



Trepko



Trepko



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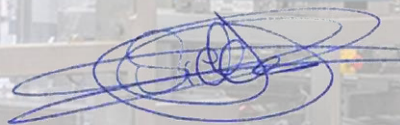
Trepko A/S

Energivej 30, 2750 Ballerup

CVR no. 58 37 36 13

Annual report for 2023

This annual report has been adopted at the annual general meeting on 30.04.24



Sickan Flindt Ibsen

Chairman of the meeting

Trepko A/S
Energivej 30
2750 Ballerup
Denmark

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Worldwide supplier 
of filling/packaging machines

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The company

Trepko A/S
Energivej 30
2750 Ballerup
Denmark

Tel.: +45 43 99 22 44
Website: www.trepko.com
E-mail: trepko@trepko.dk

Registered office: Ballerup
CVR no.: 58 37 36 13
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Jacob Østergaard Knudsen (CEO)

Board of Directors

Jesper Bjørn Hansen (Chairman)
Jacob Østergaard Knudsen
Sickan Flindt Ibsen

Lawyer

Rialto Advokater

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Banks

Jyske Bank
Nordea

Parent company

H.C. Holding Investeringsaktieselskab, Ballerup, Denmark

Subsidiaries

Trepko S.A., Gniezno, Poland
Trepko (UK) Limited, Gainsborough, England
Trepko INC, Tampa, USA
Filmatic Packaging Systems LTD, Cape Town, South Africa
Trepko do Brasil Ltd, Curitiba, Brazil
Energivej 30 ApS, Ballerup, Denmark



We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Trepko A/S.

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

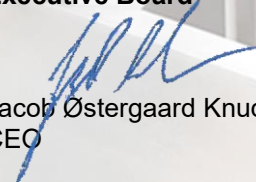
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the group's and parent's activities and of the group's cash flows for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

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.

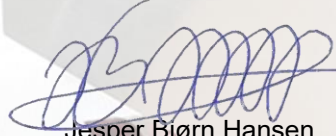
Ballerup, April 30, 2024

Executive Board



Jacob Østergaard Knudsen
CEO


Board of Directors



Jesper Bjørn Hansen
Chairman



Sickan Flindt Ibsen



Jacob Østergaard Knudsen
CEO

To the shareholder of Trepko A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and financial statements of Trepko A/S for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the group's and the company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 the management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and 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.

Management's responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements and financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and 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 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and 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.

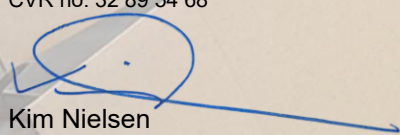
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, April 30, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 32 89 54 68



Kim Nielsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne29417



GROUPS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Figures in DKK'000					
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Revenue Index	307,443 87	322,532 91	302,864 86	325,207 92	353,496 100
Gross profit Index	175,682 87	169,846 84	159,949 79	174,638 86	202,793 100
Operating profit Index	49,474 74	47,302 71	35,141 53	55,728 83	66,892 100
Total net financials Index	8,336 240	9,601 277	1,750 50	2,059 59	3,472 100
Profit before tax Index	57,810 86	56,903 84	36,891 55	57,787 86	67,439 100
Profit for the year Index	46,246 85	45,240 83	29,575 54	45,586 84	54,413 100
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets Index	476,569 109	443,604 101	372,902 85	403,517 92	438,825 100
The years investments in property, plant and eqp. Index	23,952 278	8,755 102	3,096 36	29,946 348	8,615 100
Equity Index	356,795 117	321,572 106	262,484 86	278,174 91	304,234 100
Non-current assets Index	196,899 157	166,077 132	122,935 98	124,278 99	125,618 100
Inventories Index	100,032 168	69,607 117	67,165 113	57,617 97	59,666 100
Receivables Index	117,412 52	158,306 70	116,933 51	152,280 67	227,657 100
<i>Cashflow</i>					
Net cash flow:					
Operating activities	64,274	5,276	45,706	62,488	36,846
Investing activities	-23,940	-7,936	-5,625	-12,543	-24,880
Financing activities	-27,723	-13,594	-43,554	3,697	-49,556
Cash flows for the year	12,611	-16,254	-3,473	53,642	-37,590

Ratios

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	14%	15%	11%	16%	18%
Gross margin	57%	53%	53%	54%	57%
Return on invested capital	29%	31%	25%	29%	35%
Profit margin	16%	15%	12%	17%	19%
<i>Equity ratio</i>					
Solvency ratio	75%	72%	67%	68%	69%
<i>Others</i>					
Number of employees (average)	578	602	615	623	619

The comparative figures for 2022 have been restated in accordance with the new accounting policies. Financial highlights for the past 2 to 4 years have not been restated in accordance with the change in accounting policies, see section 101(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Land and buildings are recognized at fair value, which has increased the balance by t.DKK in 2023 59,973 and t.DKK 42,201 in 2022

Ratios definitions

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Gross margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on invested capital:	$\frac{\text{EBITA} \times 100}{\text{Avg. invested capital excl. goodwill}}$
EBITA:	Operating profit plus amortisation and impairment losses on goodwill.
Invested capital excl. goodwill:	Sum of intangible operating assets and property, plant and equipment (excl. goodwill) as well as net working capital.
Profit margin:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} / \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

The main activities of the Company and the Group as a whole consist of development, production and sale of filling and packaging machines for the global food industry.

The products are sold to customers in more than 100 countries on 6 continents.

Development in activities and financial affairs

As it was anticipated the turnover and profit for the year 2023 largely remained at the level of 2022. While the revenue declined 3% an increase of the profitmargin by 1.2% led to a 5% increase of the operating profit to DKK 49.474 million in 2023 from DKK 47.302 million in 2022.

