

COPENHAGEN MALMÖ PORT ANNUAL & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025



COPENHAGEN MALMÖ PORT

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 creating the most attractive port in the Nordics.

Copenhagen Malmö Port (CMP) is one of Scandinavia's largest port operators, and a full-service port in the Oresund 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 Oresund 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 Oresund 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.cmpport.com

OUR

VALUES

RESPECT

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

AMBITION












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

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.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark)

In the map below, all areas and terminals are shown with their Danish and Swedish names.

-  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.

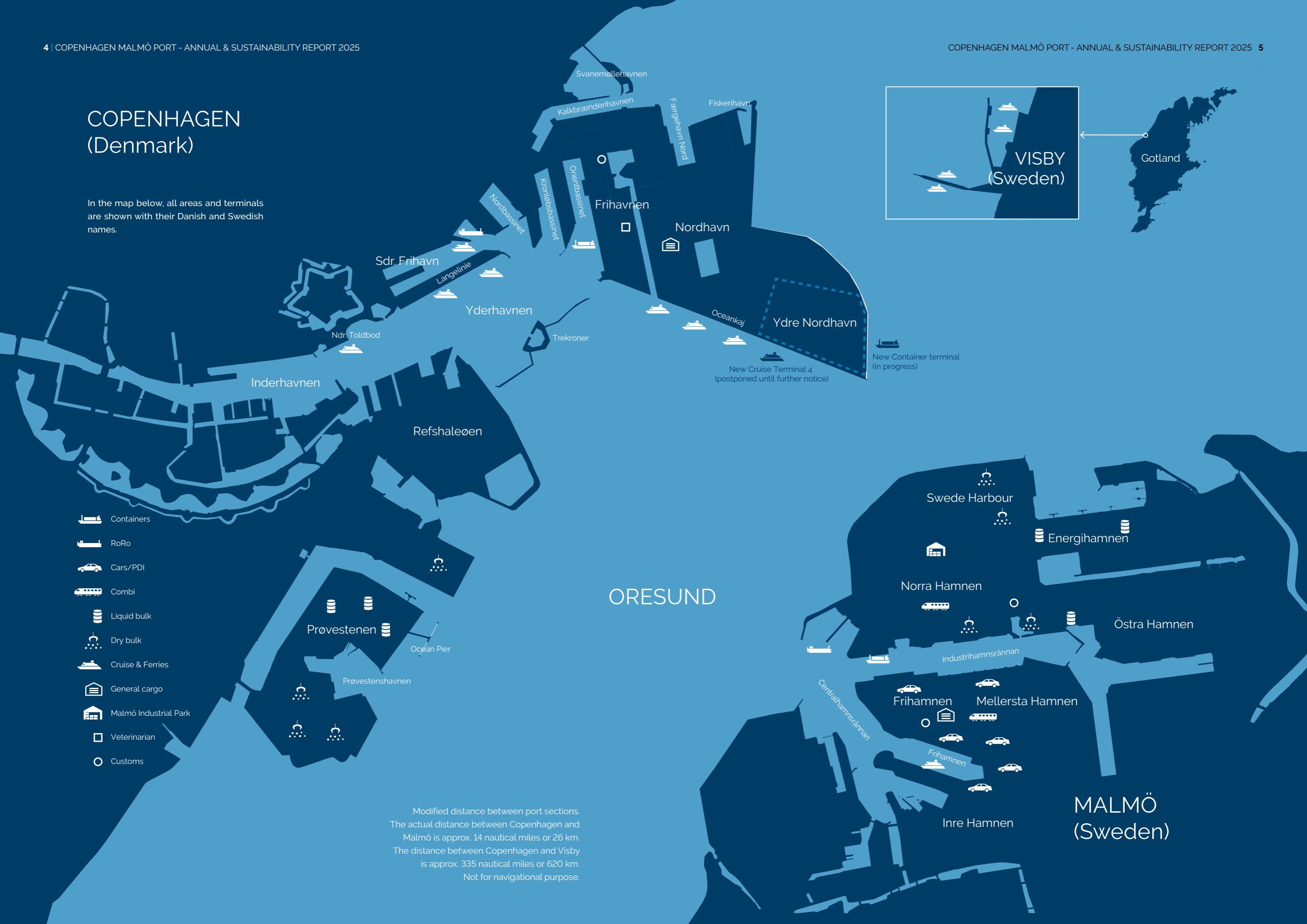
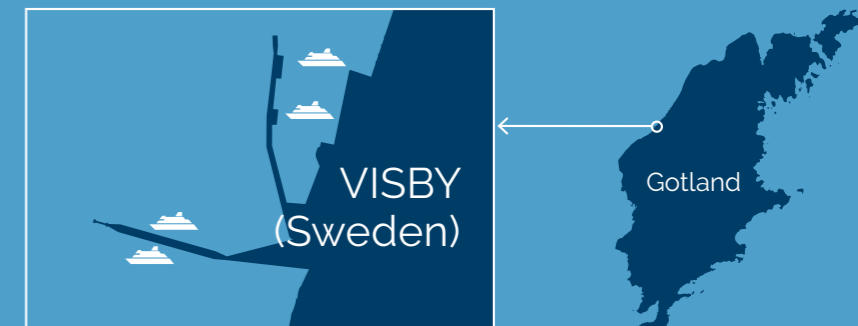
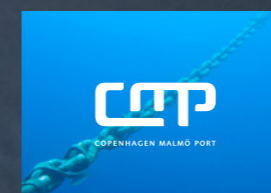


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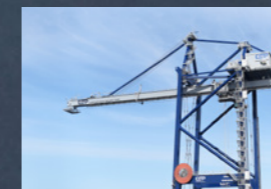
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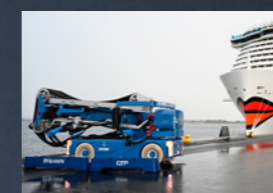
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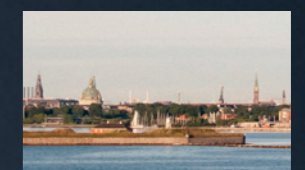
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TOGETHER WE
CREATE THE MOST
ATTRACTIVE PORT
IN THE NORDICS

2025 IN BRIEF



The Swedish Transport Agency extends CMP's approval to operate the railway facilities in Malmö until 2029. The extension is a key step in advancing rail operations and reinforces CMP's role as the manager of railway infrastructure in the port in Malmö.



Five of CMP's eight new Konecranes straddle carriers are relocated to their new home at the container terminal in Ydre Nordhavn.



Copenhagen's new shore power facility is inaugurated by H.M. King Frederik X of Denmark at CMP's Oceankaj terminals. The first ship to connect to the facility is AIDAnova from AIDA Cruises.



A new railway track and unloading facility for liquid products is inaugurated in the Energy Port in Malmö, enabling efficient handling of liquid bulk via rail.



Together with Malmö stad, UBC, and WMU, CMP hosts the conference Future-proofing Our Port Cities as part of the 250-year anniversary of the port in Malmö. The conference brings together decision-makers, authorities, businesses, academia and international stakeholders to explore how port cities can meet future challenges.



CMP wins a global sustainability award for its cruise terminals in Copenhagen, earning the title World's Best Cruise Terminal for Sustainability 2025 from the World Cruise Awards. The award recognises CMP's comprehensive sustainability agenda, encompassing environmental, social, and economic dimensions.

For the second consecutive year, Copenhagen is named Europe's Leading Cruise Port by the World Travel Awards.

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

Malmö stad receives approval for continued development of the port in Malmö through an artificial peninsula in Norra Hamnen.

The first of CMP's two new advanced Ship-to-Shore (STS) cranes begins its journey from Konecranes in Finland to the new container terminal in Ydre Nordhavn, Copenhagen.

CMP co-hosts the Cruise Europe Conference (CEC) in Copenhagen, bringing together high-level participants from the cruise industry.

July marks the 25th anniversary of the Oresund Bridge, with its inauguration serving as the starting point for CMP's establishment the following year, linking two historic ports and forming a fully integrated company across two cities and countries.

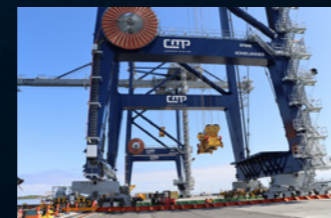
At a ceremony at CMP's terminals on Oceankaj in Copenhagen, Denmark's first electric tugboat is officially named by Her Majesty Queen Mary of Denmark.

CMP enters a new era of year-round cruising, achieving a record number of cruise calls outside the traditional summer season. Between October 2025 and April 2026, the number of calls reaches 88, compared to 64 in the same period last year.

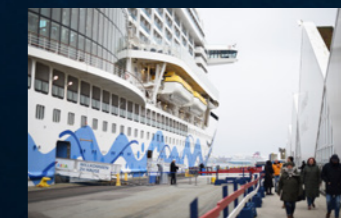
CMP is participating in the CBS Executive Education event Ports as Value-Creators in Global Supply Chains, focusing on how ports can drive innovation, sustainability, and trade.



The second new Ship-to-Shore crane arrives at the new container terminal in Copenhagen.



CMP receives the prestigious Seatrade Cruise Award for Port of the Year.



STABILITY AND PROGRESS IN A CHANGING WORLD

As critical infrastructure, Copenhagen Malmö Port (CMP) plays a central role in maintaining trade, supply chains and regional preparedness. Despite geopolitical uncertainty and shifting consumption and shipping patterns, CMP has continued to deliver stable growth and efficient operations. Our strategic geographical location in the heart of the Oresund region, with the Baltic Sea just around the corner, continues to attract new cargo flows that connect Scandinavia with the continent. With this foundation, CMP stands well-prepared for the future — ready to navigate shifting conditions and adapt to new demands while seizing emerging opportunities.

Just like 2024, which was a record year, we also passed the billion mark in 2025 with a turnover of MSEK 1,042 (1,049) – a marginal decrease of 0.7 per cent. Cruise, Container, Combi and RoRo drove the development through increased volumes, while dry and liquid bulk decreased in volume compared with the previous year. Operating profit amounted to MSEK 57.3 (73.9), a decline of 22 per cent. This performance should be seen in relation to specific developments linked to higher activity levels in both Container and Cruise, which drove increased maintenance and personnel costs as well as higher security-related expenses. Depreciation likewise increased, reflecting investments in new machinery for the new container terminal.

A modern and sustainable port

In 2025, CMP reaped the benefits of several major infrastructure initiatives and machinery deliveries. During the second quarter, CMP's two Ship-to-Shore cranes were sailed from the assembly plant in Finland to the new container terminal in Copenhagen. As a result, the city's skyline changed overnight, and the cranes now stand in place – ready to meet increasing volumes. Our newly acquired straddle carriers were also transported in a convoy from the existing terminal to their new home in Ydre Nordhavn.



In June 2025, H.M. King Frederik X of Denmark, together with By & Havn and CMP, inaugurated one of Europe's largest shore power facilities for cruise ships in Copenhagen – five years ahead of the legal requirement that enters into force in 2030.

Another important infrastructure project completed during the year was the expansion of the Energy Port in Malmö. In collaboration with Malmö stad, we opened a new railway track that enables our customers to transport liquid bulk by rail. With the support of our strong owners, we continue to develop solutions that strengthen CMP's operations and meet customer demands while contributing to the green transition. Maintaining this momentum requires continued collaboration and new investments.

Through fuel switching, electrification and renewable heating, we have significantly reduced our climate footprint. CMP's ambition to achieve net zero emissions in its own operations by 2025 has almost been met, with remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions amounting to 203 tonnes CO₂e – equivalent to approximately 100 people flying round trip to Thailand. Work is now accelerating to reduce Scope 3 emissions while we are simultaneously driving various CCUS* projects and collaborations to establish biofuel production.

The port's role going forward

Conflicts, sanctions, cyber threats and disrupted transport routes are prompting companies to reassess their risks, while European energy and industrial initiatives are changing the conditions for production and transportation. For CMP, this brings responsibility that goes beyond efficient port operations. We are part of both regional and national

preparedness. That is why we are continuously strengthening our capabilities within safety and emergency readiness – to secure cargo handling, fuel and energy supply, around the clock, all year round.

The anniversary year 2026

2026 will be an exciting year for CMP – not the least because we as a company celebrate 25 years. During the anniversary year, the new container terminal in Copenhagen will be commissioned after many years of hard work. This is an important milestone for the business, and we look forward to welcoming customers to a modern terminal. It will create new and better conditions for increased growth for us, our customers and the communities in which we operate.

Over the past year, the Board, management and organisation have developed a new strategy towards 2030, which will be launched in 2026. We are in the midst of an important transformation, driven by this new strategy. I look forward to realising it together with our employees. Our mission – We connect sea with shore and create growth and prosperity for all – guides this work and shapes the choices ahead.

