

Tomex Danmark A/S

Hasserisvej 139, 9000 Aalborg
CVR no. 15 80 02 40

Annual report for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 06.10.23

Bo Andersen
Dirigent

Group information etc.	3
Group chart	4
Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report	5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 9
Management's review	10 - 15
Income statement	16
Balance sheet	17 - 18
Statement of changes in equity	19
Consolidated cash flow statement	20
Notes	21 - 39

The company

Tomex Danmark A/S
Hasserisvej 139
9000 Aalborg
Tel.: 96 31 31 31
Registered office: Aalborg
CVR no.: 15 80 02 40
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Tom Andersen

Board of Directors

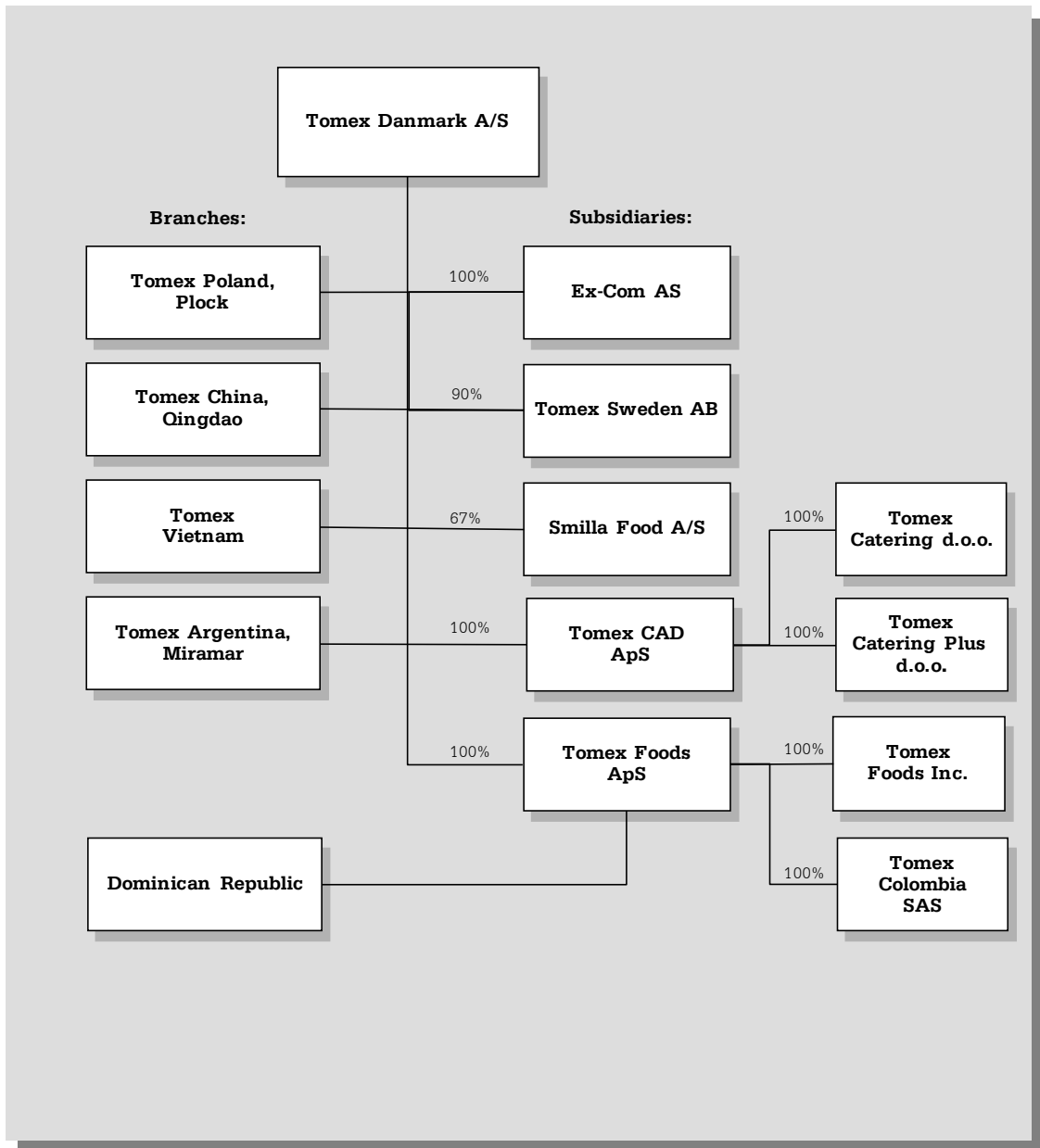
Peter Lau Lauritzen, chairman
Bo Andersen
Tom Andersen
Niels Jørgen Kristensen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Banks

