941
Sales/disposals	-6,169	-15,441
Closing accumulated acquisition value	519,085	525,831
Opening depreciation	-244,196	-225,578
Translation difference	525	-4,349
Depreciation for the year	-28,093	-29,710
Sales/disposals	5,879	15,441
Closing accumulated depreciation	-265,885	-244,196
Closing scheduled residual value	253,199	281,634

Depreciation of financial leases takes place over the term of the lease, ordinarily 5-35 years.
For further information regarding leases, see Note 22 Financial leasing.

(SEK 1,000)	Group	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Machinery attributable to financial leasing		
Opening acquisition value	64,091	64,091
Adjustments pertaining to acquisitions	368	0
Closing accumulated acquisition value	64,459	64,091
Opening depreciation	-26,401	-21,199
Adjustment of opening depreciation	0	0
Depreciation for the year	-5,204	-5,202
Closing accumulated depreciation	-31,605	-26,401
Closing scheduled residual value	32,854	37,690

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Machinery and other technical facilities				
Opening acquisition value	339,121	318,250	339,121	318,250
Translation difference	-1,138	21,223	-1,138	21,223
Reclassifications	201	423	201	423
Sales/disposals	0	-775	0	-775
Closing accumulated acquisition value	338,184	339,121	338,184	339,121
Opening write-downs	-11,170	-11,170	-11,170	-11,170
Write-downs/impairments for the year	0	0	0	0
Closing accumulated write-downs	-11,170	-11,170	-11,170	-11,170

NOTE 12 - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS, CONTINUED

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening depreciation	-266,458	-234,053	-266,458	-234,053
Translation difference	1,244	-21,010	1,244	-21,010
Sales/disposals	0	775	0	775
Depreciation for the year	-8,986	-12,170	-8,986	-12,170
Closing accumulated depreciation	-274,200	-266,458	-274,200	-266,458
Closing scheduled residual value	52,813	61,492	52,813	61,492

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Equipment, tools and installations				
Opening acquisition value	226,149	222,237	226,149	222,237
Translation difference	-495	8,403	-495	8,403
Reclassifications	20,483	-4,094	20,483	-4,094
Sales/disposals	-3,872	-397	-3,872	-397
Closing accumulated acquisition value	242,265	226,149	242,265	226,149
Opening depreciation	-153,193	-146,849	-153,193	-146,849
Translation difference	475	-6,046	475	-6,046
Reclassifications	0	9,579	0	9,579
Depreciation for the year	-17,008	-10,274	-17,008	-10,274
Sales/disposals	752	397	752	397
Closing accumulated depreciation	-168,974	-153,193	-168,974	-153,193
Closing scheduled residual value	73,291	72,956	73,291	72,956

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Construction of new facilities and advances				
Opening balance	51,401	87,103	51,401	87,103
Translation difference	-4,996	6,157	-4,996	6,157
Sales/disposals	0	-40,059	0	-40,059
Expenses incurred during the year	174,236	32,369	174,236	32,369
Reclassifications implemented during the year	-24,755	-34,169	-24,755	-34,169
Closing balance	195,886	51,401	195,886	51,401



NOTE 13 - DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets (SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Deferred tax on financial leasing	5,255	5,262	0	0
	5,255	5,262	0	0

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening deferred tax assets	5,262	5,205	0	0
Provisions for the year	0	57	0	0
Reversals for the year	-7	0	0	0
Reclassifications for the year	0	0	0	0
Closing deferred tax assets	5,255	5,262	0	0

The tax rate for calculating deferred tax is 20,6 % for that which is to be reversed in 2023. The carry-forward amount for the settlement of foreign tax is not recognised on any deferred tax asset, as at present it cannot be made likely that the amount can be utilised within the prescribed time.

Deferred tax liability (SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2022	31-12-2022	31-12-2022
Deferred tax on machinery and equipment	3,902	8,376	3,902	8,376
Deferred tax regarding revaluation of property	6,083	6,275	6,082	6,275
	9,985	14,651	9,984	14,651

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening tax liability	14,651	14,494	14,651	14,494
Reclassification from deferred tax assets	0	0	0	0
Reversals for the Year	-4,666	157	-4,666	157
Closing tax liability at year-end	9,985	14,651	9,985	14,651

NOTE 14 - OTHER LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening acquisition value	98,560	79,305	39,485	26,323
Reclassification	-2,507	0	-2,507	0
Additional receivable amounts	16,588	19,255	13,162	13,162
Closing accumulated acquisition value	112,641	98,560	50,140	39,485
Closing book value	112,641	98,560	50,140	39,485

Receivables refer to a security deposit in the amount of MSEK 50 to Region Gotland, in connection with a lease of property. Interest is paid on the security deposit at an interest rate corresponding to the annual change in the CPI, and will be refunded with in 2025 with the interest accrued if the company does not exercise the termination option. The prepayment of rent to the Malmö stad amounts to MSEK 50.1. The amount is adjusted on a straight-line basis during the period from 2025 until 2044.