Finally, I would like to extend my warm thanks to our owners, customers, partners, board and employees. Your commitment and trust are essential to our progress. Together, we are building a port ready for the challenges and opportunities of the future. Together, we create the most attractive port in the Nordics.

Claus Juhl
Chairman of the Board

*CCUS – Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage
(Figures within brackets are figures from 2024)

CMP'S NEW CONTAINER TERMINAL

Copenhagen Malmö Port's new container terminal has been constructed with a focus on ensuring the continued efficient flow of containerised goods in and out of the Danish capital and eastern Denmark, benefiting both the local and regional economy. The vast majority of containers to and from eastern Denmark are handled at CMP's container terminal.

"Compared to the Levantkaj location, which has been operational since the beginning of the container era in Copenhagen some 50 years ago, the location in Ydre Nordhavn will be even better connected to land-side infrastructure and equipped with state-of-the-art terminal equipment as well as fossil-free operations. The newly designed terminal optimises container and traffic flows, providing safe and efficient service for our customers," says Povl Dolleris Røjkjær Ungar, CCO, Copenhagen Malmö Port.

The location even provides expansion possibilities to accommodate future needs, including logistics and distribution facilities. In addition, the closure of the container terminal at Levantkaj will enable further urban development of the Nordhavn area to the benefit of Copenhagen's growing population. The new terminal is located far from residential areas, yet its central accessibility is ensured by means of the establishment of the Nordhavn Tunnel, and it is well integrated into the overall structural planning of Ydre Nordhavn. The terminal, which is scheduled to open in 2026, is being built by Udviklingsselskabet By & Havn and will be operated by CMP. The terminal features two Ship-to-Shore (STS) cranes from the Finnish manufacturer Konecranes.

Each crane weighs approximately 1,150 tonnes, stands over 77 metres tall, and reaches 108 metres with the boom raised. Built for remote operation and semi-automated handling, they are designed to deliver fast, efficient, and future-proof container handling for decades to come.

Alongside the cranes, land-side operations have been strengthened with a new fleet of eight modern straddle carriers that allow a higher container stacking height on the terminal. This enables more containers to be stored in the same area. Each unit weighs 70 tonnes and is 15.7 metres tall with a lifting capacity of 60 tonnes. Comprehensive physical, system, and flow tests have taken place at the new terminal. CMP's dockers have undergone extensive training in the new equipment, in close collaboration with Konecranes and are now fully equipped to deliver an even better service thanks to the improved capacity, safety and ergonomics of the new machines and terminal layout.

The building for Customs and veterinary services at the new terminal has been completed. Work continues on the Harbour House, which will accommodate CMP and other companies in the maritime and transport sectors. Both buildings are designed by PLH Arkitekter A/S and built by Rasmus Friis A/S, with By & Havn as the developer. Scheduled for completion in 2026, the Harbour House will serve as a central hub for terminal operations, offering modern facilities for staff, public authorities, tenants, and visitors.



NEW RAILWAY TRACK IN MALMÖ STRENGTHENS TRIMODAL TRANSPORT

CMP, together with Scandinavian Tank Storage (STS), St1, and Green Cargo, has taken a significant step towards more sustainable and efficient transport. This is achieved via the establishment of a new railway track and a facility for unloading liquid products at CMP's terminal area in Malmö. The new facility enables the handling of liquid bulk via rail in the Energy Port, further enhancing the port's trimodal capabilities.

The approximately one-kilometre-long railway track has been operational since mid-August 2025, facilitating transport of goods from St1's Gothenburg refinery and depot to the Scandinavian Tank Storage depot at CMP's terminals in Malmö. This development further strengthens CMP's role as a trimodal operator by optimising the use of road, rail, and sea transport, while providing the region with additional supply alternatives.

"This has been a fantastic project to contribute to — both operationally and strategically. Through close collaboration between all partners, we have established a solution that strengthens CMP's trimodal capabilities while delivering a tangible contribution to the green transition. The project has been technically insightful, commercially valuable, and clearly demonstrates how effective infrastructure can create sustainable benefits for the entire region," comments Niklas Sundel, CMP's Project Manager from NISU Consulting.

The demand for rail transport in the liquid bulk segment is expected to grow, particularly in areas such as liquid CO₂ handling. This is a critical enabler of carbon capture and storage (CCS), as the safe and efficient transport of liquefied CO₂ is essential for moving captured emissions to permanent storage sites. Liquid CO₂ handling therefore plays an important role in supporting climate objectives and the green transition. Rail transport remains a central component of the Swedish transport system due to its capacity to move large volumes efficiently, reduce road congestion and enhance supply chain stability.

EUROPE'S LARGEST SHORE POWER FACILITY INAUGURATED IN COPENHAGEN

On 2 June 2025, Europe's largest shore power facility for vessels was inaugurated in Copenhagen at Océankaj and Langelinie. The installation provides electricity from the grid to docked cruiseships, enabling vessels when in hotel-mode to shut down on-board generators, reducing air and noise pollution.



The inauguration was conducted at Océankaj by H.M. King Frederik X, as he declared the facility operational with the words "Turn the power on!" via radio to the ship's bridge. Addresses at the high-level ceremony were given by EU Commissioner for Energy and Housing Dan Jørgensen, Danish Minister for Transport Thomas Danielsen, and the Lord Mayor of Copenhagen at that time, Lars Weiss. All emphasised the facility's role in advancing the green transition, improving urban air quality, and supporting EU targets for shore power in major ports by 2030.

The first ship to connect was AIDAnova from AIDA Cruises, and the event was attended by AIDA Cruises President Felix Eichhorn, who highlighted AIDA's commitment to maritime decarbonisation.

The inauguration of the cruise shore power facility in Copenhagen was a proud moment for CMP and a key milestone in the green transition of the sector. The facility provides cruise ships with clean energy while at berth and is fully aligned with our broader sustainability strategy, which includes fossil-free terminal operations. Together with our partners, we are committed to shaping a more sustainable future for the maritime industry.

Copenhagen remains a popular cruise destination and regional hub for turnaround calls, with more than 300 port calls in 2025. The provision of shore power is a key element in supporting responsible cruise tourism in the Danish capital and beyond.

The facility, operated by CMP, built and owned by Udviklingsselskabet By & Havn, with co-financing by the EU's Connecting Europe Facility, has its main power station at Ydre Nordhavn, connection points at Océankaj and Langelinie (via an undersea cable) that can supply cruise ships with green electricity. It features a 20 MVA initial capacity, which will be expanded to 48 MVA in 2028 once a planned grid expansion and a new permanent substation in Ydre Nordhavn is operational. Cruise shore power complements CMP's existing shore power installation for the Copenhagen-Oslo ferry at Sønder Frihavn, operational since 2021.



ANOTHER STEP CLOSER TO BIOMETHANE PRODUCTION IN MALMÖ

In 2024, CMP entered into a partnership with the Danish company Green2x to design, establish and operate a large-scale biomethane facility in Norra Hamnen in Malmö. The project is expected to become one of the world's largest biofuel plants, and marks an important step in CMP's strategic venture into new business areas. By leveraging the port's land, infrastructure and access to maritime value chains, CMP can assist to accelerate the green transition — while also creating the potential for increased commercial activity and new jobs in and around the port.

At the core of the project is Green2x's straw-based technology, which extracting energy from agricultural straw

residues and convert it into biomethane. Straw has a high energy content, and the technology is designed to recover a very significant portion of the energy in the feedstock. This enables biomethane production at a scale that can make a meaningful contribution to fossil-free energy supply, where demand for alternatives to fossil fuels is continually growing.

At the end of 2025 the project took a significant step forward when Green2x secured investments of more than MDKK 100 from i.a. Equinor and EIFO. The capital will finance the construction of a pilot plant on the Danish island of Møn. This facility plays a critical role, as it will mature and

validate the technology in practice and serve as the design basis for the planned industrial-scale plants — starting with facilities in Vordingborg and later in Malmö. With the pilot plant, the project moves from development and planning into tangible implementation.

For CMP, this progress is essential. As the technology, process design and operating assumptions are verified through the pilot plant, risk in subsequent project phases is reduced. This strengthens the foundation for realising the Malmö facility and supports CMP's ambition to act as an enabling platform for new green energy value chains. The partnership with Green2x also contributes to positioning

the port of Malmö as an attractive location for future energy solutions, where production and port logistics can be more closely integrated.

Overall, the partnership is a concrete example of how CMP turns its strategy into action. By enabling the conditions for large-scale biomethane production in the port, CMP strengthens its role in regional energy and supply infrastructure and opens new business opportunities at the intersection of infrastructure, energy and transport.



THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORT IN MALMÖ

The high-level conference Future-proofing Our Port Cities was held last autumn to mark the 250th anniversary of the port in Malmö. The conference was organised by Malmö stad, CMP, the World Maritime University and the Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC), and it brought together decision-makers, authorities, businesses, academia and international stakeholders to discuss how port cities can

be developed to meet future challenges. Particular emphasis was placed on the role of ports in driving sustainable growth, strengthening resilience and supporting the green transition, as well as their importance as critical infrastructure. As part of the programme, participants visited CMP's terminals in Malmö, the World Maritime University and Södra Varvsbassängen.

HERE IS TO THE NEXT 250 YEARS:

- Grow in existing and new sectors in close collaboration with partners and customers.
- Support innovation and growth in the region, as well as the green transition.
- Collaborate with our owners to ensure future-proof facilities and terminals that can handle the changing needs of the cities and societies we serve.

CMP COPENHAGEN MALMÖ PORT

A safe haven.

CMP'S 2030 STRATEGY

In January 2026, CMP launched a new 2030 strategy, setting a clear long-term direction for the company's continued development. Throughout 2025, significant efforts were dedicated to preparing the organisation for the implementation of the strategy. These activities laid the foundation for a structured and effective rollout of the strategy, ensuring that the organisation entered 2026 with a shared understanding of objectives, roles and ambitions. The strategy is guided by the vision "Together we create the most attractive port in the Nordics" and is structured around four focus areas: Attractive port, Profitable growth,

The best workplace and Excellence in processes. Together, these focus areas define the priorities that will shape CMP's development towards 2030.

The 2030 strategy is supported by CMP's strategy house, which provides a clear and coherent framework, illustrating how the vision, strategic focus areas and operational priorities are connected. Serving as a common reference point across the organisation, the strategy house supports alignment, collaboration and structured follow-up of progress towards CMP's long-term ambitions.



OUR ESG GOALS

Launched in 2023, our ESG goals serve as an essential framework for ensuring structured and consistent progress across the full sustainability spectrum at CMP. We believe that integrating environmental, social, and governance considerations into our decision making not only strengthens long term profitability but also supports the well-being of our stakeholders — employees, owners, customers, suppliers, and the broader community.

Achieving these ambitions requires commitment, motivation, and active engagement from everyone. That is why all employees have been involved in the process, contributing to the development of nine long-term ESG goals. Each goal is supported by KPIs for the coming years to ensure steady, measurable progress. Looking ahead, we know these goals

will play an increasingly important role in shaping a sustainable business environment. At CMP, we are committed to this transition and confident that our ESG ambitions will guide us towards long term success.

While some areas pose greater challenges than others — and we may not reach every target — we are moving in the right direction. It remains essential for us to work consistently to advance the green transition, maintain a safe and positive working environment, and uphold strong governance. Continuous measurement, follow up, evaluation, and improvement are key pillars in this effort.

The goals and KPIs are presented on the following pages, together with our performance for 2025.