Spar Nord Bank
Nordea Bank



Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 for Tomex Danmark A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.23 and of the results of the group's and parent's activities and of the group's cash flows for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aalborg, October 6, 2023

Executive Board

Tom Andersen

Board of Directors

Peter Lau Lauritzen
Chairman

Bo Andersen

Tom Andersen

Niels Jørgen Kristensen

To the Shareholder of Tomex Danmark A/S**Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements of Tomex Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies for the group as well as for the parent company as well as the consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30.06.23 and of the results of the group's and the parent company's operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the group and 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 regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or parent company 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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the group and the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and parent 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.
- 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 group's and the parent 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 group's and the parent 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 group and the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Aalborg, October 6, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jesper Moskov Møller

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne35460

GROUPS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Revenue	2,737,912	2,314,617	2,102,498	1,474,099	1,561,319
Index	175	148	135	94	100
Operating profit	72,305	44,153	41,159	16,377	30,796
Index	235	143	134	53	100
Total net financials	-14,354	10,723	891	2,720	3,875
Index	-370	277	23	70	100
Profit before tax	57,951	54,876	42,050	19,097	34,644
Index	167	158	121	55	100
Profit for the year	45,036	42,948	32,890	14,640	26,999
Index	167	159	122	54	100
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	491,619	532,819	334,096	284,554	281,777
Index	174	189	119	101	100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	2,405	3,027	2,346	3,050	713
Index	337	425	329	428	100
Equity	164,506	139,989	117,655	99,674	100,515
Index	164	139	117	99	100
<i>Cashflow</i>					
Net cash flow:					
Operating activities	95,921	-80,229	11,719	15,011	11,806
Investing activities	-2,405	-3,027	-2,274	-11,718	-765
Financing activities	-77,563	81,196	-10,427	-811	-8,213
Cash flows for the year	15,953	-2,060	-982	2,482	2,828

Ratios

	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	29,6%	33,3%	30,3%	14,6%	27,7%
Gross margin	4,3%	3,6%	3,6%	3,4%	4,7%
Profit margin	2,6%	1,9%	2,0%	1,1%	2,0%

Equity ratio

Solvency ratio	33,5%	26,3%	35,2%	35,0%	35,7%
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Others

Number of employees (average)	80	69	63	65	68
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Ratios definitions

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Gross margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross result} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

The group's main activity is international trade in food products.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 shows a profit/loss of 45,0 mDKK against 42,9 mDKK for the period 01.07.21 - 30.06.22. The balance sheet shows equity of 164,5 mDKK.

The group's activity level has been on par as expressed in the annual report for 2021/22, which also applies for operating profit.

Significant resources have been invested and used in the continued development of the group's new IT platform, which is expected to be fully implemented in 2023/24.

The parent's and the group's financial position and the results of their operations in the preceding period can also be seen from the subsequent income statement for 2022/23, balance sheets as at 30 June 2023 and the cash flow statement for 2022/23.

Outlook

For 2023/24, the group expects a higher level of activity and profit from primary operations in the range of 55-65 mDKK. The expectations are based on current market conditions, etc.

Knowledge resources

Management and other employees are important assets for the Tomex Group. For many years, the group has been responsible for the import and export of food, for which reason a special competence has been built up for this. There is an ongoing competence development with training and education to maintain and expand the group's position.

Financial risks

The group's operations involve a number of common risks of a commercial nature, which the management deals with on an ongoing basis. These risks relate, among other things, to suppliers, products and markets.

Market risks in the food industry are mainly related to external factors in the form of political regulations, price regulations and diseases, etc.

The most significant financial risks faced by the group relate to lending to debtors and changes in exchange rates.