As a result, the group's income statement for the period of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, demonstrates a net profit after tax of DKK 46.246 million, in contrast to DKK 45.240 million in the preceding year.

The profit before tax increased to DKK 57.810 million in 2023 from DKK 56.902 million in 2022, while the equity rose to DKK 356.795 million by the end of the year, compared to DKK 321.572 million at the start of the year.

Product development:

Throughout the pandemic considerable resources were allocated for development of machines and equipment to solidify Trepkos status as a "one stop shop" for the Dairy and Margarine industry. The year 2023 thereby manifested itself as a year of celebration as Interpack 2023 became the first international event since 2019 for Trepko to present the new solutions to the market:

The worlds first Aseptic rotary cup-filling machine was thereby presented by Trepko. LOG-reduction results verified by the Fraunhofer Institute documented the remarkable efficiency of the machine, which is bound to be a game changer in the industry, due to its impressive log-reduction, lower price-point, reduced foot-print and high-flexibility. These are all features that out-perform the industries current solutions.



Another game-changing solution presented by Trepko was the mono-block bag in box filling system, which allow for filling and sealing in a protected atmosphere. With Trepko's Bulk Filling program already completed, this new machine moves the industries traditional bag in box system into a new era, where food safety and hygiene is the priority.

Trepko also launched it's first processing system in 2023. Butter reworking is thereby enabled through Trepkos 860-series consisting of butter choppers and homogenizers. While Trepko now manufactures a complete product program within filling machines and end-of-line-equipment, the new development opens up exiting possibilities for an up-stream expansion of the product-line.



Profit & Loss Account for the Parent Company

The net profit of the parent company, inclusive of profits from its subsidiary companies and before taxes, reached DKK 46.712 million in the year 2023, compared to DKK 42.161 million in the previous year. The board of directors considers the result as being satisfactory.

The company's expected development

The Trepko Group holds a robust position in the global market, excelling in product range, quality, and competitive pricing. In an environment where numerous competitors are grappling with significant financial challenges, the Group maintains a high level of solvency. Undoubtedly, Trepko's exceptional solvency, the highest in the industry, greatly influences customers' preference for Trepko as their supplier, particularly when undertaking substantial capital investments with a lifespan of up to 20 years.

Resources are continuously allocated to product developments. While the past 20+ years has been spend solidifying Trepko as a one stop shop for the dairy and margarine industry. The group is now moving towards improving many of the existing technologies to exceed what is currently available in the market. With the product launches in 2023 and the upcoming launches for 2024 Trepko is set apart from the competition.

In 2024 the group will finalize building its new factory in Paarl, South Africa. This will allow the group company Filmatic Ltd. to move from its leased factory into its own premises. The new premises increase the companys office and factory space and are better suited for the companys purpose and future development.



In Brazil the group company Trepko do Brasil Ltda. will furthermore complete a planned factory expansion and build a workshop for in house manufacturing of components in line with the group policy.



Remaining open to opportunities, the Trepko Group considers the acquisition of small and medium-sized companies whose product offerings naturally complement its existing range or contribute in other ways to strengthening its global market position. In line with this strategy, the Trepko Group has successfully acquired Unipak and Hugart Filling Machines (Poland), Filmatic (South Africa), Regal and KDR Engineering (UK), Mecopak (Sweden), and most recently, Brasholanda (Brazil).

With ample capital strength and financial resources, the Trepko Group is well equipped to pursue

further desired acquisitions, adhering to its acquisition strategy: targeting companies whose geographic markets or products complement Trepko's existing markets or product range, thereby reinforcing the Trepko brand as previous acquisitions have done.

The Trepko Group had acceptable stock of orders (backlog) upon entering into 2024, for which an unchanged revenue and profit level is expected.

Knowledge resources

In order to be able to develop and supply Trepko's solutions it is crucial for the company that it is able to recruit and maintain employees with a high education level. It is an ambition for the company to have both the newest knowledge and a quick adaptability. As measurement for this employee turnover and structure are important indicators.

The critical business process connected to supply of machinery to the food industry are service, quality and individual solutions. To ensure that the customer receives the agreed service and machinery, there are demands to the production, to secure that specific methods and procedures can be documented.

Financial risks

Foreign currency risks

Activities outside Denmark are causing the result, cash flows and equity to be influenced by the exchange rates and interest rate movements for a number of currencies. It is the policy of the company to hedge commercial exchange rate exposure. The hedge is primarily done by use of foreign exchange contracts to hedge expected turnover and purchase within the next 12 months. The company does not enter into speculative foreign currency holdings.

Exchange rate adjustments for investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, that are independent entities, are calculated directly into the equity. Relating exchange rate risks are not being covered as it is the company's opinion that a current hedging of such longterm investments will not be optimal from a total risk and cost perspective.

Supply chain risk

For the manufacturing of machines, the company rely on component supplies. Local as well as world wide logistic and manufacturing issues causes from time to time shortages and increased delivery times for many materials and components required for the manufacturing of Trepko's products. The Trepko Group has identified and initiated additional stock keep of critical components, and it continue to monitor, analyze and maintain these increased stock levels.

Research and development activities

The Trepko Group continues to develop new products aiming at expanding its productline and ensuring its position as a one stop shop within packing machines for the dairy, fats and oil industries. In addition refinement of existing products is carried out on a continuous basis with the goal of ensuring a high quality product offering value for money.

The company does not capitalize development costs because the earnings potential of each development project cannot be reasonably estimated. Moreover, the company's approach to carrying out development projects is designed to keep costs relatively low, which reduces their significance for inclusion in the balance sheet.

Subsequent events

No events, which might have any material influence on the financial situation of the Company, have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Corporate social responsibility

Business model

The Trepko Group is a leading supplier of packaging solutions for the food industry. With 75 years of manufacturing experience Trepko is placed at the forefront of the packaging industry and today the group has loyal customers in more than 100 countries across the world.