ENVIRONMENT

Goal 1 – Climate & Energy: CMP is net zero 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 net zero 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 CO₂e to the air

2023	2024	2025
Target: -20 % → -26 %	Target: -20 % → -24 %	Target: -20 % → -61 %

KPI 2: Percentage of consumption of renewable and fossil-free energy

2023	2024	2025
Target: 70 % → 75 %	Target: 80 % → 84 %	Target: 100 % → 92 %

KPI 3: Percentage of self-generated electrical power

2023	2024	2025
Target: 3 % → 0 %	Target: 5 % → 0 %	Establish a solution for self-produced electricity → not achieved

KPI 4: Percentage of data-collected and calculated Scope 3 emissions according to the GHG Protocol

2023	2024	2025
Target: 10 % → 10 %	Target: 50 % → 50 %	Target: 100 % → 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 %	Target: 87 % → 81 %	Target: 90 % → 83 %

KPI 2: Percentage of energy recovered from waste

2023	2024	2025
Target: max 15 % → 13 %	Target: max 13 % → 18 %	Target: max 10 % → 14 %

KPI 3: Feasibility study conducted regarding upcycling of collected waste

2023	2024	2025
Target: 10 % → 9 %	Target: 50 % → 50 %	Target: 100 % → 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	Target: a strategy is authored → a strategy is authored	The strategy is implemented → not achieved

KPI 2: Number of biodiversity promotion projects carried out within CMP's areas

2023	2024	2025
Target: 1 → 0.5	Target: 2 → 0.5	Target: 3 → 0

Achievement of 2025 KPI goals



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 an annual increase of +2 % in the job satisfaction category in the employee survey

2023	2024	2025
Target: 75 % → 71 %	Target: 73 % → 67 %	Target: 69 % → 67 %

KPI 2: Employees will achieve an annual increase of +2 % in the loyalty category in the employee survey

2023	2024	2025
Target: 84 % → 81 %	Target: 83 % → 79 %	Target: 81 % → 79 %

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	Target: 350 hrs → 176 hrs	Target: 250 hrs → 115 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 %	Target: 1 % → 1 %	Target: 2 % → 1.33 %

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 %	Target: 3 % → 2 %	Target: 4 % → 2.33 %

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

2023	2024	2025
Target: 30 % women → 35 % Target: 70 % men → 65 %	Target: 40 % women → 29 % Target: 60 % men → 71 %	Target: 50 % women → 30 % Target: 50 % men → 70 %

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 %	Target: 100 % → 33 %	Target: 100 % → 48.5 %

GOAL 4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Goal
Good health and safety for our employees.

Description
The physical health and safety of employees must be prioritised 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	Target: 0 → 5.17	Target: 0 → 8.3

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

2023	2024	2025
Target: 100 % → 46 %	Target: 100 % → 91 %	Target: 100 % → 60 %

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

2023	2024	2025
Target: 100 % → 22 %	Target: 100 % → 65 %	Target: 100 % → 52 %

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 %	Target: 90 % → 100 %	Target: 100 % → 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 %	Target: 90 % → 90 %	Target: 100 % → 100 %

KPI 3: Enter partnerships regarding sustainability work with at least 7 customers, stakeholders and organisations

2023	2024	2025
Target: 3 → 2	Target: 5 → 5	Target: 7 → 5

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 of 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 %	Target: 100 % → 94 %	Target: 100 % → 78.5 %



CMP'S SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

Sustainability is a key cornerstone of CMP's work, and in 2025 the company made significant progress in its sustainability efforts in several focus areas:



Emissions to the air:

For the first time, we can report reduced emissions to air through ships connecting to shore power, which contributed to an emission reduction of 5,460 tons of CO₂e during the year.



Energy:

The proportion of renewable energy accounted for 92 % of CMP's total energy consumption, which is an increase of 8 percentage points compared with the previous year.



GHG Protocol:

All relevant Scope 3 categories have been calculated and are reported for 2025. Consequently, 2025 will be used as the base year in the ongoing work on Scope 3 reductions.



Climate:

CO₂ emissions within CMP's own operations (Scope 1 and 2) have decreased by 1,258 tons – equivalent to 86 % – compared to the base year 2020.



Waste:

The proportion of material recycling of waste has improved from 81 % to 83 %.

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 2025 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, which is described in more detail on page 46 of the director's report, is based on sustainable management, where sustainability efforts are based on the company's established strategy and business plan. The sustainability agenda with its focus areas is a

natural part of the business model and has been integrated into the company's operations. The sustainability initiatives are coordinated by our Communications and Sustainability Department, with the CEO being ultimately responsible. Our Board of Directors establishes the strategic direction for our sustainability work and has overall oversight of the

reporting. During the year, the company's sustainability committee has served as a central control function with responsibility for in-depth follow-up and supervision of reporting.

Management of objectives and targets

CMP's management approach to sustainability has focused during the year on the three aspects: Environment, Social and Governance. With employee engagement as the basis, Environment, Social and Governance targets, with associated KPIs, have been established. These have served as the guiding principles for our sustainability work during the last three years. The targets extended to December 2025 and were followed up every quarter, with reports to the board twice a year. Each KPI has had a designated employee who has been responsible for monitoring the progress. In 2025, CMP adopted a new strategy, "Together towards 2030," in which sustainability work has been integrated.

CMP has a goal tool, Lighthouse Flow, with clearly defined links to the company's overall strategy. 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.

Code of Conduct

An important foundation for CMP's operations is the company's Code of Conduct, which summarises CMP's expectations of employees and requirements for external suppliers in key areas such as the environment, health and safety, relationships with customers, suppliers and partners, human rights, fair working conditions, anti-corruption and communication. A copy of the Code of Conduct is available on CMP's website and since 2021 has been included in all new supplier contracts. In 2025, the company's Code of Conduct was revised to make it clearer, and some new sections were added.

Creation of financial value

Ports in general, and our ports in particular, 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 support services to 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 Oresund region's wide range of shops, restaurants, tourist attractions, theatres and overnight accommodations.

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)		2023	2024	2025
Generated financial value	Net sales	976.1	1,049.0	1,041.9
	Other revenue	18.5	10.8	29.7
Distributed financial value	Overheads	-570.0	-569.5	-589.1
	Personnel costs	-332.0	-337.2	-348.4
	Interest costs & dividends	-2.6	-14.3	-11.8
Remaining in the business	Income tax	-9.4	-17.6	-18.1
	Profit excluding depreciation	80.6	121.2	104.3

CHARITABLE AID (SEK)		2023	2024	2025
Investment		42,000	0	0
Purpose	Sponsorship of employees' participation in Team Rynkeby: sports events in support of the Swedish Childhood Cancer Fund.		N/A	N/A

Management of risks within CMP

The management of sustainability risks is part of CMP's overall risk analysis and risk management, which are described in more detail on pages 50-51 of the director's report and throughout this sustainability report, where we essentially equate sustainability risks with the material sustainability issues that we report on. 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 apply 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 with a focus on the company's compliance with environmental legislation is also conducted 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, the environmental management system successfully completed a recertification process. No significant non-conformities were evidenced, and CMP's certification was approved.

Compliance reviews relating to applicable environmental legislation are conducted annually, by which CMP ensures that relevant environmental statutes and regulations are known and complied with throughout all of its operations within the specific department. In 2025, the checks focused on the Port Office and the Equipment department, which is responsible for CMP's machinery and vehicles, as well as the RoRo, Kombi, Cars and General Cargo business areas.

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, and in 2025, editorial changes and clarifications were made to make the content of the policy more accessible. 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 procedures.

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 work is conducted in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG) and therefore measures emissions according to Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heating) and Scope 3 (indirect 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, which helps to streamline the collection, monitoring and reporting of data. The tool also ensures that emission factors are up to date and retrieved from the correct source.

Emissions to air

CMP has set itself the goal of achieving net zero emissions in its own operations by the end of 2025 by reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90 % compared to the base year 2020. By the end of 2025, emissions had fallen by 86 %, equivalent to 1,258 tons – meaning that the company is very close to its target. Looking specifically at the change between 2024 and 2025, Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 61.3 %, corresponding to 321.8 tons. Overall, this year's results show a significant and lasting reduction in emissions and confirm that CMP is on the right track in its transition work.

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 the company's work machines and service vehicles. During the year, eight new HVO100-compatible hybrid-powered straddle carriers were put into operation in Copenhagen, which are both

more energy- and fuel-efficient than the old machines they replace. At present, the largest part of CMP's climate footprint arises from the continued consumption of fossil energy sources in connection with the heating of buildings, including district heating and fuel oil for boilers, as well as from the consumption of fossil fuels in a few vehicles and generators. During the year, two older refrigerant systems were scrapped and replaced with new, more energy-efficient alternatives. During the scrapping process, a refrigerant leak occurred, resulting in greenhouse gas emissions that affected the Scope 1 result.

Scope 2 emissions increased in 2025, mainly due to increased consumption of electricity from fossil energy sources when charging CMP's electric vehicles at external charging stations.

Scope 3 emissions increased in 2025, which is a result of all relevant Scope 3 categories being calculated and included during the year. By including more Scope 3 categories in CMP's calculations, the amount of reported emissions increased, which should be seen as a result of more comprehensive and transparent emissions reporting. The mapping has occurred as a necessary step in CMP's efforts to increase transparency and to be certified according to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in the future.

During the year, a new project collaboration was initiated between CMP and the Swedish Environmental Research Institute IVL to calculate air emissions from ships calling at CMP. The calculations give CMP a clear picture of maritime emissions and how much these emissions are reduced by connecting ships to shore power. The results of the greenhouse gas (CO₂e) calculations are included in the Scope 3 category Downstream Transportation. During the year, shore power connections for ships contributed to a reduction in emissions of 5,460 tons of CO₂e. More detailed results of the calculations for ships' air emissions and reduced air emissions through connection to shore power are presented in separate tables below.

In 2025, the shore power facility for cruise ships was inaugurated in Copenhagen. Now that ships can be supplied with land-based renewable electricity while docked, air emissions from ships are reduced, which in turn contributes to improved air quality in the surrounding area and a reduction in CMP's Scope 3 emissions.

During the same period, a train unloading facility was also inaugurated at Energihamnen in Malmö. This facility enables the unloading of liquid bulk via rail. CMP is thus expanding its cargo handling operations in Energihamnen to include another energy-efficient mode of transport, which can also help reduce air emissions.

EMISSIONS TO AIR (TONS OF CO ₂ e)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 (emissions from fuels consumed within CMP) ¹⁾	622.0	463.1	116.0
Scope 2 (emissions from purchased electricity and heating) ²⁾	69.3	61.8	87.1
Scope 3 (emissions from CMP's value chain) ³⁾	9,238.5	11,842.2	76,233.2
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services ⁴⁾ (cost-based method)	8,194.2	4,929.6	5,520.4
Category 2 – Capital goods (cost-based method)	N/A	5,880.5	1,099.3
Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities (average data method)	631.1	716.2	815.3
Category 5 – Waste (supplier- and waste-specific method)	333.0	268.0	242.7
Category 6 – Business travel (distance-based method)	16.4	12.4	11.4
Category 7 – Employee commuting (distance-based method)	N/A	N/A	259.8
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets (lessor-specific method)	N/A	N/A	14.7
Category 9 – Downstream transport	N/A	N/A	68,259.9
- of which Ships ⁵⁾	N/A	N/A	66,710.0
- of which Trucks ⁶⁾	N/A	N/A	1,531.5
- of which Trains ⁷⁾	N/A	N/A	18.4
Category 11 – Use of sold products (direct use phase emissions from sold fuel)	63.8	35.5	9.7
Total CO₂e emissions	9,929.4	12,367.1	76,436.3

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.
 3) Relevant included Scope 3 categories are reported separately.
 4) In 2023, category Purchased goods and services also included emissions from category Capital goods.
 5) Includes commercial shipping within CMP's port areas. Emissions are calculated by IVL based on port call statistics. Emissions are reported in carbon dioxide equivalents WTW (CO₂e).
 6) Includes truck traffic within CMP's permitted port areas. Emissions are calculated based on the number of ton-kilometres driven (distance-based method). Emissions are reported in carbon dioxide equivalents WTW (CO₂e).
 7) Includes rail traffic within CMP's permitted port areas. Emissions are calculated based on the number of ton-kilometres driven (distance-based method). Emissions are reported in carbon dioxide equivalents WTW (CO₂e).

AIR EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS (TONS) ¹⁾		2025
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)		615.0
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)		16.4
Particulate matter (PM10)		14.1
Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)		26.7

¹⁾ Includes emissions from commercial shipping within CMP port areas. Emissions are calculated by IVL based on port call statistics.

REDUCED AIR EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS THROUGH CONNECTION TO SHORE POWER (TONS) ¹⁾		2025
Ferries	CO ₂ e	-2,580
	Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	-35
	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	-0.6
	Particulate matter (PM10)	-0.7
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	-1.5
Cruise ships	CO ₂ e	-2,880
	Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	-29
	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	-0.5
	Particulate matter (PM10)	-0.5
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	-1.1
Total emission reduction	CO ₂ e	-5,460
	Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	-64
	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	-1.1
	Particulate matter (PM10)	-1.2
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	-2.6

¹⁾ The emission reduction is calculated by IVL based on modelled power consumption at the quay for ferries and actual electricity consumption for cruise ships.

Energy consumption

During the year, CMP's total energy consumption increased by 15.7 %, which is mainly explained by increased electricity consumption for the new shore power facilities for cruise ships in Copenhagen. The proportion of renewable energy accounted for 92 % of CMP's total energy consumption during the year, which is an improvement of 8 percentage points compared with the previous year.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MWh)		2023	2024	2025
Fossil	Diesel and oil	3,002	1,672	231
	Electricity ¹⁾	0	20	86
	District heating	1,613	1,417	1,382
Renewable	Electricity ²⁾	8,132	8,299	12,258
	HVO100	3,425	5,346	5,902
	Biogas	2,185	2,186	2,056
Total energy consumption		18,354	18,940	21,915

¹⁾ Electricity from fossil or unknown energy sources when charging CMP electric vehicles at external charging stations.