Debtors constitute a significant asset, for which reason lending is a natural and significant element in the group's business. The associated risk is sought to be limited through effective management, both when a credit is granted and during ongoing trading. The group's debtors are insured against losses to the extent deemed necessary and possible. Alternatively, sales are made by sale against documents or prepayment.

Through its business profile, the group is exposed to currency risks, as a very significant part of both purchasing and sales takes place in foreign currency. To address this risk, the group's overall policy is to hedge all significant commercial transactions.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the financial position of the group have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Branches abroad

We refer to the group chart on page 4, where branches abroad are shown.

Corporate social responsibility

The company's activity is international trade in food products.

The management wishes to operate a company that complies with Danish legislation in every way and to act as a responsible company that minimizes negative impacts on stakeholders and society at large to the greatest possible extent. So far, the company has chosen not fully to adopt and implement corporate social responsibility policies. The reason for this is that the company's activities are generally carried out with due regard to generally accepted principles and good business ethics. In the management's opinion, this alone will result in the company acting in a socially responsible manner.

Significant risks

The group operates on the global market and is consequently affected by the economic and geopolitical conditions in the world, which are constantly changing. In addition, changes in economic conditions can affect the group, particularly due to customers ability to pay. Furthermore the group is subject to the specific veterinary and political requirements in the countries where trades are made, which is sought to be countered by incorporating this into the basis of agreement for each individual trade.

Environment and climate

In particular regarding the environment and climate, the group works persistently to limit the impact on the environment in connection with business activities. The group meets the demands and wishes of trade stakeholders, including providing customers the opportunity to choose an environmentally friendly shipping form. It is considered that there are no significant risks in connection with the environment and climate, why a formalized policy has not been drawn up for this.

Social relations and employee relations

The group has a strong focus on being an attractive workplace with a high level of employee well-being. Annual employee and salary interviews are held, where a plan for competence development and a career plan are drawn up, with ongoing follow-up. Various social events are held to develop unity among the employees. However, it is considered that there are no significant risks in connection with social relations and employee relations, why a formalized policy has not been drawn up for this.

Respect for human rights

In the group, respect for human rights is a fundamental prerequisite for appearing as a serious trading partner in relations with customers and suppliers. Customers and suppliers are visited on a regular basis, and if signs of disrespect for human rights are observed, this will be reported, and cooperation will be taken up for consideration.

Anti-corruption and bribery

The group considers zero tolerance towards corruption and bribery to be a fundamental prerequisite for appearing as a serious trade partner in relations with customers and suppliers, which is why the group is working to strengthen efforts in this area. It is considered that there are no significant risks in connection with anti-corruption and bribery, why a formalized policy has not been drawn up for this.

Gender diversity

In the group there is a fundamental desire that vacant jobs are filled by the best candidates, regardless of gender.

Target figures for the supreme management body

The Tomex Group is founded by Tom Andersen and Bo Andersen, and both ultimately own the majority of the voting capital. Both are members of the Board together with 2 external members, one of whom is Chairman of the board. The underrepresented gender is not included in the Board today, on the grounds that suitable candidates have not yet been found.

The Board of Directors has thus not achieved the set goal, but the goal remains to have 40% of the underrepresented gender on the Board of Directors at the latest in 2024/25. The shareholders continue to focus on and explore the possibilities for qualified representatives, and will annually, prior to the company's General meeting, take stock of whether the set goal has been achieved. The set goal has not yet been reached.

Other management levels

The company has adopted a policy to increase the proportion of the underrepresented gender at other management levels. According to the policy, an equal distribution is sought as far as possible when filling positions at other formal management levels, although the candidate's qualifications will be decisive for the employment.

As of 30.06.23, the management considers 5 positions in the group to be "other management levels", which are occupied by 2 women and 3 men. The proportion of the underrepresented gender at other management levels is unchanged compared to the previous year but is seen to fulfill the group's policy for equal distribution between genders.

Data ethics

The group is a global operator with customers, suppliers and employees spread all over the world. This means that the group stores and processes personal data of employees and business partners.

It is the group's policy that only data that is necessary for the agreed purpose is collected, stored, and processed. Personal data is only processed to the extent that it is strictly necessary.

