
Stena Denmark Holding A/S

Tuborg Boulevard 12, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 40 44 78 65

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 19/6 2024

Morten Rich
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Stena Denmark Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 19 June 2024

Executive Board

Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi
CEO

Board of Directors

Mats Carlsson
Chairman

Liselotte Grønberg Lundberg

Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi

Sofia Ericsson

Anna Marica Derenstrand

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Stena Denmark Holding A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Stena Denmark Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Hellerup, 19 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26718

Company information

The Company	Stena Denmark Holding A/S Tuborg Boulevard 12 2900 Hellerup CVR No: 40 44 78 65 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte
Board of Directors	Mats Carlsson, chairman Liselotte Grønberg Lundberg Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi Sofia Ericsson Anna Marica Derenstrand
Executive Board	Dhananjay Chandrakant Swadi
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		TEUR	TEUR
Gross loss		-179	-136
Income from investments in subsidiaries	2	56,767	62,232
Financial income	3	202	0
Financial expenses		-28	-53
Profit/loss before tax		56,762	62,043
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		56,762	62,043

Distribution of profit

	2023	2022
	TEUR	TEUR
Proposed distribution of profit		
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	56,767	62,415
Retained earnings	-5	-372
	56,762	62,043

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		TEUR	TEUR
Investments in subsidiaries	4	185,712	139,340
Fixed asset investments		185,712	139,340
Fixed assets		185,712	139,340
Receivables from group enterprises		449	791
Corporation tax		20,327	0
Receivables		20,776	791
Cash at bank and in hand		7,076	0
Current assets		27,852	791
Assets		213,564	140,131

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		TEUR	TEUR
Share capital		54	54
Share premium account		7,904	7,904
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		126,292	79,920
Retained earnings		58,804	51,995
Equity		193,054	139,873
Trade payables		57	7
Corporation tax		0	251
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		20,453	0
Short-term debt		20,510	258
Debt		20,510	258
Liabilities and equity		213,564	140,131
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR
Equity at 1 January	54	7,904	79,920	51,995	139,873
Exchange adjustments	0	0	-3,287	-1	-3,288
Dividend from group enterprises	0	0	-46,815	46,815	0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	0	-293	0	-293
Other equity movements	0	0	40,000	-40,000	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	56,767	-5	56,762
Equity at 31 December	54	7,904	126,292	58,804	193,054

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's activities are to hold and Invest in shares and any other activities related hereto.

2. Income from investments in subsidiaries

Share of profit of subsidiaries

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	TEUR	TEUR
	56,767	62,232
	<u>56,767</u>	<u>62,232</u>

3. Financial income

Interest received from group enterprises

Other financial income

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	TEUR	TEUR
	114	0
	88	0
	<u>202</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	TEUR	TEUR
4. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	59,420	59,420
Cost at 31 December	59,420	59,420
Value adjustments at 1 January	79,920	16,378
Exchange adjustment	-3,287	1,310
Net profit/loss for the year	56,767	62,415
Dividend to the Parent Company	-46,815	0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments for the year	-293	-183
Other equity movements, net	40,000	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	126,292	79,920
Carrying amount at 31 December	185,712	139,340

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Stena Rederi A/S	Hellerup	TDKK 7.001	100%	63,975	-10,942
Stena Bulk Denmark ApS	Hellerup	TDKK 500	100%	121,735	76,010
				185,710	65,068

Equity and net profit/loss for the year is presented in TEUR.

5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is subject to Danish joint taxation with group enterprises. According to Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore jointly and severally liable to the Danish tax authorities for corporation taxes as well as withholding taxes on dividend and interest of the jointly taxed enterprises.

The Company is administration company in the joint taxation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Stena AB	Göteborg, Sweden

The Group Annual Report of Stena AB may be obtained at the following address:

Stena AB
Masthuggskajen 19
405-19 Göteborg
Sweden

7. Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Stena Denmark Holding A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in TEUR.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements for 2023 of Stena AB, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item “Income from investments in subsidiaries” in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method” under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at EUR 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.