NOTE 15 - OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN GROUP COMPANIES

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening acquisition value	27,050	27,050
Closing accumulated acquisition value	27,050	27,050
Opening write-downs	-12,000	-12,000
Closing accumulated write-downs	-12,000	-12,000
Closing book value	15,050	15,050

The company's holding of shares in Group companies

Company Name	Share of capital	Percentage of voting	Number of shares	Booked value 31-12-2023
Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB	100%	100%	50,000	15,050
Total				15,050

Company Name	Company reg, no,	Reg, office
Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB	559143-4468	Gotland

NOTE 16 - RECEIVABLES FROM GROUP COMPANIES

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening acquisition value	80,692	77,128
Additional receivable amounts	-18,102	3,564
Closing accumulated acquisition value	62,590	80,692
Closing book value	62,590	80,692

NOTE 17 - OTHER RECEIVABLES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
VAT and energy use taxes	10,775	15,135	10,445	16,000
Other	5,663	4,421	5,663	4,437
	16,438	19,556	16,108	20,437



NOTE 18 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED REVENUE

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Accrued Terminal revenue, etc.	23,187	2,810	21,767	2,810
Prepaid rents/lease payment	19,198	8,307	19,198	8,307
Other	5,773	1,238	4,797	261
	48,158	12,355	45,762	11,378

NOTE 19 - YEAR-END APPROPRIATIONS

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Group contributions received	10,690	21,500
Total year-end appropriations	10,690	21,500

NOTE 20 - PROVISIONS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Opening provisions	30,857	28,358	30,857	28,358
Exchange rate adjustments for the year	-158	2,499	-158	2,499
Closing book value, other provisions	30,699	30,857	30,699	30,857

The provision corresponds to the compensation the company received from the previous customer related to requirements for future environmental restoration of land in connection with the customer's relocation. The obligations are based on extensive research concerning the environmental requirements for the restoration of the land. In this regard, the customer has made a one-off payment corresponding to CMP's obligations. The compensation received and the provision have not had any impact on operating profits during the financial year.

NOTE 21 - FINANCIAL LEASING

Finance leases - lessees

The Group has entered into financial leases concerning buildings and land, and for machinery. The lease agreements are non-cancellable and the term of the leases vary between 5-35 years. The consolidated depreciation and interest expenses in the Group amount to MSEK 40 for the year and in the parent company MSEK 0. At the end of the term of the lease, the Group will not have any possibility to acquire the leased assets under the terms and conditions set out in the leases. The end dates for the financial lease liability are clarified below:

(SEK 1,000)	Group	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Expiration date:		
Within one year	36,147	36,307
Later than one year but within five years	115,520	135,114
Later than five years	159,787	173,583
	311,454	345,004
Long-term part	275,308	308,697
Short-term part	36,147	36,307
	311,455	345,004

NOTE 21 - FINANCIAL LEASING , CONTINUED

A finance lease is a lease agreement that transfers substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of an asset from the lessor to the lessee. Our assessment is also that the leased asset is of such a special nature that without material changes being made, it is only the lessee which is able to made use of the asset.

The CMP Group has a number of significant agreements that are very important for CMP to be able to conduct its business operations. These are the newly established usage rights agreements that CMP AB within the Group has with its two largest owners of the land it utilises, who are also major owners of shares of CMP. These are By & Havn and Malmö stad. The agreements cover almost all grounds on which CMP operates. The charges for the right-of-use agreements is regarded to be on market-based terms and these agreements will remain in effect for the period 2020 to 2044.