The company's data policy will at all times follow the applicable guidelines as issued in accordance with the GDPR.

For a detailed description of the company's GDPR policies, please refer to a separate webpage on the company's website at www.tomex.com/gdpr/

Income statement

Note	Group		Parent		
	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	
1	Revenue	2,737,912	2,314,617	1,984,162	1,757,064
	Other operating income	0	4	1,200	1,200
	Cost of sales	-2,403,567	-2,049,378	-1,763,178	-1,562,592
	Other external expenses	-215,853	-180,952	-143,974	-136,581
	Gross profit	118,492	84,291	78,210	59,091
2	Staff costs	-44,818	-39,401	-32,142	-30,031
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	73,674	44,890	46,068	29,060
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,369	-737	-1,116	-280
	Profit before fair value adjustments	72,305	44,153	44,952	28,780
4	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	15,757	11,709
	Financial income	1,713	15,209	1,430	13,661
	Financial expenses	-16,067	-4,486	-10,947	-3,332
	Profit before tax	57,951	54,876	51,192	50,818
	Tax on profit for the year	-12,915	-11,928	-7,865	-8,657
	Profit for the year	45,036	42,948	43,327	42,161
5	Proposed appropriation account				

ASSETS		Group		Parent	
		30.06.23 DKK '000	30.06.22 DKK '000	30.06.23 DKK '000	30.06.22 DKK '000
Note					
	Goodwill	26	193	0	0
6	Total intangible assets	26	193	0	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	9,638	1,178	9,248	703
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	0	7,256	0	7,256
7	Total property, plant and equipment	9,638	8,434	9,248	7,959
8	Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	69,982	55,495
9	Deposits	190	194	105	105
	Total investments	190	194	70,087	55,600
	Total non-current assets	9,854	8,821	79,335	63,559
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	25,709	36,500	9,677	13,285
	Prepayments for goods	3,212	9,803	2,214	8,566
	Total inventories	28,921	46,303	11,891	21,851
	Trade receivables	421,392	464,017	284,512	341,820
	Receivables from group enterprises	127	8	11,507	16,608
	Other receivables	5,995	4,280	8,273	5,959
10	Prepayments	349	382	349	382
	Total receivables	427,863	468,687	304,641	364,769
	Other investments	70	50	70	50
	Total securities and equity investments	70	50	70	50
	Cash	24,911	8,958	4,122	982
	Total current assets	481,765	523,998	320,724	387,652
	Total assets	491,619	532,819	400,059	451,211

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Group		Parent	
		30.06.23 DKK '000	30.06.22 DKK '000	30.06.23 DKK '000	30.06.22 DKK '000
Note					
11	Share capital	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	47,120	39,509
	Foreign currency translation reserve	-398	-23	0	0
	Retained earnings	139,155	115,828	91,637	76,296
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	159,757	136,805	159,757	136,805
12	Non-controlling interests	4,749	3,184	0	0
	Total equity	164,506	139,989	159,757	136,805
13	Provisions for deferred tax	1,940	2,979	1,664	2,610
	Total provisions	1,940	2,979	1,664	2,610
	Payables to other credit institutions	118,645	176,106	58,354	127,072
	Prepayments received from customers	5,087	6,690	3,920	5,293
	Trade payables	176,298	177,818	140,945	147,174
	Payables to group enterprises	1,177	420	19,918	9,850
	Income taxes	12,853	9,331	8,343	7,442
	Other payables	11,113	19,486	7,158	14,965
	Total short-term payables	325,173	389,851	238,638	311,796
	Total payables	325,173	389,851	238,638	311,796
	Total equity and liabilities	491,619	532,819	400,059	451,211
14	Fair value information				
15	Derivative financial instruments				
16	Contingent liabilities				
17	Related parties				

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Group:								
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.22 - 30.06.23								
Balance as at 01.07.22	1,000	0	-23	115,828	20,000	136,805	3,184	139,989
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	-375	0	0	-375	-42	-417
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-20,000	-20,000	-102	-20,102
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	23,327	20,000	43,327	1,709	45,036
Balance as at 30.06.23	1,000	0	-398	139,155	20,000	159,757	4,749	164,506

