

# Tamaco Trading A/S

Brunagervej 1  
DK-8361 Hasselager

CVR no. 13 41 72 96

## Annual report 2023

The annual report was presented and approved at  
the Company's annual general meeting on

3 May 2024

*Casper Sørensen*

Casper Leganager Juul Sørensen  
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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**Tamaco Trading A/S**  
Annual report 2023  
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## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Tamaco Trading A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aarhus, 3 May 2024  
Executive Board:



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Casper Leganger Juul  
Sørensen  
CEO

Board of Directors:



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Casper Leganger Juul  
Sørensen



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Adam Paul Jones



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Marieke Elza M Van Troys

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Tamaco Trading A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tamaco Trading A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

#### 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 responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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.

## Independent auditor's report

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

## Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 3 May 2024

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

*Michael Rasmussen*

Michael E. K. Rasmussen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne41364

**Tamaco Trading A/S**  
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## Management's review

### Company details

Tamaco Trading A/S  
Brunagervej 1  
DK-8361 Hasselager

Telephone:	87 36 20 10
CVR no.:	13 41 72 96
Established:	1 August 1989
Registered office:	Aarhus
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Casper Leganger Juul Sørensen  
Adam Paul Jones  
Marieke Elza M Van Troys

### Executive Board

Casper Leganger Juul Sørensen, CEO

### Auditor

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Frederiks Plads 42  
DK-8000 Aarhus C  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

### Bank

Nordea Bank  
Skt. Clemens Torv 2-6  
DK-8000 Aarhus C

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The Company sells packaging, natural and artificial casings and auxiliary products for the food industry mainly on the Danish market.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 258,918 as against a profit of DKK 2,099,544 in 2022. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2023 stood at DKK 4,538,509 as against DKK 4,797,427 at 31 December 2022.

During the year under review, the Company terminated its activities, meaning that the Company had no activity at 31 December 2023. The rationale for terminating the activities was market development, which is expected to be of a permanent nature. Accordingly, the Company does not expect to enjoy profitable operations going forward. The termination of activities gave rise to numerous costs, coming in at a total of DKK 2.3 million, which was the primary driver behind the negative results for the year. At 31 December 2023, a provision was recognised for the remaining termination process, including termination of the Company's lease, etc. This had an adverse impact on results for the year of DKK 0.6 million. The Company is expected to be liquidated by way of solvent liquidation during the last six months of 2024.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

The Company is expected to be liquidated by way of solvent liquidation during the last six months of 2024. A provision was recognised for costs of the final liquidation of the Company in the financial statements for 2023.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	2023	2022
<b>Gross profit</b>		3,956,737	7,097,512
Staff costs	2	<u>-4,104,644</u>	<u>-4,256,003</u>
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		-147,907	2,841,509
Other financial income		110,576	2,708
Other financial expenses	3	<u>-233,266</u>	<u>-145,373</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		-270,597	2,698,844
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>11,679</u>	<u>-599,300</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<u>-258,918</u>	<u>2,099,544</u>
<b>Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-258,918</u>	<u>2,099,544</u>



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	31/12 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Investments</b>			
Deposits		104,440	104,440
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		104,440	104,440
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Inventories</b>			
Raw materials and consumables		0	15,020,899
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		0	12,493,868
Receivables from group entities		3,000,000	18,634
Other receivables		0	424,488
Deferred tax asset		9,819	200,158
Corporation tax		202,017	0
Prepayments		0	48,238
		3,211,836	13,185,386
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		3,595,689	107,052
<b>Total current assets</b>		6,807,525	28,313,337
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		6,911,965	28,417,777

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	31/12 2022
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		668,000	668,000
Retained earnings		3,870,509	4,129,427
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>4,538,509</u>	<u>4,797,427</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables to participating interests		<u>0</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables		33,492	8,300,886
Payables to group entities		1,395,912	10,121,776
Corporation tax		0	739,662
Other payables		<u>944,052</u>	<u>2,958,026</u>
		<u>2,373,456</u>	<u>22,120,350</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>2,373,456</u>	<u>23,620,350</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>6,911,965</u></u>	<u><u>28,417,777</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	668,000	4,129,427	4,797,427
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-258,918	-258,918
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>668,000</b>	<b>3,870,509</b>	<b>4,538,509</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Tamaco Trading A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms © 2020.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to the inventory of goods for resale.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, car operating costs, etc.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, etc.

##### Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is comprised by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries.

##### Balance sheet

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

##### Investments

Other receivables and deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable is used as discount rate.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

#### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

The liability in relation to frozen holiday funds is measured at net realisable value, including indexation.

DKK	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	3,646,268	3,798,728
Pensions	450,992	450,459
Other social security costs	<u>7,384</u>	<u>6,816</u>
	<u>4,104,644</u>	<u>4,256,003</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

#### 3 Other financial expenses

Interest expense to group entities	31,693	48,000
Other financial expenses	128,507	46,204
Exchange losses	<u>73,066</u>	<u>51,169</u>
	<u>233,266</u>	<u>145,373</u>

#### 4 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

##### Contingent liabilities

The Group's Danish entities are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income and for certain withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax as well as for the joint registration for VAT. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, etc. may entail an increase in the entities' liability.

#### 5 Related party disclosures

Tamaco Trading A/S' related parties comprise the following: SC Supremia Grup SRL, Alba Julia Romănia, Romania.

##### Control

Tamaco Trading A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of SC Supremia Grup SRL, Alba Julia Romănia, Romania, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.