NOTE 22 - OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Long-term liabilities due later than five years after the close of the reporting period				
Other	112,434	43,087	112,434	43,087
Total other long-term liabilities	112,434	43,087	112,434	43,087

NOTE 23 - ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUE

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue				
Accrued salaries, annual leave pay and social insurance contributions	47,307	34,490	47,307	34,490
Estimated tax on salaries	2,672	2,984	2,672	2,984
Accrued discounts	40,174	29,258	40,174	29,258
Accrued leasing/rental costs	20,785	33,455	20,785	33,455
Prepaid lease/rental income	2,408	8,780	2,408	8,780
Other	16,750	12,466	16,679	13,130
Total accrued expenses and deferred revenue	130,096	121,433	130,025	122,097

NOTE 24 - SHORT-TERM CREDIT FACILITIES

The credit granted from SEB Bank amounts to TSEK 100,000 in the parent company, compared with TSEK 100,000 the year prior. At the close of the reporting period, these credit facilities were not utilised to any extent.

NOTE 25 - ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

(SEK 1,000)	31-12-2023	
The Board of Directors proposes that the funds available be		
Retained earnings	417,482	
Net profit for the year	3,635	
	421,117	
allocated so that is transferred to the next reporting period	421,117	

The parent company's share capital consists of 3,600,000 shares with a quota value of SEK 27.78 per share.

NOTE 26 - COLLATERAL/SECURITY PLEDGED

(SEK 1,000)	Group	
	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Assets held with financial leasing	286,053	319,324

NOTE 27 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

No events of a significant character took place after the end of the financial year.

COPENHAGEN, 21 MARCH 2024

Luciano Astudillo

Chairman of the Board

Claus Juhl

Deputy Chairman of the Board

Karin Jarl Månsson

Board Member

Kim Pedersen

Board Member

Karsten Jensen

Employee Representative

Laura Rosenvinge

Board Member

Peter Engström

Board Member

Johnny Isager Høvring

Employee Representative

Maria Petersson

Employee Representative

Barbara Scheel Agersnap

Chief Executive Officer

Helena Nanne

Board Member

Birgit Aagaard-Svendsen

Board Member

Curt Hansson

Employee Representative

Our Auditor's Report was submitted on the date indicated by our electronic signature.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Mats Åkerlund

Authorized Public Accountant

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Unofficial translation

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Copenhagen Malmö Port AB, corporate identity number 556027-4077

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Copenhagen Malmö Port AB for the year 2023 except for the statutory sustainability report on pages 32-37 (printed version).

In our opinion, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company and the group as of 31 December 2023 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. Our opinions do not cover the statutory sustainability report on pages 32-37 (printed version). The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 32-37 (printed version). The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden 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 annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Copenhagen Malmö Port AB for the year 2023 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Director and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
 - in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.
- Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the administration is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Auditor's report on the statutory sustainability report

It is the board of directors who is responsible for the statutory sustainability report on pages 32-37 (printed version) and that it has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR's auditing standard RevR 12 The auditor's opinion regarding the statutory sustainability report. This means that our examination of the statutory sustainability report is substantially different and less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinion.

A statutory sustainability report has been prepared.

Malmö, on the day stated on our electronic signature
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Mats Åkerlund
Authorized Public Accountant

COPENHAGEN MALMÖ PORT

A SAFE HAVEN A SEA OF OPPORTUNITIES



CMP MANIFESTO:

WE CONNECT SEA WITH SHORE AND CREATE GROWTH & PROSPERITY FOR ALL

As the sun rises on the shores of Malmö, we are here, ready to welcome you on solid ground. As it sets behind the skyline of Copenhagen, we are still here. We're the first to greet you when land is in sight and the last to see you safely off to sea again.

