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TKB Partners ApS

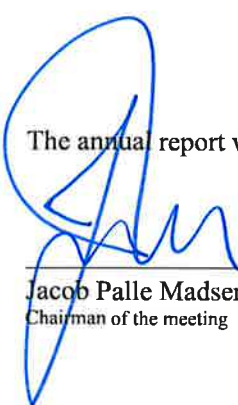
Strandvejen 102B, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 40 67 02 54

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 May 2025.



Jacob Palle Madsen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2024	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Accounting policies	12

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that USD 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of USD 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of TKB Partners ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

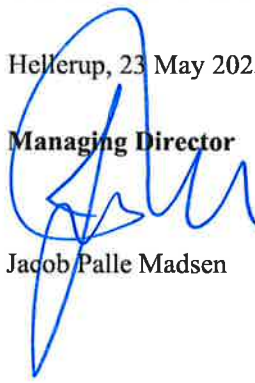
Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 23 May 2025

Managing Director

Jacob Palle Madsen



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of TKB Partners ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TKB Partners ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Independent auditor's report

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

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

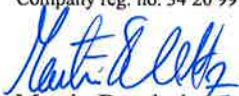
Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 23 May 2025

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Martin Bomholtz

State Authorised Public Accountant
mnc34117



Ulrik Bloch-Sørensen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mnc2913

Company information

The company	TKB Partners ApS Strandvejen 102B 2900 Hellerup
	Company reg. no. 40 67 02 54 Established: 17 July 2019 Domicile: Hellerup Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Managing Director	Jacob Palle Madsen
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Lautrupsgade 11 2100 København Ø
Parent company	Thopas Holding A/S
Participating interest	T.K.B. Shipping A/S, Hellerup

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities consists of owning shares in the shipping company T.K.B Shipping A/S.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

Income from ordinary activities after tax totals USD 224.797 against USD -1.207.000 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year to be in line with expectations.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Other external expenses	-4.022	-39
Gross profit	-4.022	-39
Income from investments in participating interest	226.736	-1.176
Other financial income	1.550	0
Other financial expenses	0	-1
Pre-tax net profit or loss	224.264	-1.216
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	533	9
Net profit or loss for the year	224.797	-1.207
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Extraordinary dividend distributed during the financial year	1.750.000	0
Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	226.736	-1.926
Dividend for the financial year	0	710
Transferred to retained earnings	0	9
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.751.939	0
Total allocations and transfers	224.797	-1.207

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
1 Investments in participating interests	1.405.490	2.929
Total investments	<u>1.405.490</u>	<u>2.929</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1.405.490</u>	<u>2.929</u>
Current assets		
Receivables from group enterprises	9.095	0
Receivables from parent company	0	756
Deferred tax assets	234	9
Total receivables	<u>9.329</u>	<u>765</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>8.034</u>	<u>6</u>
Total current assets	<u>17.363</u>	<u>771</u>
Total assets	<u>1.422.853</u>	<u>3.700</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	7.576	8
2 Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	594.616	2.118
3 Retained earnings	812.093	814
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	710
Total equity	<u>1.414.285</u>	<u>3.650</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Payables to participating interest	3.490	45
Other payables	5.078	5
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.568</u>	<u>50</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.568</u>	<u>50</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>1.422.853</u>	<u>3.700</u>
4 Contingencies		
5 Related parties		

Notes

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
1. Investments in participating interests		
Cost 1 January 2024	810.874	811
Cost 31 December 2024	810.874	811
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2024	2.117.880	4.044
Net profit or loss for the year	226.736	-1.176
Dividend	-1.750.000	-750
Revaluations 31 December 2024	594.616	2.118
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	1.405.490	2.929

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity USD	Results for the year USD	Carrying amount, TKB Partners ApS USD
T.K.B. Shipping A/S, Hellerup	25 %	5.621.964	906.945	1.405.490
		5.621.964	906.945	1.405.490

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
2. Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		
Reserves for net revaluation 1 January 2024	2.117.880	4.044
Share of results, dividend	226.736	-1.926
Distributed dividend	-1.750.000	0
	594.616	2.118

Notes

Amounts concerning 2024: USD.

Amounts concerning 2023: USD thousand.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
3. Retained earnings		
Retained earnings 1 January 2024	814.032	805
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-1.751.939	9
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	1.750.000	0
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year.	-1.750.000	0
Distributed dividends from group enterprises	1.750.000	0
	<u>812.093</u>	<u>814</u>

4. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Maestro Shipping A/S, company reg. no 40 90 10 19 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The liabilities amount to a maximum amount corresponding to the share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

5. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Thopas Holding A/S, Strandvejen 102B, 2900 Hellerup.

Accounting policies

The annual report for TKB Partners ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from the previous year, and the annual report is presented in American dollars (USD).

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for administration.

Results from participating interest

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual participating interests are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the participating interest' post-tax profit or loss.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Investments

Participating interest

Participating interest are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Accounting policies

Participating interest are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the accounting policies of the owner company with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Participating interest with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the owner company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of participating interest transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in participating interest.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in participating interest are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, TKB Partners ApS is proportionally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.