
Recraft Energy A/S

c/o TMF Denmark A/S, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 38, 3. th,
DK-1553 Copenhagen

Annual Report for 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024

CVR No. 42 19 65 76

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 21/3 2025

Morten Rudebeck
Henriksen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Recraft Energy A/S for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 September 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023/24.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 21 March 2025

Executive Board

Morten Rudebeck Henriksen
CEO

Mads Holm
CEO

Board of Directors

Rasmus Bach Nielsen
Chairman

Dmitry Miller

Naeem Ahmed

Jeremy Grant

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Recraft Energy A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Recraft Energy A/S for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Aarhus C, 21 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Claus Dalager

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26745

Company information

The Company	Recraft Energy A/S c/o TMF Denmark A/S H.C. Andersens Boulevard 38, 3. th DK-1553 Copenhagen CVR No: 42 19 65 76 Financial period: 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024 Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Rasmus Bach Nielsen, chairman Dmitry Miller Naeem Ahmed Jeremy Grant
Executive Board	Morten Rudebeck Henriksen Mads Holm
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C

Income statement 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Gross loss		-7,008	-4,634
Staff expenses	3	-7,274	-7,129
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-14,282	-11,763
Financial income		45	58
Financial expenses	4	-9,137	-4,877
Profit/loss before tax		-23,374	-16,582
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	0	3,572
Net profit/loss for the year		-23,374	-13,010

Distribution of profit

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-23,374	-13,010
	-23,374	-13,010

Balance sheet 30 September 2024

Assets

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Property, plant and equipment in progress		136,676	136,619
Property, plant and equipment	6	136,676	136,619
Deposits		72	72
Fixed asset investments		72	72
Fixed assets		136,748	136,691
Trade receivables		258	0
Other receivables		858	170
Deferred tax asset		5,948	5,948
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		319	319
Prepayments		2,267	2,040
Receivables		9,650	8,477
Cash at bank and in hand		2,967	4,404
Current assets		12,617	12,881
Assets		149,365	149,572

Balance sheet 30 September 2024

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		768	768
Retained earnings		-9,528	13,846
Equity		-8,760	14,614
Credit institutions		116,517	123,974
Long-term debt	7	116,517	123,974
Credit institutions	7	14,914	7,457
Trade payables		612	148
Payables to group enterprises		24,267	935
Other payables		1,815	2,444
Short-term debt		41,608	10,984
Debt		158,125	134,958
Liabilities and equity		149,365	149,572
Going concern	1		
Key activities	2		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 October	768	13,846	14,614
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-23,374	-23,374
Equity at 30 September	768	-9,528	-8,760

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

The company's equity is lost as of September 30, 2024. The company has received commitments from the group regarding necessary financial support in the coming financial year.

2. Key activities

The company is engaged in the production of sustainable oil and other associated activities.

3. Staff expenses

	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK
Wages and salaries	6,705	6,899
Pensions	502	254
Other staff expenses	67	-24
	<u>7,274</u>	<u>7,129</u>
Average number of employees	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

4. Financial expenses

	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	930	196
Other financial expenses	8,195	4,401
Exchange adjustments, expenses	12	280
	<u>9,137</u>	<u>4,877</u>

5. Income tax expense

	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK
Deferred tax for the year	0	-3,572
	<u>0</u>	<u>-3,572</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Property, plant and equipment in progress	
	TDKK	
Cost at 1 October		136,619
Additions for the year		57
Cost at 30 September		<u>136,676</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September		<u>136,676</u>
	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
	TDKK	TDKK

7. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Credit institutions

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	116,517	123,974
Long-term part	<u>116,517</u>	<u>123,974</u>
Within 1 year	14,914	7,457
	<u>131,431</u>	<u>131,431</u>

<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
TDKK	TDKK

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

Floating charge in simple / unsecured claims arising from the sale of goods and services with a value up to:

7,456	7,450
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Notes to the Financial Statements

2023/24	2022/23
TDKK	TDKK

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent assets

The company has a deferred tax asset of TDKK 5.1 million. The tax asset is not fully recognized in the balance sheet, as it is unknown to what extent it can be used in the group's joint taxation in the coming year.

Other contingent liabilities

The company has a contractual obligation related to rent which equals to:

2,088	1,535
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The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of TFG Marine ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Trafigura Group Pte. Ltd.	Singapore

The company has chosen to only disclose transactions that are not made on normal market terms in relation to section 98 c(6) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Recraft Energy A/S for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023/24 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise office rental, professional fees (eg. consultants) and other miscellaneous expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with TFG Marine ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums, services and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.