Trepko's strategy is to raise the quality of manufactured equipment and services by the use of modern equipment and qualified staff. Trepko target being close to its customers and participating in their development by offering the newest solutions. Trepko aim to stay ahead of the competition and to be the most attractive solution provider for dairies and the fats and oil industry.

All Trepko machines meet the most stringent quality and hygiene requirements and their performance combined with flexibility offers individual and optimized solutions designed specifically for the customers' needs. Trepko machines are characterized by high efficiency and reliability as well as ease of use and long durability. Trepko use the most modern technological solutions and detailed control of the various stages of the production gives the customer confidence that even the smallest parts are manufactured with extreme precision and are of the highest quality.

The high and stable position in the market confirms that our course of action is good. The Trepko Group has positioned itself strongly and securely in all of Europe, North and South America, the Middle East, Africa and Australia and Trepko has grown to be a leader among manufacturers of packaging machines.

Apart from contributing to the local societies through tax, the group's local activities provide jobs both directly and with sub suppliers in the local communities. In addition Trepko support initiatives helping children in the local communities where the company has manufacturing facilities.

It is the intention of the management in every possible way to run Trepko within the laws and legislation of the countries in which the company operates.

It is furthermore the intent of the management to insure that the company operates as a responsible company, minimizing any negative impact on stakeholders and the surrounding society as much as possible. The company operates and carries out its activities under consideration of normally accepted principles and business moral ensuring that the company operates in a socially responsible way.

It follows that the company:

- target reducing it's net-energy consumption,
- target being an attractive and "happy" workplace for all employees,
- respect and contribute to human rights as defined by UN,
- refrain from involvement in (and work against) corruption and bribes.

The Trepko Group is committed to responsible business practices and consider its impact on the environment, population, and its own enterprise. The Code of Conduct plays a crucial role in guiding company's actions and ensuring that all representatives and employees adhere to these principles. This commitment not only helps maintain a positive reputation but also foster trust with stakeholders. Trepko places a strong emphasis on conducting business in a responsible manner. This implies taking into account the impact of operations on the environment and the well being of the population. All the Trepko Groups policies regarding social responsibility are included in its Code of Conduct, which is available on its website: www.trepko.com/wp-content/uploads/Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf.

Environmental and climate matters

Trepko contribute to CO2 emissions, but target reducing its CO2-footprint. Trepko Group commitment to sustainability and environmental responsibility is through the reduction of net energy consumption and aligns with the global efforts to combat climate change. Trepkos investments in energy saving initiative, such as photovoltaic investments involving the installation of solar panels to harness energy from the sun, are a significant step in the right direction. By utilizing solar energy, Trepko can reduce its carbon footprint and contribute to a more sustainable future.

Reducing net energy consumption:

The activities of Trepko are characterized by a low degree of influence on the environment. It is Trepko's intention to continue working on reducing its energy consumption and to furthermore largely move the company towards renewable energy. The management believe that this work will not only enable Trepko to minimize its external impact on the environment, it will also make the company less dependant of energy providers and less impacted by fluctuating energy prices.

For 2023 investment budgets in Europe and South Africa had been made for more than doubling the groups already impressive solar capacity. An expansion from 630 kilo watt to 1.5 mega watt was thereby scheduled to take place in 2023, but as feared local regulation and bureaucracy delayed the efforts, which are now to be completed in 2024.

With the planned expansion completed the group as a whole target to be 64% self sufficient in regards to electric power. In addition to the above the holding company and the ultimate owners of Trepko has invested in solar harvesting through the company Obton. The total solar investment made outside Trepko generate 2.5 mega watt. The group as a whole is thereby a net producer targeted by the end of 2024 to have a total yearly production of 4 mega watt of which only 60% is dedicated for the companys own manufacturing.

Trepko has not started an actual data collection and collection of key figures regarding our policy and actions regarding the environment and climate. Trepko is however taking the actions required as per its business model to reduce its impact on the environment and the climate.

Social and employee matters

It is crucial for the Trepko Group that it is able to recruit and maintain employees with a high education level. The Trepko Group is dedicated to creating a work environment where employees are treated fairly and their rights are respected. Trepko places a high level of importance on the well being of its employees. This includes not only their physical health but also their overall conditions, which encompasses their mental, emotional, and social well being. The company strives to create an attractive and happy workplace for all employees. This focus on employee satisfaction and well being contributes to a positive work environment.

Attractive and "happy" workplace:

Throughout the year, the company has continued its efforts to maintain an attractive and "happy" workplace for all its employees. These efforts yield positive results, through periodic personal development meetings between managers and the individual employees. Additionally, the company places a strong emphasis on fostering positive internal relationships among employees through various social events.

The management strongly believes that a positive work environment not only attracts desirable employees but also enhances employee efficiency, and minimize employee turnover. The company recognizes that its employees are its greatest knowledge resources, and it is committed to maintaining a work culture that encourages continuity, growth, innovation, and collaboration for the individual and the organization as a whole.

No specific data or key figures have been collected during the year for our policies and actions for an Attractive and "happy" workplace. Trepko will continue to focus on these police and have actions that aims to keep and attract employees.

Safety and Healthy workeplace

The Trepko Group prioritizes the safety and health of its employees, recognizing that every individual has the right to work in a secure and healthy environment. We have a zero accident policy, meaning that the aim is to prevent any harm or injuries to employees while they carry out their job duties.

During the financial year, the group experienced 6 work related accidents. All injures were minor. Most injuriest were related to cuts in hands due to sharp metal and one was a head injury. Trepko does its utmost to ensure that the employees do not get injured during work and the group continuously monitor and follow up on issues improving employee safety.