Parent:

Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.22 - 30.06.23

Balance as at 01.07.22	1,000	39,509	0	76,296	20,000	136,805	0	136,805
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	-375	0	0	0	-375	0	-375
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-20,000	-20,000	0	-20,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	7,986	0	15,341	20,000	43,327	0	43,327
Balance as at 30.06.23	1,000	47,120	0	91,637	20,000	159,757	0	159,757

Consolidated cash flow statement

Note	Group	
	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000
	45,036	42,948
Profit for the year		
18 Adjustments	28,199	1,821
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	17,382	-26,376
Receivables	40,828	-172,112
Trade payables	-3,123	62,487
Other payables relating to operating activities	-7,615	7,081
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	120,707	-84,151
Interest income and similar income received	1,713	15,206
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-16,067	-4,486
Income tax paid	-10,432	-6,798
Cash flows from operating activities	95,921	-80,229
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-2,405	-3,027
Cash flows from investing activities	-2,405	-3,027
Free cash flow	93,516	-83,256
Dividend paid	-20,102	-20,495
Arrangement of payables to credit institutions	0	104,678
Repayment of payables to credit institutions	-57,461	0
Repayment of other long-term payables	0	-2,987
Cash flows from financing activities	-77,563	81,196
Total cash flows for the year	15,953	-2,060
Cash, beginning of year	8,958	11,018
Cash, end of year	24,911	8,958
Cash, end of year, comprises:		
Cash	24,911	8,958
Total	24,911	8,958

	Group		Parent	
	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000

1. Revenue

Information about the distribution of revenue by activities and geographical markets is provided below. The segment information is prepared in accordance with the company's accounting policies and follows the company's internal financial management.

Revenue comprises the following geographical markets:

Denmark	6,455	4,743	1,182	1,194
Europe	222,191	211,147	122,338	79,618
Other markets	2,509,266	2,098,727	1,860,642	1,676,252
Total	2,737,912	2,314,617	1,984,162	1,757,064

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	37,767	33,520	25,906	24,643
Pensions	4,069	3,640	4,069	3,640
Other social security costs	854	732	425	378
Other staff costs	2,128	1,509	1,742	1,370
Total	44,818	39,401	32,142	30,031

Average number of employees during the year	80	69	47	44
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Remuneration for the management:

Remuneration for the Executive Board and Board of Directors	1,968	1,877	1,743	1,652
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3. Fees to auditors appointed by the general meeting

Statutory audit of the financial statements	165	159	146	140
Other assurance engagements	68	64	0	0
Tax advice	20	20	10	10
Other services	148	267	90	212
Total	401	510	246	362

	Group		Parent	
	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000

4. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	0	0	15,924	12,068
Amortisation of goodwill	0	0	-167	-359
Total	0	0	15,757	11,709

5. Proposed appropriation account

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	7,986	12,230
Proposed dividend for the financial year	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Non-controlling interests	1,709	787	0	0
Retained earnings	23,327	22,161	15,341	9,931
Total	45,036	42,948	43,327	42,161

6. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Goodwill
Group:	
Cost as at 01.07.22	1,796
Cost as at 30.06.23	1,796
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.07.22	-1,603
Amortisation during the year	-167
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 30.06.23	-1,770
Carrying amount as at 30.06.23	26

7. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction
Group:		
Cost as at 01.07.22	5,435	7,256
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-5	0
Additions during the year	615	1,790
Transfers during the year to/from other items	9,046	-9,046
Cost as at 30.06.23	15,091	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.22	-4,257	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	6	0
Depreciation during the year	-1,202	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.23	-5,453	0
Carrying amount as at 30.06.23	9,638	0
Parent:		
Cost as at 01.07.22	2,512	7,256
Additions during the year	615	1,790
Transfers during the year to/from other items	9,046	-9,046
Cost as at 30.06.23	12,173	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.22	-1,809	0
Depreciation during the year	-1,116	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.23	-2,925	0
Carrying amount as at 30.06.23	9,248	0

8. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK '000	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Parent:	
Cost as at 01.07.22	15,985
Cost as at 30.06.23	15,985
Revaluations as at 01.07.22	39,467
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-375
Amortisation of goodwill	-167
Net profit/loss from equity investments	15,924
Dividend relating to equity investments	-918
Revaluations as at 30.06.23	53,931
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.22	43
Negative equity value impaired in receivables	23
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.23	66
Carrying amount as at 30.06.23	69,982
The item comprises goodwill as at 30.06.23 of	26

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest	Equity DKK'000	Net profit/loss for the year DKK'000
Subsidiaries:			
Smilla Food A/S, Aalborg	67%	13,061	4,859
Tomex Foods ApS, Aalborg	100%	46,910	8,872
Tomex Foods Inc., USA	100%	74	-19
Tomex Colombia SAS, Colombia	100%	5	0
Tomex CAD ApS, Aalborg	100%	10,346	2,868
Tomex Catering Plus d.o.o., Serbia	100%	5,984	3,087
Tomex Catering d.o.o., Serbia	100%	-931	-3
Tomex Sweden AB, Sweden	90%	4,387	1,057
Ex-Com AS, Norway	100%	-65	-23

9. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000

Deposits

Group:

Cost as at 01.07.22	194
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-4
Cost as at 30.06.23	190
Carrying amount as at 30.06.23	190

Parent:

Cost as at 01.07.22	105
Cost as at 30.06.23	105
Carrying amount as at 30.06.23	105

	Group		Parent	
	30.06.23	30.06.22	30.06.23	30.06.22
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000

10. Prepayments

Prepaid costs	349	382	349	382
Total	349	382	349	382

11. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value DKK'000
Share capital	1,000	1,000

	Group		Parent	
	30.06.23 DKK '000	30.06.22 DKK '000	30.06.23 DKK '000	30.06.22 DKK '000
12. Non-controlling interests				
Non-controlling interests, beginning of year	3,184	2,905	0	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-42	-13	0	0
Dividend paid	-102	-495	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year (distribution of net profit)	1,709	787	0	0
Total	4,749	3,184	0	0

13. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.07.22	2,979	1,558	2,610	1,397
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-1,039	1,421	-946	1,213
Deferred tax as at 30.06.23	1,940	2,979	1,664	2,610

14. Fair value information

Figures in DKK '000	Derivative financial instruments
Group:	
Fair value as at 30.06.23	144
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	-1,351
Parent:	
Fair value as at 30.06.23	-1,160
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	-1,417

15. Derivative financial instruments

Group:

The Board of Directors lays down the framework for the conclusion of contracts for derivative financial instruments. The group concludes contracts for the sole purpose of hedging the currency risk on manufactured goods, goods for resale, trade payables and the future sale and purchase of goods in foreign currency. The fair value of the forward exchange contracts amounts to DKK -176k, and the unrealised net gain before tax is recognised in the income statement. The board of directors has waived the accounting rules regarding future hedging. Forward exchange contracts are only concluded with counterparties (Danish banks) with a good credit score from a reputable credit rating agency.

Parent:

The Board of Directors lays down the framework for the conclusion of contracts for derivative financial instruments. The company concludes contracts for the sole purpose of hedging the currency risk on manufactured goods, goods for resale, trade payables and the future sale and purchase of goods in foreign currency. The fair value of the forward exchange contracts amounts to DKK -217k, and the unrealised net gain before tax is recognised in the income statement. The board of directors has waived the accounting rules regarding future hedging. Forward exchange contracts are only concluded with counterparties (Danish banks) with a good credit score from a reputable credit rating agency.

16. Contingent liabilities

Group:

Lease commitments

The group has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 1 - 18 months with a residual obligation on a total of DKK 422k.

The group has concluded lease agreements concerning lease of buildings. The leases can be terminated with a remaining period of 1 - 6 months with a residual obligation on a total of DKK 810k.

Guarantee commitments

In security of commitments towards third parties, guarantees of DKK 3,088k have been provided.

16. Contingent liabilities - continued -

Parent:

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 1 - 12 months with a residual obligation on a total of DKK 194k.

The company has concluded lease agreements concerning lease of buldings. The leases can be terminated with a remaining period of 6 months with a residual obligation on a total of DKK 800k.

