



International Woodland Company Holding A/S

Scherfigsvej 10, st. th
2100 Frederiksberg C
CVR No. 34079226

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 14.06.2023

Karsten Rømer

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

International Woodland Company Holding A/S

Scherfigsvej 10, st. th

2100 Frederiksberg C

Business Registration No.: 34079226

Date of foundation: 05.12.2011

Registered office: Frederiksberg

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Steen Villemoes, Chairman

Nis Jul Clausen

Otto Frederik luel Reventlow

Executive Board

Otto Frederik luel Reventlow

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of International Woodland Company Holding A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 14.06.2023

Executive Board

Otto Frederik Iuel Reventlow

Board of Directors

Steen Villemoes
Chairman

Nis Jul Clausen

Otto Frederik Iuel Reventlow

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of International Woodland Company Holding A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Woodland Company Holding A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

Copenhagen, 14.06.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Bill Haudal Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne30131

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company owns the subsidiaries, International Woodland Company A/S, Amalievej 20, Frederiksberg C and IWC Investment Partners A/S, Amalievej 20, Frederiksberg C.

International Woodland Company A/S provides investment management services outside the scope of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers etc. Act and offers advisory services regarding international timberland investments and related investments (including agricultural investments and land related issues such as payment for ecosystem services and impact investments) to professional investors.

IWC Investment Partners A/S provides investment management of Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), and investment advice and discretionary portfolio management regarding securities linked to forest investments and related assets to professional investors.

Development in activities and finances

Net profit after tax for the year amounts to DKK 9,5 million compared to a net profit of DKK 4,1 million for 2021. Equity at year-end 2022 is DKK 37,1 million.

During 2022 the subsidiaries of the Company has profited from the new initiatives that was taken in 2018.

The subsidiary IWC AS realized a net profit after tax of DKK 7,4 million compared to a profit of DKK 2,7 million in 2021.

The subsidiary IWC IP realized a net profit after tax of DKK 2,1million compared to a net profit of DKK 1,2 million in 2021.

Outlook

The subsidiaries of the company will focus on increasing its client base through active marketing of its products and services especially in Europe. As expected, the corona virus affected 2022 especially as travelling has been difficult. Going into 2022 the travel situation seems to slowly return back to normal.

In December 2022 IWC Holding AS´ owners signed a SPA with BNPPAM who will acquire a majority stake in IWC Holding AS. Closing of the transaction is expected late 2. Half 2023.

The outlook for 2023 is positive.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other external expenses		(22,416)	(16,618)
Gross profit/loss		(22,416)	(16,618)
Income from investments in group enterprises		9,553,786	4,188,232
Other financial income		226	0
Other financial expenses		(887)	(1,495)
Profit/loss before tax		9,530,709	4,170,119
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	(5,077)	(3,985)
Profit/loss for the year		9,525,632	4,166,134
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,320,548	328,118
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		5,000,000	0
Retained earnings		3,205,084	3,838,016
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		9,525,632	4,166,134

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Investments in group enterprises		34,426,606	24,872,720
Financial assets	2	34,426,606	24,872,720
Fixed assets		34,426,606	24,872,720
Receivables from group enterprises		2,655,949	4,268,769
Deferred tax		0	4,562
Receivables		2,655,949	4,273,331
Cash		44,154	217,096
Current assets		2,700,103	4,490,427
Assets		37,126,709	29,363,147

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		1,003,000	1,003,000
Retained earnings		31,222,463	28,017,379
Proposed extraordinary dividend		3,562,450	0
Proposed dividend		1,320,548	328,118
Equity		37,108,461	29,348,497
Deferred tax		1,998	0
Provisions		1,998	0
Other payables		16,250	14,650
Current liabilities other than provisions		16,250	14,650
Liabilities other than provisions		16,250	14,650
Equity and liabilities		37,126,709	29,363,147

Contingent liabilities

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Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed extraordinary dividend DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	1,003,000	28,017,379	0	328,118	29,348,497
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(328,118)	(328,118)
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(1,437,550)	0	(1,437,550)
Profit/loss for the year	0	3,205,084	5,000,000	1,320,548	9,525,632
Equity end of year	1,003,000	31,222,463	3,562,450	1,320,548	37,108,461

Notes

1 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	5,077	3,985
	5,077	3,985

2 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK
Cost beginning of year	29,974,099
Cost end of year	29,974,099
Revaluations beginning of year	(9,289,512)
Share of profit/loss for the year	13,742,019
Revaluations end of year	4,452,507
Carrying amount end of year	34,426,606

3 Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for these entities.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

The financial statement has been presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year. Furthermore, revaluation of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised in the profit and loss statement. The profit and loss statement also includes all expenses that are incurred in order to reach the earnings for the financial year; this includes amortisations, depreciation, provisions and reversals as a consequence of changes in accounting estimates, which have been previously included in the profit and loss statement.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other nonmonetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including gains and losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity plus or minus unamortised positive, or negative, goodwill and minus or plus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these enterprises are written down by the Parent's share of such negative equity value if it is deemed irrecoverable. If the negative equity value exceeds the amount receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions if the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based

value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Dividend

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

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.