²⁾ Electricity from 100 % renewable energy sources.

Waste

During the year, CMP's waste decreased by 239 tons compared with the previous year. 83 % of the waste collected was treated through bioprocessing, material recycling and reuse, which is an increase of 2 percentage points compared with the previous year.

WASTE (TONS) ¹⁾		2023	2024	2025
Hazardous waste		8,934	7,895	7,674
Non-hazardous waste		2,595	2,213	2,195
Total waste		11,529	10,108	9,869
- of which, for reuse		0	0,4	130
- of which, for material recycling		9,493	8,062	7,968
- of which, for biological treatment		246	137	118
- of which, for energy recovery		1,541	1,810	1,427
- of which, to landfill		248	98	43
- of which to other (e.g., recycling through special chemical treatment and construction purposes)		0	0	183

¹⁾ Waste from CMP's own activities and collected from visiting ships.

Water withdrawal

Total water withdrawal increased by 27 % during the year. When it comes to internal water withdrawal, we see a relatively large increase, but this is mainly due to the fact that certain consumption points were not previously metered. This has been identified and addressed during the year. In reality, therefore, water withdrawal is not believed to have increased as sharply as the figures following the installation of meters indicate. In addition, water demand from both ships and tenants has increased.

WATER WITHDRAWAL (1,000 M ³) ¹⁾		2023	2024	2025
CMP's internal operations		14	14	19
To ships and CMP's tenants		125	114	143
Total water withdrawal		139	128	162

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

Spills and leakage

Compared to the previous year, the number of spills and leaks has increased slightly. The leakage of fuel and hydraulic oil from vehicles and machinery is the most common source.

SPILLS AND LEAKAGE ¹⁾		2023	2024	2025
Number of significant spills (>1 m ³)		1	0	0
Number of minor spills (<1 m ³)		13	10	12
Total number of spills		14	10	12

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 ensuring 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 at CMP to provide an anonymous reporting channel for perceived non-compliance or direct violations of CMP's Code of Conduct. The report/complaint is sent anonymously to an

external party whose task is to process and investigate the reports received. In 2025, four internal reports were received via the CMP Whistleblower function. Overall, the reports concerned comments on how various internal processes were carried out. The investigation of each case did not reveal any irregularities, but in one case resulted in the clarification of internal procedures. All four whistleblower reports received were processed and closed during the year.

For CMP, it is vitally important 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, for example in connection with childbirth, or when the employee is approaching retirement age. Subject to certain conditions, salaried employees can also be offered the opportunity to work from home.

No new employee survey was conducted during the year. Instead, the focus has been on addressing the results of the 2024 employee survey, including by continuing to clarify responsibilities and interfaces to ensure that CMP's internal work processes run more smoothly. The employee survey was instead conducted in January 2026. The employee survey is an important tool for maintaining and developing a good working environment within CMP, and the company works continuously to increase participation and improve results.

Work to raise internal awareness and prevent the occurrence of offensive treatment has continued during the year. Since 2024, eLearning training in this area has been a mandatory part of the induction programme for new employees, with physical training sessions also offered to employees who do not have access to a computer in their daily work.

CMP has a long-term goal of achieving an even distribution between women and men in new recruitment of both white-collar workers and dockworkers. To broaden the applicant pool, new channels have been used, such as LinkedIn, which has resulted in an increase in applications from qualified candidates. During the year, the proportion of women recruited was 30 %, which shows that this is an area that requires continued commitment and efforts to increase the representation of women in connection with the recruitment of new personnel.

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

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2023	2024	2025
Permanent employees – men	228	229	234
Permanent employees – women	50	50	53
Fixed-term employees – men ¹⁾	63	102	141
Fixed-term employees – women ¹⁾	18	33	37

¹⁾ For 2024 and 2025, student employees and temporary seasonal workers for CMP cruise operations are included. In previous years these employment categories have not been included.

EMPLOYEE TURNOVER	2023	2024	2025
Newly hired employees – men	15	17	16
Newly hired employees – women	6	6	9
Percentage of employees – newly hired	7.6 %	8.2 %	9.0 %
Employment concluded – men	22	8	13
Employment concluded – women	7	6	3
Share of employees who have concluded their employment	10.4 %	4.3 %	5.8 %

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 2025, which did not result in any changes. The company's CEO has ultimate responsibility for CMP's work environment, and the work environment policy is the tool that describes how we at CMP work to create a good work environment. Each individual employee has a personal responsibility for their own security, and is obligated to follow existing instructions and to use designated equipment including PPE, as well as under the obligation to report non-compliance or other irregularities. Fundamental to the management of the work environment and occupational health and safety measures are the work instructions that have been developed to ensure that CMP is a safe and secure workplace for everyone who is in its port areas. As a matter of routine, a review of all work instructions is conducted annually, which in 2025 led to minor updates as a result of the company's continuous risk assessments of its business operations. The updates were performed by safety representatives and work supervisors, and are in line with CMP's continuous efforts to implement improvements.

As part of CMP's proactive work environment management, a number of "safety walks" were conducted in 2025. Safety

GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION	2023	2024	2025
Board of Directors	12 pers.	12 pers.	12 pers.
Percentage men	42 %	42 %	42 %
Percentage women	58 %	58 %	58 %
Percentage aged <30	8 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage aged 30-50	17 %	25 %	25 %
Percentage aged >50	75 %	75 %	75 %
Executive group	6 pers.	6 pers.	8 pers.
Percentage men	50 %	50 %	50 %
Percentage women	50 %	50 %	50 %
Percentage aged <30	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage aged 30-50	17 %	17 %	37 %
Percentage aged >50	83 %	83 %	63 %
Employees (permanent employees)	278 pers.	279 pers.	287 pers.
Percentage men	82 %	82 %	82 %
Percentage women	18 %	18 %	18 %
Percentage aged <30	4 %	4 %	4 %
Percentage aged 30-50	47 %	51 %	51 %
Percentage aged >50	49 %	45 %	45 %

walks are occasions when managers visit different parts of the business to engage in dialogue with employees and listen to their views on the work environment and identified risks. The aim is for employees themselves to reflect on safety in their daily work, which strengthens the preventive safety mindset. The tool was introduced in 2025 and is planned to continue to be used in 2026.

At the end of 2024, safety representatives and work supervisors conducted a survey of the ergonomics at Frihamnen in Malmö. Among other things, the focus was on repetitive elements of the work, ergonomic working positions and lifting, to give an overall picture of the physical stresses and load on the body. The analysis results of the ergonomic work environment showed good levels with no particular risk of injury. The next step involves continuing the survey in other parts of the port in 2026.

Management of risks in the work environment

Assessments of the risks the company and its operations face are performed on a regular and continuous basis. The business is risk assessed annually and whenever there is a change, such as a change in working methods or the purchase of new machinery. 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 risk observations and accidents/injuries, where a designated individual is appointed to investigate the incident together with the safety representatives, for the purpose of identifying causes, and then developing proposed remedial measures. In 2025, eight training sessions were held focusing on how employees should use and report risk observations and accidents in TRIA.

An annual review of CMP's risk assessment templates is conducted for the purpose of ensuring that they remain up-to-date. The templates used depend on how the work with risk assessments, risk analyses, the preparation of its work and safety instructions, and how reports of non-compliance are to be evaluated. The aim is to increase preparedness and proactivity in risk prevention work. Employees, supervisors, and safety representatives are all involved in the work of revising risk assessment templates and ensuring that they are up to date.

As part of the practical efforts regarding occupational health and safety random alcohol and drug tests are conducted for all employees. (This practice has been in place since 2023.) The ambition is to conduct 3-4 tests per year, to ensure a safe and secure workplace.

According to the objectives established by the management team, all CMP employees must have knowledge of first aid and fire protection skills. To this end, compulsory CPR courses were organised during the year, which are to be held annually and which focus, among other things, on the use of the defibrillators available at CMP sites. CMP conducts annual mandatory fire safety training, which takes place physically and digitally every other year.

Incidents and accidents

There were no fatal accidents nor accidents with major consequences at CMP during the year. Unfortunately, the number of accidents resulting in absence increased during the year, from three to five cases, resulting in an LTIFR of 8.35. The number of reported risk observations has increased significantly since 2023, which CMP views positively as it is an important factor in identifying and implementing concrete safety measures. The number of reported incidents indicates a positive reporting trend and a work culture where employees pay attention to deviations. The five accidents that led to absence from work involved a fall, a head injury, a hand injury, a mild whiplash injury in connection with unloading a ship and a pallet falling on an employee's leg. CMP continues its proactive efforts to avoid all types of injuries.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS	2023	2024	2025
Number of fatalities	0	0	0
Number of accidents with significant consequences ¹⁾	0	0	0
Number of injuries resulting in sick leave	15	3	5
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ²⁾	25,98	5,19	8,35
Number of near incidents ³⁾	46	59	55
Number of risk observations ⁴⁾	74	109	115

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.
³⁾ Near incidents refer to events that could have led to an injury or accident, but which ended well.
⁴⁾ Risk observations mean the identification of risks that could have directly led to an injury or accident.

Respect for Human Rights

CMP's operations are located in Sweden and Denmark and thus comply with the prevailing statutes and regulations applicable in each country. Both countries have declared themselves bound by the current human rights conventions. By complying with the statutes and regulations, CMP and its operations thus take human rights into account and as of yet have not identified any internal or external risks in this area. Compliance is regulated by the company's Code of Conduct, whose clear rules of behaviour take human rights into account.

Compliance is monitored through continuous review of the documents, which are updated as necessary to better fulfil current requirements and laws. The Whistleblower function allows CMP to identify and respond to possible non-compliance or direct violations of protected human rights. No external nor internal cases of human rights violations were reported during the year.

Combating corruption

In line with CMP's 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.

Well-established procedures are in place for purchases and validation/approval of invoices, where the prevailing practice for procurement is always to obtain several quotations/tenders. The purpose for this is to obtain competitive offers from prospective suppliers as well as to reduce 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 Codes of Conduct, including matters relating to business ethics, efforts to combat corruption, money laundering, cybersecurity, and integrity of personal data along with compliance with the GDPR. No internal nor external complaints or 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 and regulations 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-based 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. In addition to this, CMP also complies with the Swedish Act on Procurement in the Utilities Sectors (LUF). The Procurement Policy is reviewed annually. No updates were made in connection with this year's review.

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 50-51 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.

INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE SWEDISH ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ACT, CHAPTER 6, SECTIONS 10-14.	SECTION/PAGE
Description of the business model	Director's report pages 46-47
Environmental related matters	Environment, pages 32-35
Social conditions and personnel	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37
Respect for Human Rights	Respect for Human Rights, page 37
Combating corruption	Combating corruption, pages 37-38

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, CMP has focused on a selection of GRI disclosures relevant to our business operations.

GRI STANDARD	INDICATOR	SECTION/PAGE
GRI 2: General information 2021	2-7	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37
GRI 201: Financial performance 2016	201-1	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 30-31
GRI 203: Indirect economic impact 2016	203-2 (partial)	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 30-31
GRI 205: Combatting corruption 2016	205-3	Combating corruption, pages 37-38
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Environment, pages 32-35
GRI 303: Water and effluent water 2018	303-3	Environment, pages 32-35
GRI 305: Emissions to the air 2016	305-1, 305-2, 305-3	Environment, pages 32-35
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-3, 306-4, 306-5	Environment, pages 32-35
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 (partial)	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37
GRI 403: Work environment, occupational health and safety 2018	403-9	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37
GRI 405: Diversity and gender equality 2016	405-1	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 (partial)	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37

In those particular situations where we have not had access to (or have not been able to gather) the requisite 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 2025, along with historical data for 2024 and 2023 as comparison years.

CMP became a signatory to the United Nations 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.

THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT	SECTION/PAGE
Human Rights	
1. Support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 30-31 Respect for Human Rights, page 37
2. Ensure that the company is not complicit in human rights abuses	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 30-31 Respect for Human Rights, page 37
Labour Standards	
3. Uphold the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37 Respect for Human Rights, page 37
4. Elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37 Respect for Human Rights, page 37
5. Effective abolition of child labour	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37 Respect for Human Rights, page 37
6. Eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	Social conditions and personnel, pages 35-37 Respect for Human Rights, page 37
The Environment	
7. Support the precautionary principle regarding environmental exposures	Sustainability management within CMP, pages 30-31 Environment, pages 32-35
8. Initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility	Environment, pages 32-35
9. Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technologies	Environment, pages 32-35
Anti-Corruption	
10. Measures to combat corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery	Combating corruption, pages 37-38

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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



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



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 Christensen
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
Employee representative
Board member since 2022



Maria Petersson
Employee representative
Board member since 2023

MANAGEMENT



Niklas Finné
Acting CEO & CFO



Povl Dølleris Røjkjær Ungar
CCO



Gitte Dønnweber Melchert
CHRO



Birgitte Krabbe
COO



Ulrika Prytz Rugfelt
CCSO



Mads Axeltoft Engelbrecht
CoS



Emil Nordström
CTO

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, as well as decisions surrounding major investments and other business-related matters. In addition, the company's Sustainability Committee with two members from the Board has served as a central control function during the year with responsibility for in-depth follow up and supervision of reporting the sustainability work. 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 seven ordinary members including CEO. Besides the CEO, the management team consists of the CFO, CCO, COO, CHRO, CCSO, CoS and CTO.

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 authorisation and powers. These authorisation

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 authorisation and powers ensure a clear decision process for more extensive decisions, for example, major investments and contracts etc.

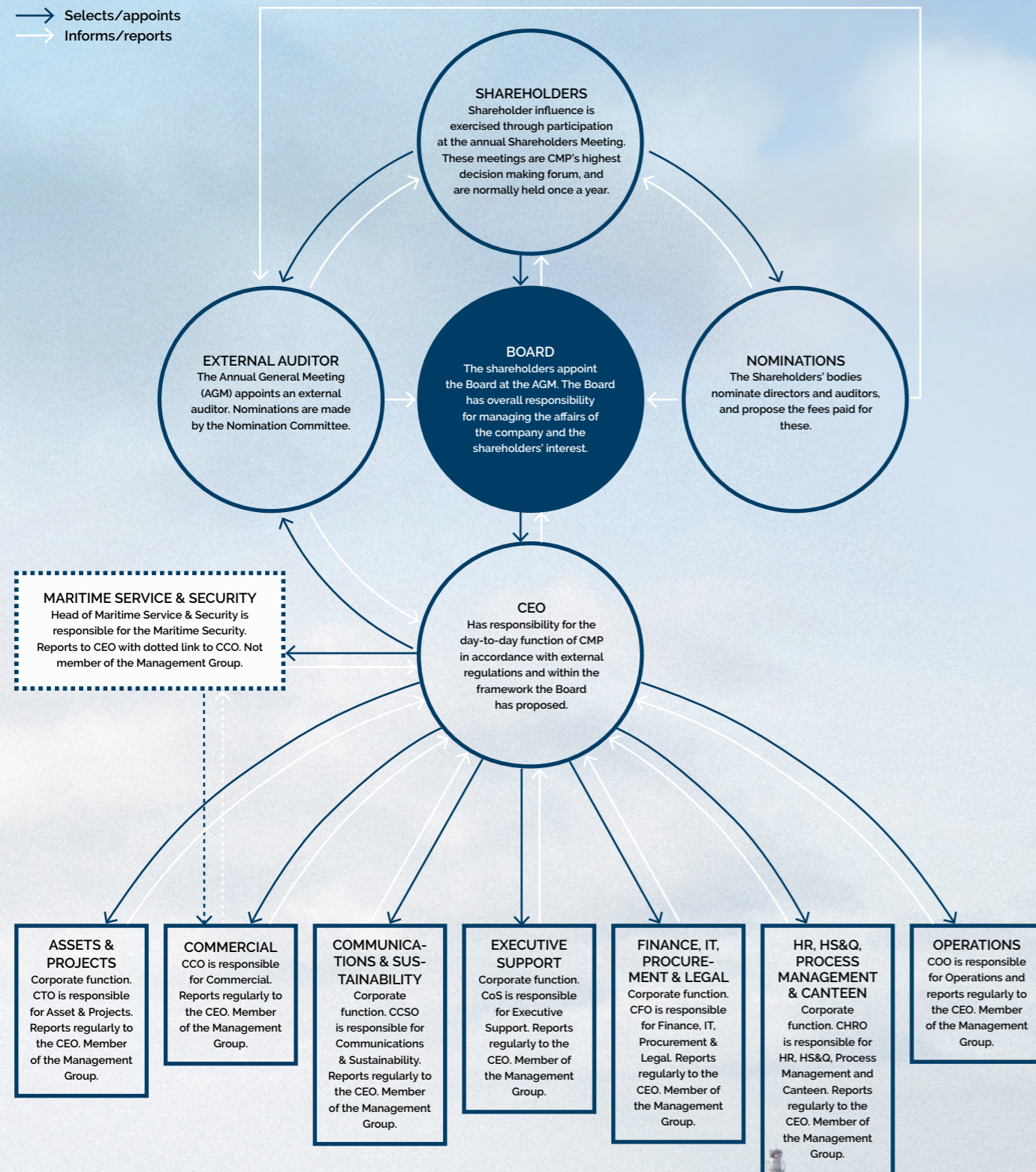
Financial reporting

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.

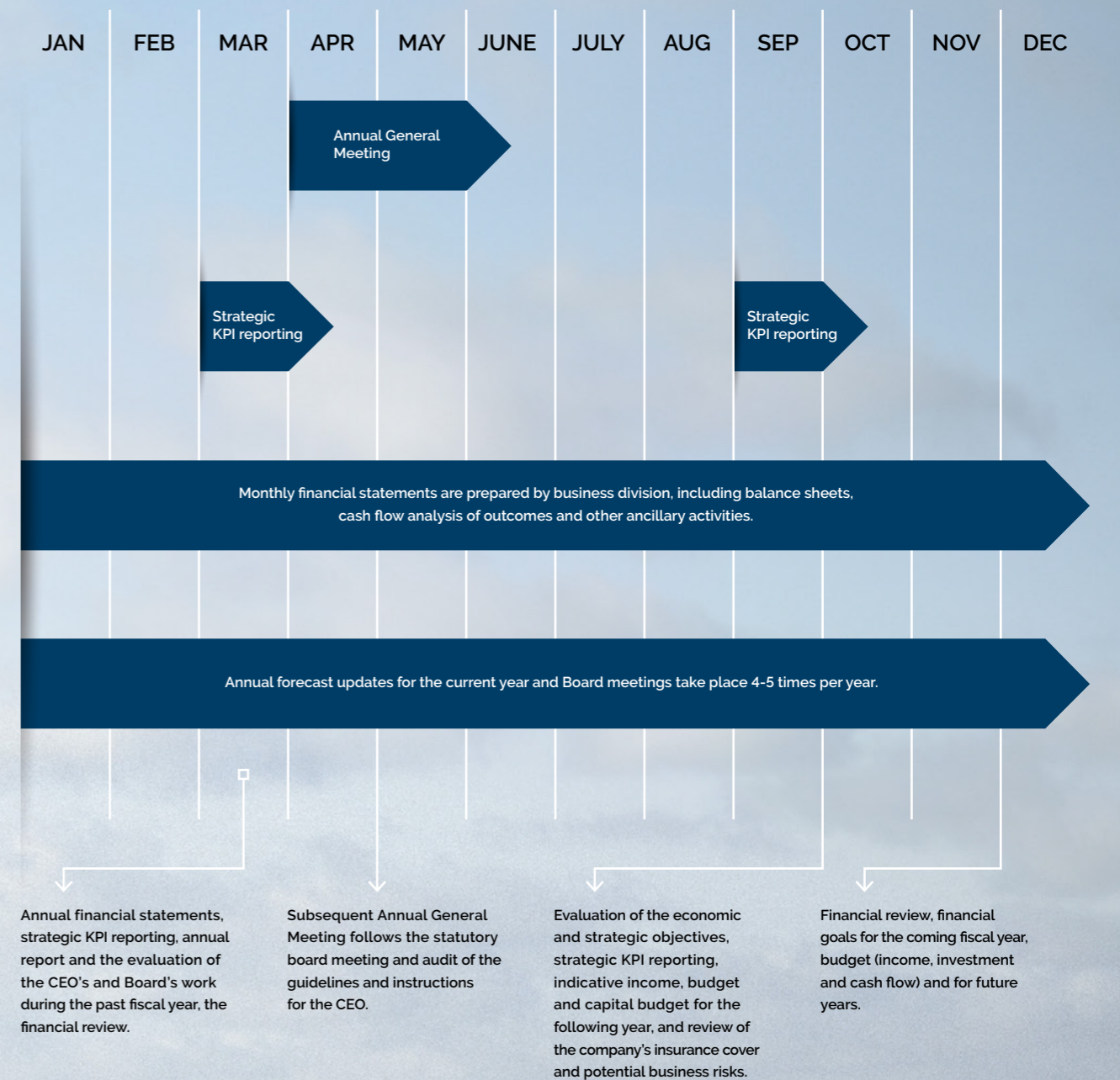
Follow-up

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 2025 financial year. The group comprises the parent company CMP with its associated Danish branch and the subsidiary Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB, which is responsible for cruise operations in Visby. Together, the group operates port and logistics activities in two countries and across several business segments, with a central function for the region's freight and passenger flows.

Ownership structure, nature and focus of our business operations

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB is a Swedish limited liability company (company reg. no. 556027-4077) with an associated Danish branch (company reg. no. 25 99 60 11) and a wholly-owned subsidiary Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB (company reg. no. 559143-4468). The ownership structure comprises 15 shareholders, with Udviklingssekabet By & Havn I/S and Malmö stad together holding 95.9 % of the shares and votes. Each share provides one vote.

CMP AB's major shareholders 31/12/2025

OWNER	NO. OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE
Udviklingssekabet 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 %

Each share provides one vote.

CMP is a full-service port company that conducts port operations and property management in the port areas of Copenhagen and Malmö, while its subsidiary operates cruise operations in Visby. The group is organised into several business segments: Cars, Containers, Ferries, Property, Cruise, Logistics, Railway, RoRo, and Liquid and Dry Bulk. Taken together, this represents a broad and diversified operation with various customer groups and business activities.

CMP utilises quays, shipping lanes and buildings lease agreements with Malmö stad, Udviklingssekabet By & Havn I/S, and Region Gotland. The parent company holds the lease agreements for Malmö and Copenhagen and pays annual usage fees to the respective property owners.

Business concept

CMP's business concept is based on offering comprehensive, efficient and competitive solutions in the port, terminal, transport and logistics sectors. As one of Scandinavia's leading port operators, CMP runs a full-service business that handles a wide range of goods, including consumer products, new cars, oil and chemical products, grain, scrap metal, building materials, wood pellets, salt, sugar and other industrial raw materials.

In addition to its extensive cargo handling services, CMP provides port and terminal services for cruise and ferry traffic in Copenhagen, Malmö, and Visby. Through the shipping companies operating in these ports, there are daily ferry connections between Denmark and Norway, Sweden and Germany, and, since 2024, also between Sweden and Poland.

The well-developed road and rail infrastructure at CMP's terminals ensures efficient, reliable, and long-term sustainable transport further into the region and to the continent. This means that goods reach their markets faster and customers get a smooth, integrated logistics solution from port to final destination.

CMP's strategic location in the Oresund region makes the company one of the most important logistics hubs in the Nordic region – a junction where regional and international trade flows meet. The terminals in Copenhagen and Malmö serve as efficient transport hubs for goods to and from the Baltic Sea region and further afield. This provides optimal conditions for handling large, complex, and varied volumes – and creates clear value for both business and society.

By integrating sea, road, and rail transport, CMP offers logistics solutions that combine high efficiency, robust sustainability, and long-term value creation, benefiting customers, partners, and the entire region.

Significant events during the financial year

In 2025, CMP implemented several strategically important initiatives that collectively strengthened the group's development opportunities, operational capacity and position in the region. The year was marked by progress in land development, energy and infrastructure expansion, and changes in the company's future management.

Land development in Malmö took a major step forward when Malmö stad approved the land reclamation project in Norra Hamnen, known as "Nåsan", during the year. The project covers a total of 264,000 square metres, of which 236,000 square metres are planned for port operations. The decision enables a significant expansion of the port's capacity and at the same time opens up opportunities for further establishments within Malmö Industrial Park.

In Visby, changes were announced for cruise operations when Region Gotland terminated its agreement with CMP as of 31 March 2025. Operations will continue as agreed until April 2033 and, during the notice period, CMP will conduct its operations in close dialogue with the relevant parties to ensure stable, long-term, and efficient operations. As of 2 June, CMP has been able to offer shore power at

Oceankaj in Copenhagen. The facility represents a significant step forward in CMP's climate initiatives and in compliance with EU regulations. In Malmö, the rail-connected facility for train-borne fuel handling has been brought into full operation. This links the railway even more closely to the port's energy infrastructure and strengthens the flexibility, capacity and sustainability of energy-related freight flows.