Our donations to charity work for children:

The Trepko Group to support children's health and well-being through donations for several projects that aim to help children in the local communities of our factories.

The focus is on:

- children's homes for orphans and children/youths from troubled families.
- schools for children (especially for children struggling with autism)
- children hospitals and children with cerebral palsy

Respect for human rights and anti corruption and bribery matters

It is crucial for the company's self respect to respect and contribute to human rights as defined by the UN and refrain from involvement in (and work against) corruption and bribery.

The Trepko Group takes a strong stance against bribery, corruption extortion, and fraud. Upholding high ethical standards in business is crucial not only for legal compliance but also for fostering trust with stakeholders and safeguarding the company's reputation. Ethical business practices contribute to a positive corporate culture, and enhance long term sustainability.

By actively preventing and addressing unethical behavior, Trepko demonstrates a commitment to integrity and social responsibility. This commitment can lead to increased employee morale, customer loyalty, and positive relationships with regulators and the community. In the long run, such ethical practices can contribute to sustainable business growth and resilience.

Upholding by Trepko fundamental human rights principles within its operations signifies a dedication to ethical conduct, social responsibility, and a recognition of the importance of human dignity. The United Nations' framework on human rights provides a comprehensive guideline for businesses to ensure they respect and support basic human rights.

No violations have been reported throughout the year, neither in relation to anti corruption and bribery nor violations of human rights.

Future work with social responsibility

Trepko continues to operate in a responsible manner, minimizing the negative impact on its Stakeholders and surrounding society to the greatest extent possible. The management will continuously evaluate the need for formalized policies and guidelines.

Gender composition of the management

It is the Trepko Group's policy to recruit the Board of Directors, as well as staff for any other position, based on relevant qualifications. The candidates gender, race, nationality and sexual preference are therefore not a consideration in the recruitment process.

The company refrain from putting a target ratio for any underrepresented group in any part of the company, as this would be a violation of the recruitment policy, and is therefore only done in subsidiaries where specifically required by law.

Supreme management body

In the parent company the Board of Directors consists of 1 woman (33%) and 2 men (67%), as shown in the table below. The goal of gender balance is thereby even. This gender balance is expected to be maintained in the future.

	31.12.23	31.12.22	31.12.21	31.12.20	31.12.19
Number of members	3	3	3	3	5
Underrepresented sex (%)	33%	33%	0%	33%	40%

Accounting policies: The gender diversity ratio in the supreme management body is calculated as the proportion of female board members on the Board of Directors. It only includes board members elected by the general meeting. Employee representatives are not included.

Other management levels

Other levels of management include the Executive Board, and people with responsibility for personnel who report directly to the Executive Board.

As shown in the table below the company's other management levels consist of 1 manager, including the company's CEO.

	31.12.23	31.12.22	31.12.21	31.12.20	31.12.19
Number of managers	1	1	1	1	1
Underrepresented sex (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Accounting policies: The gender diversity ratio at other management levels is calculated as the proportion of female managers with *responsibility* for personnel out of the total number of managers with responsibility for personnel at the other management levels.

Data ethics

The market for the company's products is narrow, and does not leave the company much room for performing data analysis on its potential and current customers. It follows that the company does not analyse such data using algorithms, and such analysis are not an integrated part of the company's business strategy. For more information see:

www.trepko.com/en/personal-data-protection/

www.trepko.com/en/privacy%20policy/

www.trepko.com/wp-content/uploads/Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf

Taxpolicy

It is and has always been the policy of Trepko to pay tax on profit as per the rules and regulations in the countries where the company has its local activities. The company has not "tax-optimized" its activities.

In order to ensure that management resources are devoted to their intended purpose, it is the policy of the group to permanently stop or heavily reduce investments in group companies experiencing unreasonable scrutiny comparable to harassment from local authorities.

Note	Group		Parent		
	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	
1	Revenue	307,443	322,532	64,887	70,669
	Other operating income	1,813	1,782	89	116
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-97,397	-107,919	-41,249	-44,625
	Property costs	-189	-233	0	0
	Other external expenses	-35,988	-46,316	-2,645	-5,402
	Gross profit	175,682	169,846	21,082	20,758
2	Staff costs	-118,613	-116,125	-5,850	-5,346
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	57,069	53,721	15,232	15,412
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-6,795	-6,147	-57	-170
	Other operating expenses	-800	-272	0	0
	Operating profit	49,474	47,302	15,175	15,242
3	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	25,745	23,416
4	Financial income	10,680	11,733	6,970	3,905
5	Financial expenses	-2,344	-2,132	-1,178	-402
	Profit before tax	57,810	56,903	46,712	42,161
6	Tax on profit for the year	-11,564	-11,663	-7,412	-4,252
	Profit for the year	46,246	45,240	39,300	37,909
7	Proposed appropriation account				
8	Fees to auditors appointed by the general meeting				

Note	ASSETS	Group		Parent	
		31.12.23	31.12.22	31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
	Acquired rights	419	484	0	0
10	Total intangible assets	419	484	0	0
	Land and buildings	125,604	112,859	0	0
	Investment properties	29,415	28,800	0	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	24,792	21,214	152	369
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	13,975	0	0	0
	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	1,647	1,653	0	0
9	Total property, plant and equipment	195,433	164,526	152	369
11	Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	232,568	216,678
12	Receivables from group enterprises	0	0	6,300	0
12	Deposits and other receivables	1,047	1,067	78	71
	Total investments	1,047	1,067	238,946	216,749
	Total non-current assets	196,899	166,077	239,098	217,118
	Raw materials and consumables	50,920	35,598	624	624
	Work in progress	23,576	6,095	0	0
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	16,500	19,025	5,851	5,851
	Prepayments for goods	9,036	8,889	0	0
	Total inventories	100,032	69,607	6,475	6,475
13	Work in progress for third parties	41,748	48,515	11,286	7,272
	Trade receivables	65,467	81,451	11,074	17,532
	Receivables from group enterprises	4,524	9,832	0	10,362
	Deferred tax asset	798	1,538	0	0
	Income tax receivable	884	1,714	0	0
	Other receivables	2,750	9,772	99	4,622
14	Prepayments	1,241	5,484	364	1,005
	Total receivables	117,412	158,306	22,823	40,793
	Other investments	115	115	115	115
	Total securities and equity investments	115	115	115	115
	Cash	62,111	49,499	41,453	22,104
	Total current assets	279,670	277,527	70,866	69,487
	Total assets	476,569	443,604	309,964	286,605

