
A/S Poul Hastrup Investering

Energivej 40, DK-5260 Odense S

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 12 90 38 98

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
2 /5 2023

Steen Hastrup
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 A/S Poul Hastrup Investering for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Odense, 2 May 2023

Executive Board

Camilla Hastrup Hermansen
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Anders Top Hastrup
Chairman

Steen Hastrup

Camilla Hastrup Hermansen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of A/S Poul Hastrup Investering

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of A/S Poul Hastrup Investering for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.
- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Odense, 2 May 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Line Hedam
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne27768

Claus Damhave
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34166

Company Information

The Company

A/S Poul Hastrup Investering
Energivej 40
DK-5260 Odense S

CVR No: 12 90 38 98
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Odense

Board of Directors

Anders Top Hastrup, Chairman
Steen Hastrup
Camilla Hastrup Hermansen

Executive Board

Camilla Hastrup Hermansen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Munkebjergvænget 1, 3. og 4. sal
DK-5230 Odense M

Management's Review

Key activities

The purpose of the company is to own shares in Hastrup Holding A/S and hereby related activities

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of TDKK 22,890, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 123,087.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2022 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		0	0
Administrative expenses		-25	-28
Operating profit/loss		-25	-28
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-25	-28
Income from investments in subsidiaries		23.230	28.743
Financial income	2	76	261
Financial expenses	3	-403	-66
Profit/loss before tax		22.878	28.910
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	12	16
Net profit/loss for the year		22.890	28.926

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	11.807	9.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	-2.746	20.646
Retained earnings	13.829	-720
	22.890	28.926

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	5	118.610	112.815
Other investments		3.250	3.250
Other receivables		300	500
Fixed asset investments		122.160	116.565
Fixed assets		122.160	116.565
Receivables from group enterprises		16	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		12	16
Receivables		28	16
Current assets investments		0	382
Cash at bank and in hand		924	0
Currents assets		952	398
Assets		123.112	116.963

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Share capital	6	8.050	8.050
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		79.120	85.132
Retained earnings		24.110	10.281
Proposed dividend for the year		11.807	9.000
Equity		123.087	112.463
Credit institutions		0	4.336
Payables to group enterprises		0	142
Other payables		25	22
Short-term debt		25	4.500
Debt		25	4.500
Liabilities and equity		123.112	116.963
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	8.050	85.132	10.281	9.000	112.463
Exchange adjustments	0	-186	0	0	-186
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-9.000	-9.000
Other equity movements	0	-3.080	0	0	-3.080
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2.746	13.829	11.807	22.890
Equity at 31 December	8.050	79.120	24.110	11.807	123.087

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
1 Staff		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2 Financial income		
Other financial income	<u>76</u>	<u>261</u>
	<u>76</u>	<u>261</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	0	2
Other financial expenses	<u>403</u>	<u>64</u>
	<u>403</u>	<u>66</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	<u>-12</u>	<u>-16</u>
	<u>-12</u>	<u>-16</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
5 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	27.683	27.683
Cost at 31 December	27.683	27.683
Value adjustments at 1 January	85.132	62.947
Exchange adjustment	-186	136
Net profit/loss for the year	23.230	28.743
Dividend to the Parent Company	-14.169	-8.097
Other equity movements, net	-3.080	1.403
Value adjustments at 31 December	90.927	85.132
Carrying amount at 31 December	118.610	112.815

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Haustrup Holding A/S	Odense S	11.931	67,47%

6 Equity

The share capital is broken down as follow:

	Number	Nominal value TDKK
A-shares	10.000	1.000
B-shares	70.500	7.050
		8.050

The portfolio of treasury shares comprises DKK 2.817,5 thousand, nominal value corresponding to 35% of the total share capital. The Company may choose to sell these shares at a later time. The shares have been acquired as part of the Company's strategy

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of C&A Invest A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

8 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent company

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
C&A Invest A/S	Odense, Denmark

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of A/S Poul Hastrup Investering for 2022 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 2022 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of C&A Invest A/S, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc. Amortisation of goodwill is also included to the extent that goodwill relates to administrative activities.

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 Danish group companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

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 DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Fixed asset investments

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of loans.

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.

Current asset investments

Current asset investments, which consist of listed bonds and shares, are measured at their fair values at the balance sheet date. Fair value is determined on the basis of the latest quoted market price.

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Treasury shares

Purchase and sales prices for treasury shares are recognised directly in retained earnings under equity. A reduction of capital by cancellation of treasury shares reduces the share capital by an amount equal to the nominal value of the shares and increases retained earnings. Dividend on treasury shares is recognised directly in equity under retained earnings.

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 debts

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