In December 2025, it was announced that CEO Barbara Scheel Agersnap would be stepping down from her position. The board has initiated the process of recruiting a new CEO.

Financial results

The group's net revenues in 2025 amounted to MSEK 1,041.9 (1,049.0), which corresponds to a decrease of MSEK 7.1 compared with the previous year. Adjusted for the effects of currency conversion, net revenues amounted to MSEK 1,063.2, an increase of MSEK 14. The underlying increase in revenue was mainly driven by higher activity in the Cruise, Containers and RoRo segments.

Cruise operations developed strongly during the year and were characterised by increased volumes in terms of both port calls and passengers. CMP received more ships than in the previous year, corresponding to an increase of approximately 8.8 %, with particularly clear growth in Copenhagen and continued stable development in Visby and Malmö. Passenger volumes also increased significantly, reflecting a strong market and continued strong interest from shipping companies in destinations in the region.

The container segment continued to show positive development, with lifting volumes and TEU handling approximately 4 % higher than in the previous year. The RoRo segment also strengthened, partly due to increased flows on the route between Malmö and Poland, which was established in 2024, and higher volumes of both trucks and trailers on the route between Malmö and Travemünde.

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

(SEK 1,000)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 ⁴⁾
Net revenues	1,041,936	1,049,015	976,056	876,590	688,447
Operating profit	57,348	73,896	15,812	46,404	6,485
Profit after financial items	40,778	63,186	13,216	45,132	-1,294
Balance sheet total	1,644,045	1,381,728	1,213,973	1,158,928	1,121,259
Equity/assets ratio ¹⁾	36.3 %	43.3 %	44.7 %	46.8 %	46.1 %
Equity ²⁾	3.8 %	8.0 %	0.7 %	4.7 %	0.5 %
Number of employees	312	308	283	301	276

¹⁾ Shareholder Equity/Balance Sheet Total.

²⁾ Profit for the year/Shareholder Equity (annualised average).

³⁾ Reversal of an accrued liability resulting from the renegotiation of the right-of-use agreements.

⁴⁾ The comparative figure for 2021, adjusted due to amended currency conversion policy.

However, the bulk and oil segment performed weaker than in the previous year. Reduced volumes of jet fuel and lower bulk cargo handling resulted in lower sales compared with 2024.

In total, 12.8 million tons of goods were handled across the quay in 2025, compared with 13.5 million tons the previous year. The decrease of 5.2 % is mainly explained by lower oil volumes.

Other operating income amounted to MSEK 31.7 (12.8). The income mainly related to coronavirus-related compensation payments received, reimbursement of biogas-related costs and compensation for ship and goods fees.

Operating expenses excluding depreciation amounted to MSEK -934.8 (-912.3), an increase of MSEK 22.5 or 2.5 %. The main explanation for the cost increase is higher maintenance costs and increased costs as a result of the expanded cruise operations.

Operating profit amounted to MSEK 57.3 (73.9). The decline in earnings is a result of increased costs and lower volumes in certain segments, despite improved earnings in several core businesses.

Tax for the year amounted to MSEK -18.1 (-17.6) and profit after tax for the year amounted to MSEK 22.7 (45.6). This corresponds to a return on equity of 3.8 % (8.0).

Liquidity and financial position

The group's cash flow from operating activities during the financial year amounted to MSEK 230.4 (142.2). Cash flow from investment activities amounted to MSEK -177.7 (-216.7), while financing activities generated cash flow of MSEK 90.9 (82.5). In total, cash and cash equivalents increased to MSEK 262.8 (119.1) at the end of the year. The change in cash flow is mainly explained by investments in cranes for the new container terminal.

On the balance sheet date, the group's total assets amounted to MSEK 1,644.0 (1,381.7). Fixed assets amounted to MSEK 1,230.3 (1,051.1), an increase mainly attributable to the acquisition of assets for the container terminal and the completion of the new administration building in the terminal area. Current assets amounted to MSEK 413.7 (330.7). The increase is mainly explained by higher other receivables, which relate to the repayment of a deposit from Region Gotland.

At the end of the year, equity amounted to MSEK 597.6 (597.9). The group's liabilities increased to MSEK 1,003.5 (738.8), mainly due to the raising of new long-term loans linked to investments in container cranes. The equity

ratio was 36.3 % (43.3) and has decreased as a result of increased debt.

Investments

The group's total net investments in buildings, facilities and equipment during 2025 amounted to MSEK 177.7, compared to MSEK 216.7 the previous year. Investments were mainly characterised by the installation of machinery at the new container terminal in Copenhagen.

A significant portion of this year's investments relates to partial payments for two new STS cranes, which are key components in the terminal's future capacity. In addition, investments have been made in the terminal's digital infrastructure, including the implementation of OCR technology and the further development and integration of the Terminal Operating System (TOS). The purpose of these initiatives is to ensure high operational reliability, improved data quality and more efficient operational processes.

During the year, IT infrastructure and network structures were also strengthened, which is an important prerequisite for supporting technological development in the terminal's operational environment.

In the cruise business, investments have been made in new baggage handling equipment and updated information screens to enhance the customer experience and streamline flows.

In addition, CMP has invested in a new fire alarm system at Prøvestenen. Further capital investments have been made in the form of a new track pan for train unloading, with the aim of increasing capacity and ensuring environmentally sustainable handling.

The group works continuously on strategic and long-term investments. All investment decisions are based on the objective of creating conditions for future growth, strengthened competitiveness and long-term sustainable development. An integrated sustainability perspective is applied to all investments, with the ambition of minimising environmental impact while enabling efficient resource use and economic value creation.

Parent company

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB is the parent company of the CMP group. Its operations are based in Malmö with a branch in Copenhagen. In connection with the establishment of cruise operations in Visby, the subsidiary Copenhagen Malmö Port Cruise Visby AB was formed, which encompasses all of CMP's operations in Visby. Other operations are conducted within the framework of

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB 5-year summary

(SEK 1,000)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 ⁴⁾
Net revenues	1,018,060	1,024,214	952,157	842,744	661,601
Operating profit	41,639	56,984	-748	17,214	-14,026
Profit after financial items	30,608	51,603	2,184	24,053	-12,443
Balance sheet total	1,295,606	1,120,897	927,623	839,282	772,045
Equity/assets ratio ¹⁾	47.4 %	55.1 %	60.7 %	67.8 %	69.7 %
Return Equity ²⁾	3.3 %	7.5 %	0.6 %	4.6 %	1.0 %
Number of employees (annualised average) ³⁾	312	308	283	301	276

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⁾ Comparative figures 2021 adjusted due to a changed currency conversion principle.

the parent company, which means that the majority of the comments for the group also relate to the parent company.

The parent company's revenues for the 2025 financial year amounted to MSEK 1,018.1 (MSEK 1,024.2). The average number of employees in the parent company in 2025 was 312 (308).

The annual report is intended to be adopted at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 4 June 2026.

Outlook

CMP operates in an environment characterised by geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties that can affect consumption patterns, logistics flows and conditions throughout the value and supply chain. Security-related factors linked to shipping, critical infrastructure and cybersecurity are also expected to remain important and may lead to changes in routes and increased compliance requirements. Despite these uncertainties, demand for CMP's services is expected to remain stable, particularly in intermodal transport solutions that enable integrated flows between sea, rail and road transport.

The cruise segment continued to perform strongly in 2025 and is expected to grow in 2026 as well. Forecasts point to longer seasons, an increasing number of turnaround calls, more ships in traffic and continued strong interest from shipping companies in the region's destinations. Copenhagen is expected to maintain its position as one of Northern Europe's leading cruise hubs, Visby is expected to show stable development and Malmö is facing clear expansion with more calls and increased turnaround traffic.

Winter traffic is expected to increase significantly, and a record number of first calls to CMP's terminals is expected in 2026. The new shore power facility in Copenhagen contributes to the rapid electrification of port calls. A large

and growing proportion of cruise ships are expected to connect to shore power by 2026, which will strengthen the region's competitiveness and form an important part of CMP's sustainability agenda and adaptation to upcoming EU requirements.

The cruise segment is expected to continue to represent a significant growth opportunity for CMP and contribute positively to the tourism industry and regional development in general.

The new container terminal in Copenhagen is expected to gradually strengthen capacity and efficiency in container handling. The terminal's location, with direct access to the motorway network and the planned Nordhavn Tunnel, enables smooth transport flows without burdening traffic in central urban areas. Together with ongoing investments in regional infrastructure, this strengthens CMP's long-term competitiveness and ability to handle global trade flows, while the terminal's design and system support contribute to high operational reliability, efficient handling and resilience to disruptions.

The ongoing energy transition and changing market conditions are driving a growing need for solutions for alternative fuels and energy-related services. CMP is therefore developing capacity for handling biofuels and other climate-friendly forms of energy in close dialogue with customers and partners, with the aim of implementing projects that deliver measurable emissions reductions and have a rapid operational impact. At the same time, this places increased demands on regulatory compliance, sanctions compliance and strengthened processes in physical security and cybersecurity.

CMP's long-term ambition is to be one of the most attractive ports in the Nordic region. Through continued investments in energy efficiency, modern infrastructure, digitalisation

and emergency preparedness, CMP intends to strengthen its operational robustness and create long-term value for customers and society. Priorities for the coming years include gradually increasing capacity and quality in core operations, strengthening resilience in logistics chains and accelerating the green transition in close cooperation with key players in the region.

Significant risks and uncertainties

Structured risk management and internal control remain central elements in CMP's governance and business development. The company works continuously to identify, assess and manage risks that may affect its business operations and uses international management systems in accordance with ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 9001:2015 as the basis for systematic improvement work. The ISO audit that was carried out in 2025 confirmed that CMP maintains high standards in both environmental and quality management. Risk management aims to enable well-balanced risk-taking where significant risks are reduced or avoided.

CMP regularly monitors financial performance and risk exposure at the business segment, department and management levels. The work involves continuous development of methods, systems and processes to strengthen risk management and reduce vulnerability in the business.

Market risks

CMP operates in several industries and customer segments and is therefore exposed to market risks such as economic fluctuations, interest rate changes and exchange rate variations. Demand for the company's services is affected by these factors as well as by geopolitical uncertainties and global conflicts. CMP closely monitors developments and adapts its operations to changing market conditions.

Price and cost risk

Price risk refers to the risk that CMP will not be able to adjust the prices of its services in line with changes in costs. To limit this risk, agreements are usually signed for a minimum term of one year. Long-term leases for quays and warehouses are index-regulated.

CMP is also exposed to cost risks related to purchased products and services, such as market, currency and interest rate risks.

The company's rights of use to properties are regulated through long-term agreements with landowners, with 5-year periods and 20-year notice periods. These reduce the risk of alternative uses of the properties. For fixed assets with a longer economic life, a redemption

amount corresponding to the book value at the end of the agreement is normally guaranteed. Usage fees are indexed annually, which entails a certain indirect interest rate risk.

IT risks

Disruptions in critical IT systems can affect both services and financial reporting. CMP therefore works with standardised and robust system solutions and engages suppliers with high security levels.

The increased risk exposure associated with digitalisation is managed through annual risk analyses, ongoing monitoring by the security committee and regular training in cybersecurity and the Code of Conduct for all employees.

Personal injury risks

Port operations involve risks associated with vehicles, equipment, cargo and the handling of hazardous substances. CMP minimises risks through structured processes, risk analyses, training, preventive measures and contingency planning.

Security work also includes protection against terrorist incidents in accordance with the ISPS Code. CMP works closely with authorities and continuously strives to maintain a safe working environment.

Asset damage

The risk of damage to quays, land and buildings is managed through systematic maintenance, preventive work routines and continuous follow-ups. Accidents such as ship collisions can cause material damage and CMP works actively to minimise these risks through technical solutions, training and improved processes.

The company also complies with the requirements of the ISPS Code for security in port facilities.

Financial risks

CMP is exposed to interest rate, currency, and liquidity risks, including through long-term lease agreements. These are largely offset by long-term customer agreements.

Currency risks are primarily linked to the relationship between DKK and SEK, as a large portion of revenues are in Danish kroner, while costs largely follow the same currency exposure.

The risk of customer losses is managed through credit checks, customised payment terms and collateral requirements, such as bank guarantees for longer leases. CMP has comprehensive insurance cover that covers both damage and any loss of income. The company works

continuously on damage prevention measures based on damage statistics and strives to have spare equipment available to limit downtime.

The environment and quality

CMP has a permit for environmentally hazardous activities and conducts regular checks to ensure that both the company and its customers comply with applicable environmental requirements.