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Group		Parent	
		31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000	31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000
Note					
15	Contributed capital	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Revaluation reserve	34,745	27,664	0	0
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	162,084	146,195
	Foreign currency translation reserve	-5,178	-14,279	0	0
	Cash flow hedging reserve	203	1,800	0	705
	Retained earnings	223,116	223,554	90,800	91,837
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	40,000	25,000	40,000	25,000
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	297,886	268,739	297,884	268,737
17	Non-controlling interests	58,909	52,833	0	0
	Total equity	356,795	321,572	297,884	268,737
16	Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	3,667	3,392	0	0
18	Provisions for deferred tax	18,150	12,864	1,739	563
19	Other provisions	0	1,614	0	0
	Total provisions	21,817	17,870	1,739	563
20	Mortgage debt	9,100	9,881	0	0
20	Payables to other credit institutions	2,642	0	0	0
20	Other payables	11,369	3,758	0	0
	Total long-term payables	23,111	13,639	0	0
20	Short-term part of long-term payables	1,035	3,836	0	0
	Payables to other credit institutions	745	5,066	17	1,692
13	Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties	36,175	41,443	932	2,326
	Trade payables	10,566	12,386	55	361
	Payables to group enterprises	0	0	3,671	4,891
	Deposits	498	471	0	0
	Income taxes	3,937	5,538	3,238	4,192
	Other payables	17,591	17,157	2,428	3,843
	Deferred income	4,299	4,626	0	0
	Total short-term payables	74,846	90,523	10,341	17,305
	Total payables	97,957	104,162	10,341	17,305
	Total equity and liabilities	476,569	443,604	309,964	286,605
21	Fair value information				
22	Derivative financial instruments				
23	Contingent liabilities				
24	Charges and security				
25	Related parties				

Group:	Contributed capital	Revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non controlling interests	Total equity
Figures in DKK '000									
01.01.22 - 31.12.22									
Balance as at 01.01.22	5,000	0	-14,397	-333	210,477	15,000	215,747	46,736	262,483
Net effect of changed accounting policies	0	19,085	0	0	0	0	19,085	2,672	21,757
Adjusted balance as at 01.01.22	5,000	19,085	-14,397	-333	210,477	15,000	234,832	49,408	284,240
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	539	118	0	0	0	657	-787	-130
Revaluations during the year	0	10,806	0	0	0	0	10,806	0	10,806
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	0	2,133	0	0	2,133	335	2,468
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	0	-15,000	-15,000	-5,521	-20,521
Other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	2,067
Tax on changes in equity	0	-2,598	0	0	0	0	-2,598	0	-2,598
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-168	0	0	168	0	0	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	12,909	25,000	37,909	7,331	45,240
Balance as at 31.12.22	5,000	27,664	-14,279	1,800	223,554	25,000	268,739	52,833	321,572
01.01.23 - 31.12.23									
Balance as at 01.01.23	5,000	27,664	-14,279	1,800	223,554	25,000	268,739	52,833	321,572
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	1,685	9,101	0	0	0	10,786	3,941	14,727
Revaluations during the year	0	8,080	0	0	0	0	8,080	0	8,080
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	0	-1,597	0	0	-1,597	-351	-1,948
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	0	-25,000	-25,000	-5,073	-30,073
Other changes in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	612
Tax on changes in equity	0	-2,422	0	0	0	0	-2,422	0	-2,422
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-262	0	0	262	0	0	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	-700	40,000	39,300	6,946	46,246
Balance as at 31.12.23	5,000	34,745	-5,178	203	223,116	40,000	297,886	58,908	356,794
Parent:									
Figures in DKK '000	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		Cash flow hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		Total equity
01.01.22 - 31.12.22									
Balance as at 01.01.22	5,000	104,645		-35	91,135	15,000	215,745		215,745
Net effect of changed accounting policies	0	19,085		0	0	0	19,085		19,085
Adjusted balance as at 01.01.22	5,000	123,730		-35	91,135	15,000	234,830		234,830
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	657		0	0	0	657		657
Revaluations during the year	0	10,806		0	0	0	10,806		10,806
Distributed dividend from group enterprises	0	-11,209		0	11,209	0	0		0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	1,393		740	0	0	2,133		2,133
Dividend paid	0	0		0	0	-15,000	-15,000		-15,000
Tax on changes in equity	0	-2,598		0	0	0	-2,598		-2,598
Net profit/loss for the year	0	23,416		0	-10,507	25,000	37,909		37,909
Balance as at 31.12.22	5,000	146,195		705	91,837	25,000	268,737		268,737
01.01.23 - 31.12.23									
Balance as at 01.01.23	5,000	146,195		705	91,837	25,000	268,737		268,737
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	10,786		0	0	0	10,786		10,786
Revaluations during the year	0	8,080		0	0	0	8,080		8,080
Distributed dividend from group enterprises	0	-25,407		0	25,407	0	0		0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	-892		-705	0	0	-1,597		-1,597
Dividend paid	0	0		0	0	-25,000	-25,000		-25,000
Tax on changes in equity	0	-2,422		0	0	0	-2,422		-2,422
Net profit/loss for the year	0	25,744		0	-26,444	40,000	39,300		39,300
Balance as at 31.12.23	5,000	162,084		0	90,800	40,000	297,884		297,884