Recourse guarantee commitments

In terms of banks, unlimited guarantees have been provided for the operationg credits and documentary credits as well as currency limits of subsidiaries. As at 30 June 2023, credits and limits etc. granted amounted to mDKK 164.8. As at 30 June 2023 debt to credit institutions for subsidiaries amounts to mDKK 60.3.

Guarantee commitments

In security of commitments towards third parties, guarantees of DKK 2,428k have been provided.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total tax liability for the jointly taxed companies at the balance sheet date has not yet been calculated. For further information, please refer to the administrative company 'Tomex Ejendomme ApS' financial statements. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

17. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
Tomex Ejendomme ApS, Aalborg	Ownership

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

Remuneration for the management is specified in note 2. Staff costs.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Tomex Ejendomme ApS, Aalborg.

	Group	
	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000
Other operating income	0	-4
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	1,369	737
Financial income	-1,713	-15,209
Financial expenses	16,067	4,486
Tax on profit or loss for the year	12,915	11,928
Other adjustments	-439	-117
Total	28,199	1,821

18. Adjustments for the cash flow statement

19. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for large groups and enterprises in reporting class C.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent and its subsidiaries in which the parent directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or by way of agreements exercises control.

All financial statements used for consolidation are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the group.

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries by adding together items of a uniform nature, eliminating intercompany income and expenditure, equity investments, intercompany balances and dividends as well as gains and losses resulting from transactions between the consolidated enterprises to the extent that the underlying assets and liabilities are not realised.

19. Accounting policies - continued -

Except for the subsidiaries Tomex Catering Plus d.o.o., Serbia and Tomex Catering d.o.o., Serbia, all consolidated subsidiaries have the same balance sheet date as the parent. The balance sheet date of Tomex Catering Plus d.o.o., Serbia and Tomex Catering d.o.o., Serbia is 31 December. Between the two balance sheet dates, significant events have occurred that have affected the subsidiaries' assets, liabilities, financial position or net profit/loss for the year. These events are included in the subsidiaries' accounts before they are included in the consolidated accounts.

Non-controlling interests

The financial items of the subsidiaries are recognised in full in the consolidated financial statements. The non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiaries' equity is classified as a part of consolidated equity. The subsidiaries' results are distributed proportionately to non-controlling interests and the parent's equity interest.

Purchase and sale of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary which do not result in changes in control of the subsidiary are treated in the consolidated financial statements as equity transactions, and the difference between the consideration and the carrying amount is allocated to the parent's equity interest.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in

19. Accounting policies - continued -

respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

On recognition of integrated foreign entities, monetary items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the date of acquisition or the date of subsequent revaluation or impairment of the asset. The items in the income statement are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date, while items derived from non-monetary items are translated at the historical exchange rates for such non-monetary items.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and recognised under other receivables and other payables, respectively.

The company does not apply the hedge accounting rules under which changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised under other net financials in the income statement.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

19. Accounting policies - continued -**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Goodwill	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 - 8	0

Goodwill is amortised over 5 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

19. Accounting policies - continued -

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries that in the parent are measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies, gains and losses on other securities and equity investments etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Goodwill*

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

19. Accounting policies - continued -

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Property, plant and equipment under construction

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method in the balance sheet of the parent. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments. However, transaction costs on the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement in the consolidated financial statements at the date incurred.

19. Accounting policies - continued -

On subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

Goodwill recognised under equity investments is amortised according to the straight-line method based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset. The useful life of goodwill has been determined at 5 years for equity investments in subsidiaries. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise to which the goodwill relates.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed, unless goodwill is included in the carrying amount of equity investments.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

19. Accounting policies - continued -

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Other investments

Other securities are measured at fair value, equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the financial statements of the parent in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are adopted before adoption of the annual report for Tomex Danmark A/S are not tied up in the revaluation reserve (simultaneous principle).

19. Accounting policies - continued -

Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses from the translation of the net investment in independent foreign entities are recognised in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is dissolved when the independent foreign entities are disposed of.

Current and deferred tax

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

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same tax jurisdiction or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates in the respective countries which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

19. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the parent's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.

Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act a cash flow statement has not been prepared for the parent as the parent is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.