CMP received its environmental permit for port operations in Malmö in 2008. Some areas have historical environmental impacts from previous activities. The landowners are responsible for environmental conditions that existed prior to 2001, when CMP's operations began.

Emergency preparedness

CMP has a comprehensive crisis plan that describes how to handle incidents and crisis situations, including clear escalation procedures. All terminals are equipped with incident binders and action cards. A special continuity plan for IT and alternative work procedures has been developed, including for handling ship arrivals without IT systems.

The crisis team meets regularly and contingency material is updated on an ongoing basis. Annual exercises are conducted to ensure the organisation's readiness. The most recent exercise was conducted in December 2025.

Proposed allocation of profits

The following funds are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting (stated in SEK):

Retained earnings	453,804,973
Profit for the year	20,623,851
Total	474,428,824

The Board of Directors proposes the following:

Carried forward	474,428,824
Total	474,428,824

CMP's dividend policy states that 25 % of unrestricted equity may be distributed to shareholders, provided that the equity ratio is at least 40 % and that the company's financial position and future investment needs are otherwise deemed to allow for a dividend.

In light of the current solvency level, planned investments and the need to maintain a strong financial position, the Board of Directors proposes that no dividend be paid for the 2025 financial year. The aim is to ensure the company's long-term financial strength and to create scope for continued development and expansion of the business.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(SEK 1,000)	Note	01-01-2025 31-12-2025	01-01-2024 31-12-2024
Operating income			
Net revenues	3	1,041,936	1,049,015
Other operating income	5	31,746	12,845
		1,073,681	1,061,860
Operating expenses			
Other external costs	6, 8	-586,324	-575,085
Costs for personnel	7	-348,441	-337,230
Depreciation and write-downs of tangible fixed assets	9	-81,568	-75,649
Operating profit		57,348	73,896
Profit from gains/losses related to financial items			
Other interest income and similar income items		1,433	2,086
Interest expenses and similar cost items	10	-18,003	-12,796
Profit after gains/losses from financial items		40,778	63,186
Tax on this year's net profits	11	-18,082	-17,621
Net profit for the year		22,697	45,565

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets			
	12		
Buildings and Land		548,961	458,236
Machinery and other technical facilities		185,583	216,979
Equipment, tools and installations		76,320	89,533
Construction of new facilities and advances		368,485	233,671
		1,179,349	998,419
Financial fixed assets			
Deferred tax assets	13	4,823	4,999
Other long-term receivables	14	46,128	47,633
		50,951	52,632
Total fixed assets		1,230,300	1,051,051
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable		74,239	60,084
Other receivables	17	22,624	85,263
Current tax assets		6,350	4,250
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	18	47,760	61,976
		150,973	211,573
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK			
Cash on hand and in bank	24	262,772	119,104
Total current assets		413,745	330,677
Total assets		1,644,045	1,381,728

SHAREHOLDER EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
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		477,187	477,546
		597,575	597,934
Shareholder Equity		597,575	597,934
PROVISIONS			
Miscellaneous provisions	20	29,866	31,749
Deferred tax liability	13	13,073	13,246
		42,939	44,995
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Liabilities related to finance leases	21	322,301	243,149
Other long-term liabilities	22	365,477	231,523
		687,778	474,672
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		81,609	65,958
Liabilities related to finance leases	21	40,486	35,253
Other liabilities		52,178	15,731
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue	23	141,479	147,186
		315,752	264,127
Total shareholder equity and liabilities		1,644,045	1,381,728

CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDER EQUITY

Shareholder Equity (SEK 1,000)	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total Shareholder Equity
Opening balance, as at 1 January 2024	100,000	20,388	21,303	400,748	542,439
Changes – revaluation fund			-743	743	0
Exchange difference				9,930	9,930
Net profit for the year				45,565	45,565
Closing balance, as at 31 December 2024	100,000	20,388	20,560	456,986	597,934
Opening balance, as at 1 January 2025	100,000	20,388	20,560	456,986	597,934
Changes – revaluation fund			-745	745	0
Exchange difference				-23,055	-23,055
Net profit for the year				22,697	22,697
Closing balance, as at 31 December 2025	100,000	20,388	19,815	457,372	597,575

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	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating profit		57,348	73,896
Adjustments for items that are not included in cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets		81,568	75,649
Interest received		1,433	1,083
Interest paid		-5,529	-5,884
Provisions		-1,883	1,050
Other		3,184	-4,083
		136,121	141,711
Income tax paid		-20,006	-15,027
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		116,115	126,684
Changes in receivables		62,700	-5,540
Changes in current liabilities		51,624	21,019
Cash flow from operating activities		230,439	142,163
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)		-177,687	-216,697
Cash flow from investment activities		-177,687	-216,697
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amortisation of long-term liabilities, including finance leases		-48,131	-32,160
Additional loan obligations		139,047	114,610
Cash flow from financing activities		90,916	82,450
Cash flow for the year		143,668	7,916
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		119,104	111,188
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		262,772	119,104

THE PARENT COMPANY'S INCOME STATEMENT

(SEK 1,000)	Note	01-01-2025 31-12-2025	01-01-2024 31-12-2024
Operating income			
Net revenues	3	1,018,060	1,024,214
Other operating income	5	31,746	12,845
		1,049,806	1,037,059
Operating expenses			
Other external costs	6, 8	-611,096	-599,876
Costs for personnel	7	-348,433	-337,230
Depreciation and write-downs of tangible fixed assets	9	-48,638	-42,970
Operating profit		41,639	56,984
Profit from gains/losses related to financial items			
Other interest income and similar income items		1,495	1,630
Interest expenses and similar cost items	10	-12,525	-7,011
Profit after gains/losses from financial items		30,608	51,603
Year-end appropriations	19	7,950	10,000
Tax on this year's net profits	11	-17,935	-17,364
Net profit for the year		20,623	44,239



THE PARENT COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	12		
Buildings and Land		230,967	231,781
Machinery and other technical facilities		162,782	189,248
Equipment, tools and installations		76,320	89,533
Construction of new facilities and advances		368,485	233,671
		838,555	744,234
Financial fixed assets			
Ownership interests in group companies	15	15,050	15,050
Receivables from group companies	16	0	0
Other long-term receivables	14	46,128	47,633
		61,178	62,683
Total fixed assets		899,733	806,917
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable		72,179	59,978
Receivables from group companies		8,041	61,439
Other receivables	17	22,427	21,412
Current tax assets		6,247	4,138
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	18	46,783	59,565
		155,677	206,532
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK			
Cash on hand and in bank	24	240,197	107,448
Total current assets		395,874	313,980
Total assets		1,295,606	1,120,897

(SEK 1,000)	Note	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
SHAREHOLDER EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Restricted equity			
Share capital		100,000	100,000
Statutory reserve		20,388	20,388
Revaluation fund		19,815	20,560
		140,203	140,948
Unrestricted equity			
Retained earnings		453,805	431,881
Net profit for the year		20,623	44,239
		474,428	476,120
Total Shareholder Equity		614,631	617,068
Provisions			
Miscellaneous provisions	20	29,866	31,749
Deferred tax liability	13	13,073	13,246
		42,939	44,995
Long-term liabilities			
Other long-term liabilities	22	365,477	231,523
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to group companies		78,976	64,514
Other liabilities		52,179	15,731
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue	23	141,404	147,065
		272,559	227,310
Total equity and liabilities		1,295,606	1,120,897



CHANGES IN THE PARENT COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDER EQUITY

Shareholder Equity (SEK 1,000)	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Revaluation fund	Unrestricted Shareholder Equity	Total Shareholder Equity
Opening balance, as at 1 January 2024	100,000	20,388	21,303	421,117	562,808
Changes – revaluation fund			-743	743	0
Exchange difference				10,021	10,021
Net profit for the year,				44,239	44,239
Closing balance, as at 31 December 2024	100,000	20,388	20,560	476,120	617,068
Opening balance, as at 1 January 2025	100,000	20,388	20,560	476,120	617,068
Changes – revaluation fund			-745	745	0
Exchange difference				-23,060	-23,060
Net profit for the year,				20,623	20,623
Closing balance, as at 31 December 2025	100,000	20,388	19,815	474,428	614,631

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	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating profit		41,639	56,984
Adjustments for items that are not included in cash flow:			
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets		48,638	42,970
Interest received		1,495	1,630
Interest paid		-51	-99
Provisions		-1,883	1,050
Other		-4,568	-3,095
		85,270	99,440
Income tax paid		-20,044	-15,025
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		65,226	84,415
Changes in receivables		52,964	-5,158
Changes in current liabilities		43,199	15,613
Cash flow from operating activities		161,389	94,870
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)		-177,687	-216,697
Cash flow from investment activities		-177,687	-216,697
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Additional loan obligations		139,047	114,610
Group contribution received		10,000	10,690
Cash flow from financing activities		149,047	125,300
Cash flow for the year		132,749	3,473
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		107,448	103,975
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		240,197	107,448

NOTES

Note 1 General information

Copenhagen Malmö Port AB (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 in 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 company 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.

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.

Sale 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
Land equipment	10-30 years
Building equipment and installations	10-20 years
Work machines	7-10 years
Vehicles and other equipment	5-10 years
Computers	3-5 years

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.

All of the parent company's leases where the company is the lessee are reported as operational leasing (lease agreements), irrespective of whether the agreements are finance leases or operating leases.

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 finance leases". 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 then 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 assessment of financial assets

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.

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 circumstances.

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

The company and the company's customers sometimes conduct activities that may entail a risk of requirements for restoration of land, etc. In most customer agreements, the customer is responsible for this, but the company continuously assesses and evaluates the need to make provisions for restoration costs.

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 operating 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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Terminal revenues	753,493	755,928	732,628	734,381
Rental income	208,945	217,032	208,765	216,894
Other income	79,498	76,055	76,667	72,939
Total	1,041,936	1,049,015	1,018,060	1,024,214

Net revenues by geographic market

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sweden	409,399	408,745	385,523	383,944
Denmark	632,537	640,270	632,537	640,270
Total	1,041,936	1,049,015	1,018,060	1,024,214

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

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	2025	2024
Purchases	0.0 %	0.0 %
Sales	0.1 %	0.1 %

NOTE 5 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Capital gains on sales	0	70	0	70
Contributions received	4,415	882	4,415	882
Contract compensation, construction projects	19,492	8,343	19,492	8,343
Other	7,838	3,550	7,838	3,550
Total	31,746	12,845	31,746	12,845

NOTE 6 – FEES TO THE AUDITORS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
PwC				
Auditing assignments	1,100	1,067	1,055	1,017
Auditor's activities other than the audit engagement	27	40	27	40
Tax advice	764	615	699	557
Other consulting services	750	472	750	472
Total	2,641	2,194	2,531	2,087

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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Malmö				
Men	125	121	125	121
Women	34	33	34	33
Total	159	154	159	154
Copenhagen				
Men	129	128	129	128
Women	24	26	24	26
Total	153	154	153	154
Total	312	308	312	308

Costs of personnel (SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Board of Directors and the CEO				
Salaries and other benefits	13,167	8,349	13,167	8,349
of which, per diem	104	433	104	433
Social insurance charges,	2,535	1,489	2,535	1,489
of which, pension costs and obligations	2,177	1,181	2,177	1,181
Other employees				
Salaries and other benefits	261,695	259,186	261,695	259,186
of which, per diem	1,995	1,666	1,995	1,666
Social insurance charges,	59,844	57,354	59,844	57,354
of which, pension costs and obligations	28,229	26,991	28,229	26,991

An agreement on severance pay equivalent to 12 months' salary has been reached with the CEO, payable from March 2026 to February 2027.

Gender distribution within the Board of Directors and Senior Management	Group	
	2025	2024
Members of the Board of Directors, the proportion of men in the group	42 %	58 %
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 31,716 in 2025 (TSEK 29,998 in 2024).
(The Note shows nominal values below.)

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Expiration date				
Within one year	23,107	14,398	28,683	19,974
Later than one year but within five years	52,126	21,161	56,772	36,959
Total	75,233	35,559	85,455	56,933

The Company has leasing costs for rights of use.

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Expiration date				
Within one year	230,351	216,246	279,113	259,134
Later than one year but within five years	958,456	1,023,242	1,166,050	1,147,182
Later than five years	4,712,498	5,269,660	5,681,467	5,888,588
Total	5,901,305	6,508,148	7,126,629	7,294,904

The parent company reports all leases, both financial and operating, as operating leases.
Some of the parent company's operating leases have been reported as financial leases in the group.