	Group	
	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Profit for the year	46,246	45,240
Other operating income		
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-90	0
Financial income	6,795	6,147
Financial expenses	-10,680	-11,734
Tax on profit or loss for the year	2,344	2,132
Other adjustments	11,564	11,633
	4,993	2,679
Total	14,926	10,887
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	-30,533	-1,998
Receivables	44,083	-39,998
Trade payables	-1,821	1,476
Other payables relating to operating activities	-6,578	-8,510
Other provisions	-1,339	-1,030
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	64,984	6,067
Interest income and similar income received	10,588	9,190
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-2,344	-2,133
Income tax paid	-8,954	-7,848
Cash flows from operating activities	64,274	5,276
Purchase of intangible assets	-332	-419
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-23,952	-8,125
Sale of property, plant and equipment	344	175
Loans	0	433
Cash flows from investing activities	-23,940	-7,936
Dividend paid	-30,073	-20,521
Repayment of mortgage debt	-390	-539
Arrangement of payables to credit institutions	0	4,336
Repayment of payables to credit institutions	-4,871	-628
Repayment of other long-term payables	7,611	3,758
Cash flows from financing activities	-27,723	-13,594
Total cash flows for the year	12,611	-16,254
Cash, beginning of year	49,500	65,754
Cash, end of year	62,111	49,500

	Group		Parent	
	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000	2022 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 activities:				
Revenue, sales and services	305,559	320,730	64,887	70,669
Revenue, rental income from property	1,884	1,802	0	0
Total	307,443	322,532	64,887	70,669
Revenue comprises the following geographical markets:				
Europe	142,231	143,581	41,896	44,257
Africa	87,605	111,736	1,335	3,512
North and South America	49,762	29,911	3,247	454
Asia and Middleeast	24,742	33,608	18,126	22,381
Others countries	3,103	3,696	283	65
Total	307,443	322,532	64,887	70,669
2. Staff costs				
Wages and salaries	101,550	99,541	5,593	5,100
Pensions	2,238	1,386	190	178
Other social security costs	14,825	15,198	67	68
Total	118,613	116,125	5,850	5,346
Average number of employees during the year	578	602	8	8
3. Income from equity investments in group enterprises				
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	0	0	23,909	21,814
Elimination of internal gains and losses	0	0	46	-324
Impairment losses on other excess values	0	0	1,790	1,926
Total	0	0	25,745	23,416

	Group		Parent	
	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
4. Financial income				
Interest, group enterprises	113	0	194	151
Other interest income	936	158	936	158
Other financial income	9,631	11,575	5,840	3,596
Total	10,680	11,733	6,970	3,905
5. Financial expenses				
Other interest expenses	2,344	2,131	1,178	401
Other financial expenses	0	1	0	1
Total	2,344	2,132	1,178	402
6. Tax on profit for the year				
Current tax for the year	7,236	10,998	3,589	3,587
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	3,519	665	1,375	665
Adjustment of tax in respect of previous years	809	0	2,448	0
Total	11,564	11,663	7,412	4,252
7. Proposed appropriation account				
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	25,744	23,416
Proposed dividend for the financial year	40,000	25,000	40,000	25,000
Non-controlling interests	6,946	7,331	0	0
Retained earnings	-700	12,909	-26,444	-10,507
Total	46,246	45,240	39,300	37,909
8. Fees to auditors appointed by the general meeting				
Statutory audit of the financial statements	838	756	291	268
Other services	160	241	114	50
Total	998	997	405	318

9. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Completed development projects	Acquired rights	Goodwill	Total
Group:				
Cost as at 01.01.23	2,220	4,851	14,934	22,005
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	180	1,060	-659	581
Additions during the year	0	332	0	332
Disposals during the year	0	-8	-104	-112
Cost as at 31.12.23	2,400	6,235	14,171	22,806
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-2,220	-4,367	-14,934	-21,521
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-180	-1,022	659	-543
Amortisation during the year	0	-427	0	-427
Reversal of amortisation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	0	104	104
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-2,400	-5,816	-14,171	-22,387
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	0	419	0	419

10. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Land and buildings	Investment properties	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
Parent:					
Cost as at 01.01.23	0	0	2,698	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	0	-399	0	0
Cost as at 31.12.23	0	0	2,299	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	0	0	-2,329	0	0
Depreciation during the year	0	0	-57	0	0
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	0	-1	0	0
Depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets for the year	0	0	240	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	0	0	-2,147	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	0	0	152	0	0

10. Property, plant and equipment - continued -

Figures in DKK '000	Land and buildings	Investment properties	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
Group:					
Cost as at 01.01.23	80,637	27,695	80,061	0	1,653
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	4,190	0	5,172	0	0
Additions during the year	116	615	9,246	13,975	0
Disposals during the year	-24	0	-2,643	0	-6
Cost as at 31.12.23	84,919	28,310	91,836	13,975	1,647
Revaluations as at 01.01.23	42,201	0	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	2,151	0	0	0	0
Revaluations during the year	8,933	0	0	0	0
Revaluations as at 31.12.23	53,285	0	0	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-9,979	0	-58,847	0	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-718	0	-3,800	0	0
Depreciation during the year	-1,903	0	-4,945	0	0
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	0	548	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-12,600	0	-67,044	0	0
Fair value adjustments as at 01.01.23	0	1,105	0	0	0
Fair value adjustments as at 31.12.23	0	1,105	0	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	125,604	29,415	24,792	13,975	1,647
Carrying amount in the balance sheet if revaluation to fair value had not been carried out as at 31.12.23	72,632	0	0	0	0

11. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK '000	Equity investments in group enterprises
Parent:	
Cost as at 01.01.23	70,485
Cost as at 31.12.23	70,485
Revaluations as at 01.01.23	161,059
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	10,786
Revaluations during the year	5,599
Net profit/loss from equity investments	25,699
Dividend relating to equity investments	-25,407
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	-892
Changes in intra-group profit from inventories	46
Revaluations as at 31.12.23	176,890
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-14,807
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-14,807
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	232,568

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year	Recognised value
Subsidiaries:				
Trepko S.A., Gniezno, Poland	72%	173,121	19,680	124,647
Trepko (UK) Limited, Gainsborough, England	100%	21,372	2,618	21,372
Trepko INC, Tampa, USA	100%	22,673	1,635	22,673
Filmatic Packaging Systems LTD, Cape Town, South Africa	52%	9,901	3,096	5,148
Trepko do Brasil Ltd, Curitiba, Brazil	100%	15,624	2,930	15,624
Energivej 30 ApS, Ballerup, Denmark	100%	6,194	1,208	6,194
Adjustment to group practice	100%	36,910	262	36,910

12. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000	Receivables from group enterprises	Deposits	Other receivables	
Group:				
Cost as at 01.01.23	0	0	1,067	
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	87	
Disposals during the year	0	0	-107	
Cost as at 31.12.23	0	0	1,047	
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	0	0	1,047	
Parent:				
Cost as at 01.01.23	0	71	0	
Additions during the year	6,300	7	0	
Cost as at 31.12.23	6,300	78	0	
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	6,300	78	0	
	Group		Parent	
	31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000	31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000

13. Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties	67,043	68,031	29,066	16,044
On-account invoicing	-61,470	-60,958	-18,711	-11,099
Total work in progress for third parties	5,573	7,073	10,355	4,945
Work in progress for third parties	41,748	48,515	11,286	7,272
Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties, short-term payables	-36,175	-41,443	-932	-2,326
Total	5,573	7,072	10,354	4,946

14. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of payments received from customers for long term projects.

15. Share capital

The share capital consists of 50 shares with total nominal value of DKK 5,000,000. The share capital has been fully paid in at the balance sheet date.

16. Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

The provision for pension obligations only concerns the group companies in Poland as the other pension plans are defined contribution plans where the pension obligation is incumbent on the individual insurance company and where the group does not have obligations towards the employees when they leave the group.

	Group		Parent	
	31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000	31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000
17. Non-controlling interests				
Non-controlling interests, beginning of year	52,834	46,736	0	0
Net effect of changed accounting policies	0	2,672	0	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	3,941	-787	0	0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	-351	335	0	0
Dividend paid	-5,073	-5,521	0	0
Other changes in equity	612	2,067	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	6,946	7,331	0	0
Total	58,909	52,833	0	0

18. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.01.23	11,326	7,255	2,916	422
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	2,598	665	-1,375	-67
Deferred tax recognised in equity	3,428	3,406	199	208
Deferred tax as at 31.12.23	17,352	11,326	1,740	563

Deferred tax is recognized in the balance sheet as:

Deferred tax asset	-798	-1,538	0	0
Provisions for deferred tax	18,150	12,864	1,740	563
Total	17,352	11,326	1,740	563

As at 31.12.23, the company has recognised a deferred tax asset of t. DKK 798, which can primarily be attributed to accounting write-downs on debtors.

19. Other provisions

Figures in DKK'000

Warranty commitments

Group:

Provisions as at 01.01.23				1,614
Applied during the year				-1,614
Provisions as at 31.12.23				0

Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:

Non-current liabilities	0	861	0	0
Current liabilities	0	753	0	0
Total	0	1,614	0	0

20. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK '000	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.23	Total payables at 31.12.22
Group:				
Mortgage debt	391	7,790	9,491	9,881
Payables to other credit institutions	644	0	3,286	3,836
Other payables	0	0	11,369	3,758
Total	1,035	7,790	24,146	17,475

21. Fair value information

Figures in DKK '000	Investment properties	Derivative financial instruments	Land and building	Total
Group:				
Fair value as at 31.12.23	29,415	531	125,604	155,550
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	0	0	0	0
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in equity for the year	0	0	8,933	8,933
Parent:				
Fair value as at 31.12.23	0	0	0	0
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in equity for the year	0	431	0	431

The company uses the normal earnings method to determine the fair value of the investment property.

Determination of fair value is based on an expected normalized operating profit and a required return of 6,25 %. The required rate of return is determined taking into account the property's location, age, state of maintenance and degree of occupancy, including terms and conditions in leases.

On the balance sheet date, leases have been entered into on all leases. Leases are entered into on the usual terms of the Lease Act. Operating costs are estimated based on the costs that are expected to be incurred for the operation of the investment property in a normal year, including costs for repairs and maintenance to maintain the property in its current state of maintenance.

No external appraiser has been used in determining the fair value of the investment property.

Currency forward contracts are valued according to generally accepted valuation techniques based on relevant observable swap curves and exchange rates. Both externally calculated fair values based on discounting of future cash flows are used. The statement does not include own credit risk, as it is assessed to be neutral for the report.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value. The calculation is based on a number of estimates and assumptions. Determining the fair value is based on the estimated m2 price, taking into account the property's location, age and state of maintenance.

It is the management's opinion that the estimates and assumptions made in the calculation of the fair value are correctly stated. An external appraiser has been used to determine the fair value of individual parts of land and buildings.