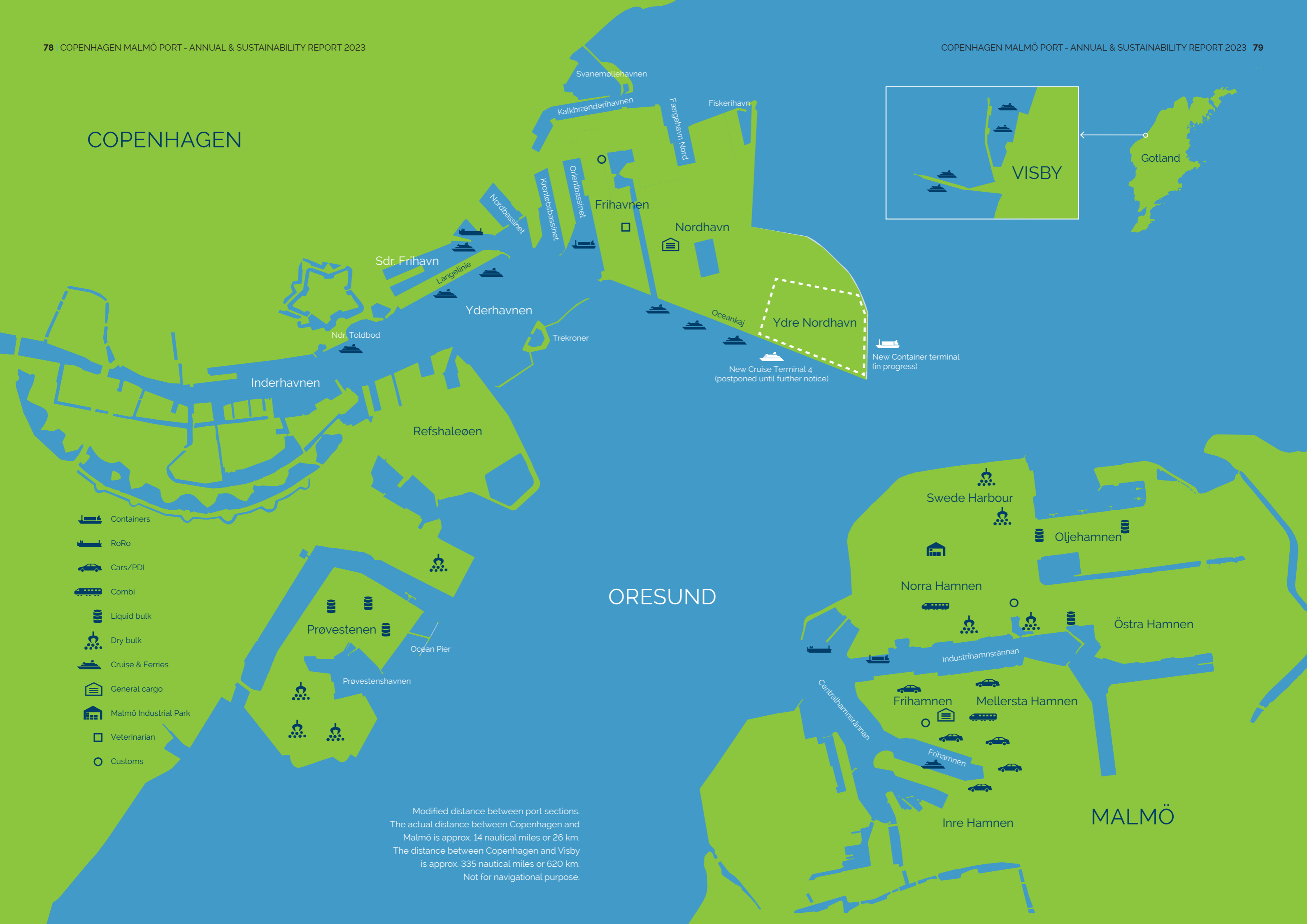
We are CMP. More than 350 Swedish and Danish team players with salt water running through our veins and with proud souls because we make a difference every day. To the community and to the wheels that keep society going. And to the Denmark and Sweden of today, we stand united in developing.

We are CMP. We connect sea with shore and create growth and prosperity for all. It takes will power and strength in every woman and man. And this we have. That is why we work at the docks. From hardhat to laptop. From strong arms and an eye for details, to quick-witted minds who see a bigger picture and who understand what it takes to find a safe haven in modern times. Together we have the courage to find new ways and to do whatever it takes to solve the task, securing the path to the future. We strive to improve – every day. With outmost respect for both society and environment.

We are CMP. The gateway to the Baltics and the Baltic Sea. The doorway to Denmark and Sweden. So, set sail with us. We know where you're coming from and where you are going. And we will make sure that you get there – safe and on time.

We do that better than most. In a healthy work environment, together we ensure the shortest distance between dock and office.

Always greeting you with a smile and a firm handshake, when you dock in Copenhagen or Malmö.



COPENHAGEN

ORESUND

MALMÖ

- Containers
- RoRo
- Cars/PDI
- Combi
- Liquid bulk
- Dry bulk
- Cruise & Ferries
- General cargo
- Malmö Industrial Park
- Veterinarian
- Customs

Modified distance between port sections.
The actual distance between Copenhagen and
Malmö is approx. 14 nautical miles or 26 km.
The distance between Copenhagen and Visby
is approx. 335 nautical miles or 620 km.
Not for navigational purpose.



COPENHAGEN MALMÖ PORT

A SAFE HAVEN
A SEA OF
OPPORTUNITIES

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