NOTE 9 – DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION OF TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Depreciation taken	-81,568	-75,649	-48,638	-42,970
Total	-81,568	-75,649	-48,638	-42,970

NOTE 10 – INTEREST EXPENSES AND SIMILAR COSTS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Interest on financial leasing	5,476	5,785	0	0
Interest expenses on long-term liabilities	12,473	6,959	12,473	6,959
Other	54	52	52	52
Total	18,003	12,796	12,525	7,011

NOTE 11 – INCOME TAX

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current tax, Denmark	-17,661	-14,252	-17,661	-14,252
Current tax, Sweden	-16,335	-18,154	-16,261	-18,154
Set off against Swedish tax in accordance with the tax treaty between Denmark and Sweden	16,261	18,154	16,261	18,154
Deferred tax	-347	-3,369	-274	-3,112
Tax on this year's net profits	-18,082	-17,621	-17,935	-17,364
Reconciliation of the tax expense for the year				
Reported profit before tax	40,778	63,186	38,558	61,603
Tax for 2025, calculated at the 20.6 % tax rate	-8,400	-13,016	-7,943	-12,690
Tax effect of tax rate in foreign operations	-1,116	-1,245	-1,116	-1,245
Tax effect of non-deductible costs	-5,175	-966	-5,197	-1,028
Tax effect of non-taxable income	35	19	35	19
Foreign tax that could not be set off in respect of a branch office	222	3,843	222	3,843
Deferred tax asset the value of which has not been determined	-3,809	-8,840	-3,809	-8,840
Revaluation of deferred tax liabilities	3,171	4,244	3,171	4,244
Tax attributable to previous years	-3,342	-1,629	-3,269	-1,629
Other adjustments	332	-31	-29	-38
Total	-18,082	-17,621	-17,935	-17,364
Reported tax expense for the year	-18,082	-17,621	-17,935	-17,364

NOTE 12 – TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Buildings and land				
Opening depreciation	364,601	348,807	364,601	348,807
Translation difference	-14,136	7,771	-14,136	7,771
Depreciation for the year	24,295	8,023	24,295	8,023
Sales/disposals	-2,936	0	-2,936	0
Closing accumulated acquisition value	371,824	364,601	371,824	364,601
Opening depreciation	-132,820	-113,480	-132,820	-113,480
Translation difference	5,653	-2,666	5,653	-2,666
Depreciation for the year	-16,626	-16,674	-16,626	-16,674
Sales/disposals	2,936	0	2,936	0
Closing accumulated depreciation	-140,857	-132,820	-140,857	-132,820
Closing scheduled residual value	230,967	231,781	230,967	231,781



NOTE 12 – TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS, CONTINUED

(SEK 1,000)s	Group	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Buildings and Land attributable to financial leasing		
Opening acquisition value	522,145	519,085
Additional lease agreements	120,467	0
Translation difference	-6,461	3,060
Acquisition cost adjustment	4,542	0
Completed contracts	-34,682	0
Closing accumulated acquisition value	606,011	522,145
Opening depreciation	-295,689	-265,885
Adjustment of opening depreciation	-1,420	0
Translation difference	2,131	-2,248
Depreciation for the year	-27,720	-27,556
Sales/disposals	34,682	0
Closing accumulated depreciation	-288,016	-295,689
Closing scheduled residual value	317,994	226,455

Depreciation of finance leases takes place over the term of the lease, ordinarily 5-35 years. For further information regarding leases, see Note 21.

(SEK 1,000)	Group	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Machinery attributable to finance leases		
Opening acquisition value	64,459	64,459
Adjustments pertaining to acquisitions	366	0
Closing accumulated acquisition value	64,825	64,459
Opening depreciation	-36,729	-31,605
Adjustment of opening depreciation	-86	0
Depreciation for the year	-5,210	-5,124
Closing accumulated depreciation	-42,025	-36,729
Closing scheduled residual value	22,800	27,730

NOTE 12 – TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS, CONTINUED

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Machinery and other technical facilities				
Opening acquisition value	492,315	338,184	492,314	338,184
Adjustments pertaining to acquisitions	11,170	0	11,170	0
Translation difference	-22,291	8,231	-22,291	8,231
Reclassifications	0	146,816	0	146,816
Sales/disposals	-2,766	-917	-2,766	-917
Closing accumulated acquisition value	478,428	492,315	478,427	492,314
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
Opening depreciation	-291,896	-274,200	-291,896	-274,200
Depreciation rules	-11,170	0	-11,170	0
Translation difference	13,515	-7,082	13,515	-7,082
Sales/disposals	2,766	917	2,766	917
Depreciation for the year	-17,690	-11,530	-17,690	-11,530
Closing accumulated depreciation	-304,475	-291,896	-304,475	-291,896
Closing scheduled residual value	162,783	189,249	162,782	189,248
Equipment, tools and installations				
Opening acquisition value	275,747	242,265	275,747	242,265
Translation difference	-5,898	3,234	-5,898	3,234
Reclassifications	2,399	30,247	2,399	30,247
Sales/disposals	-18,869	0	-18,869	0
Closing accumulated acquisition value	253,379	275,747	253,379	275,747
Opening depreciation	-186,214	-168,974	-186,214	-168,974
Translation difference	4,607	-2,474	4,607	-2,474
Depreciation for the year	-14,321	-14,766	-14,321	-14,766
Sales/disposals	18,869	0	18,869	0
Closing accumulated depreciation	-177,059	-186,214	-177,059	-186,214
Closing scheduled residual value	76,320	89,533	76,320	89,533
Construction of new facilities and advances				
Opening balance	233,671	195,886	233,671	195,886
Translation difference	-16,179	6,174	-16,179	6,174
Expenses incurred during the year	177,687	216,697	177,687	216,697
Reclassifications implemented during the year	-26,694	-185,086	-26,694	-185,086
Closing balance	368,485	233,671	368,485	233,671

The item "Expenses incurred during the year" refers to investments in fixed assets that have not yet been put into use. The increase during the year is mainly attributable to investments in new container cranes amounting to MSEK 127.6. When the projects are completed, they are reclassified to the respective asset class.



NOTE 13 – DEFERRED TAX

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax on finance leases	4,823	4,999	0	0
	4,823	4,999	0	0

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Opening deferred tax assets	4,999	5,255	0	0
Reversals for the Year	-176	-256	0	0
Closing deferred tax assets	4,823	4,999	0	0

The tax rate for calculating deferred tax is 20.6 % for items that are expected to be reversed in 2025. The amount that can be offset against foreign tax does not give rise to any deferred tax asset, as it is currently not considered likely that the amount can be utilised within the prescribed period.

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Deferred tax liability				
Deferred tax on machinery and equipment	7,376	7,356	7,376	7,356
Deferred tax regarding revaluation of property	5,697	5,890	5,697	5,890
	13,073	13,246	13,073	13,246

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Opening tax liability	13,246	9,985	13,246	9,985
Additional deferred tax liability for the year	20	3,454	20	3,454
Reversals for the Year	-193	-193	-193	-193
Closing tax liability at year-end	13,073	13,246	13,073	13,246

NOTE 14 – OTHER LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Opening acquisition value	47,633	112,641	47,633	50,140
Reclassification	0	-66,011	0	-2,507
Additional receivable amounts	0	1,003	0	0
Payment for receivables received	-1,505	0	-1,505	0
Closing accumulated acquisition value	46,128	47,633	46,128	47,633
Closing book value	46,128	47,633	46,128	47,633

NOTE 15 – OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN GROUP COMPANIES

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
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 31-12-2025
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	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Opening acquisition value	0	62,590
Reclassification to current receivables	0	-62,590
Closing accumulated acquisition value	0	0
Closing book value	0	0

NOTE 17 – OTHER RECEIVABLES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Deposit	0	63,504	0	0
VAT and energy use taxes	15,586	10,936	15,389	10,590
Other	7,038	10,823	7,038	10,822
	22,624	85,263	22,427	21,412



NOTE 18 – PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED REVENUE

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Accrued Terminal revenue, etc.	24,487	34,278	24,487	32,844
Prepaid rents/lease payment	12,890	18,348	11,913	18,348
Other	10,383	9,350	10,383	8,374
	47,760	61,976	46,783	59,565

NOTE 19 – YEAR-END APPROPRIATIONS

(SEK 1,000)	Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Year-end appropriations		
Group contributions received	7,950	10,000
Total year-end appropriations	7,950	10,000

NOTE 20 – PROVISIONS

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Opening provisions	31,749	30,699	31,749	30,699
Exchange rate adjustments for the year	-1,883	1,050	-1,883	1,050
Closing book value, other provisions	29,866	31,749	29,866	31,749

The provision relates to compensation received by the company from a former customer for future environmental measures linked to the restoration of land in connection with the customer's relocation. The size of the provision has been calculated based on environmental surveys that have been carried out. The customer has settled the estimated obligation through a one-time payment to CMP.

NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL LEASING**Financial leases – lessees**

The group has entered into financial leases concerning buildings and land, as well as for machinery. The agreements are non-cancellable and the term of the leases varies between 5 and 35 years. The costs for depreciation and interest expenses attributable to these agreements amounted to MSEK 38.4 for the group and MSEK 0 for the parent company. The lease agreements do not include any option for the group to acquire the leased assets at the end of the lease term. The maturity structure for the financial lease liability is presented below.

(SEK 1,000)	Group	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Expiration date:		
Within one year	40,486	35,253
Later than one year but within five years	101,150	96,101
Later than five years	221,151	147,047
	362,787	278,401
Long-term part	322,301	243,148
Short-term part	40,486	35,253
	362,787	278,401

NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL LEASING , CONTINUED

A financial 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. In this case, the leased asset is deemed to be of such a nature that it can only be used by the lessee without significant modifications, which justifies its classification as a financial lease.

The group has several significant right-of-use agreements that are central to its operations. The agreements relate to the land and port areas provided by By & Havn and Malmö stad, which are also major owners of CMP. The right-of-use agreements cover all areas in which the group conducts its operations. The fees are considered to be market-based and the agreements will run during the period 2020-2049.

NOTE 22 – OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Long-term liabilities due later than five years after the close of the reporting period:				
Shareholder loan from By&Havn	334,656	194,992	334,656	194,992
Advances from customers	30,821	36,531	30,821	36,531
Total, other long-term liabilities	365,477	231,523	365,477	231,523

NOTE 23 – ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUE

(SEK 1,000)	Group		Parent Company	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2024	31-12-2024
Accrued expenses and deferred revenue				
Accrued salaries, annual leave pay and social insurance contributions	49,840	55,739	49,840	55,739
Accrued discounts	1,614	1,605	1,614	1,605
Accrued leasing/rental costs	59,760	59,890	59,760	59,890
Prepaid rental income	6,992	18,415	6,992	18,415
Other	4,704	0	4,704	0
Other	18,569	11,537	18,494	11,416
Total, accrued expenses and deferred revenue	141,479	147,186	141,404	147,065

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)	31-12-2024
Proposed allocation of profits	
The Board of Directors proposes that the funds available be	
Retained earnings	453,805
Net profit for the year,	20,623
	474,428
allocated so that is transferred to the next reporting period	474,428

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	
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024
Assets held with financial leasing	340,794	254,185

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.

The annual report was approved and adopted on 19 March 2026

The annual report was signed by the Board of Directors on the date indicated in the electronic signature.

COPENHAGEN, 26 MARCH 2026

Claus Juhl
Chairman of the Board

Luciano Astudillo
Deputy Chairman of the Board

Laura Rosenvinge Christensen
Board Member

Helena Nanne
Board Member

Karin Jarl Månsson
Board Member

Peter Engström
Board Member

Birgit Aagaard-Svendensen
Board Member

Kim Pedersen
Board Member

Johnny Isager Høvring
Employee Representative

Curt Hansson
Employee Representative

Karsten Jensen
Employee Representative

Maria Petersson
Employee Representative

Niklas Finné
Acting Chief Executive Officer

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

Mats Åkerlund
Authorised Public Accountant
Engagement Partner

Viktoria Lundquist
Authorised 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 2025 except for the statutory sustainability report on pages 30-39.

In our opinion, the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company and the group as of 31 December 2025 and its 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 30-39. 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 30-39. 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 and 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 intends to liquidate the company, cease operations or has no realistic alternative to doing any of this.

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 the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors' website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisorsansvar. 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 year 2025 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 Directors 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 and group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organisation and the management of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company and group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organisation 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 the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors' website:

www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisorsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

The auditor's opinion regarding the statutory sustainability report

It is the Board of Directors who is responsible for the statutory sustainability report for the year 2025 on pages 30-39 and that it is prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act according to the prior wording that was in effect before 1 July 2024.

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 the date indicated by our electronic signature
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Mats Åkerlund
Authorised Public Accountant
Engagement Partner

Viktoria Lundquist
Authorised 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 300 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, Malmö or Visby.



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