22. Derivative financial instruments

Group:

The Board of Directors lays down the framework for the conclusion of contracts for derivative financial instruments. The enterprise concludes contracts for the sole purpose of hedging the currency risk on the future sale/purchase of goods in foreign currency (PLN, USD, EUR, GBP). Forward exchange contracts are only concluded with counterparties (Danish banks) with a good credit score from a reputable credit rating agency.

Group companies: 0-12 months gross amount of forward exchange contracts DKK 2.3 Mill.

23. Contingent liabilities

Group:

Lease commitments

The group has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of total DKK 1.4 Mill.

Guarantee commitments

The group has provided usual guarantee on repair on sold equipment. Guarantee cost are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

The group has provided a bankguarantee of DKK 7.5 Mill. to customers.

Parent:

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of total DKK 0.320 Mill.

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee for the the subsidiaries debt to credit institutions. The guarantee towards the for the subsidiaries is at DKK 3.5 Mill.

Guarantee commitments

The company has provided usual guarantee on repair on sold equipmet. Guarantee cost are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

The company has provided a bankguarantee of DKK 4.2 Mill. to customers.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

24. Charges and security

Group:

The group has issued mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor in the total amount of DKK 9.4 Mill secured upon investment properties with a carrying amount of DKK 29.4 Mill.

Parent:

The company has not provided any security over assets.

25. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
H.C. Holding Investeringsaktieselskab, Ballerup, Danmark	Parent company
Hans Christian Hansen, Freeport, The Bahamas	Shareholder
Jesper Bjørn Hansen, Freeport, The Bahamas	Shareholder
Mathias Pihl Hansen, Tallahassee, Florida, USA	Shareholder
Christian Pihl Hansen, Los Angeles, California, USA	Shareholder

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

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent H.C. Holding Investeringsaktieselskab.

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 group's accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years. The accounting policies of the parent have changed which is stated in the 'Change in accounting policies' section.

Change in accounting policies

The company has changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

Fair value measurement of land and buildings through equity

Previously, land and buildings were measured at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Now land and buildings are measured at fair value with value adjustments recognised under the revaluation reserve in equity as management believes that this will provide a fairer presentation. This change is recognised prospectively in accordance with section 51(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The change in accounting policy has a negative impact on the net profit or loss for 2023 t.DKK' 312 (2022: t.DKK' 192). As at 31.12.23, equity is increased by t.DKK' 40,428 ((2022: t.DKK' 32,319) and the balance sheet total is increased by t.DKK' 52,973 (2022: t.DKK' 42,201) .

Except for the areas mentioned above, the accounting policies have been applied consistently with the previous year.

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.

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 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.

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.

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity under the cash flow hedging reserve. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be included in the cost of the asset or the liability. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an income or an expense, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be recognised together with the hedged income or expense.

If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cash flow hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument is transferred to other net financials in the income statement. If the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, but the criteria for cash flow hedging are no longer met, the hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument remains in equity until the transaction occurs.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment are recognised under other net financials in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

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.

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement in line with completion of services, which means that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed for the year stated on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date (percentage of completion method).

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

Income from the rental of properties is recognised in the income statement for the relevant period. Revenue is measured at fair value and determined exclusive of VAT and discounts.

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.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Property costs

Property costs comprise costs relating to property management, including repair and maintenance costs, real property taxes, insurance, overhead costs and other costs.

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 and impairment losses

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

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Completed development projects	3-10	0
Acquired rights	3-10	0
Goodwill	3-10	0
Buildings	30	0-70
Leasehold improvements	0	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	0

Land is not depreciated.

Investment properties are not depreciated.

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

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

Fair value adjustment of investment properties

Unrealised value adjustments of investment properties and realised gains and losses on the sale of assets are recognised in the fair value adjustment of investment properties.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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.

Amortisation of capital losses and borrowing costs relating to financial liabilities is recognised on an ongoing basis as financial expenses.

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

Completed development projects

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Acquired rights

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

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

Goodwill

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

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

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains or 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

Investment properties

Investment properties comprise investments in land and buildings for the purpose of earning a return on such investments in the form of regular operating income and capital gains on sale. Investment properties are recognised at cost at the date of acquisition. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value with value adjustments in the income statement. The fair value is calculated by applying an individually determined discount rate to the capitalisation of a market-based operating income from the property. A valuer has not been used to determine the fair value.

Other property, plant and equipment

Other property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings, leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Other property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost, for land and buildings with revaluation at fair value recognised under the revaluation reserve in equity, however, and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The fair value for land and buildings is calculated by applying an individually determined discount rate to the capitalisation of a market-based operating income from the property. A valuer has not been used to determine the fair value.

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.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation 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.

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment comprise prepayments to suppliers.

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.

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.

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.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

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

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

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.

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.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and

total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

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

Other investments

Other equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. For equity investments that are traded in an active market, fair value is equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date. Other equity investments for which fair value cannot be determined reliably are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash includes operating cash.

Equity

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

Revaluation reserve comprises in the financial statements of the parent revaluation of land and buildings at fair value. The revaluation reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by depreciation of the revalued assets. On the disposal of the assets, the remaining amount is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

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.

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.

Unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging of future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity under the cash flow hedging reserve. The reserve is measured less deferred tax. The reserve is dissolved when the hedged transaction occurs, or it is no longer expected to occur.

Provisions

Pension obligations are measured in the balance sheet on the basis of actuarial computations to the extent that such obligations are not covered by insurance (defined benefit plans). Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans are recognised directly in equity under retained earnings.

Other provisions comprise expected expenses incidental to warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring etc. and are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date and it is probable that such obligation will draw on the financial resources of the company. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the provision is expected to be settled over the longer term.

Warranty commitments comprise the obligation to repair defective work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Warranty commitments are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on previous years' experience with warranty work.

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. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

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

Deposits recognised under liabilities comprise deposits received from lessees under the company's leases.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

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.

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.