
Tranekær Gods A/S

Sydhavn 4, 2. th., DK-6200 Aabenraa

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 40 95 66 38

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 25/6 2025

Kevin Hertz
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 Tranekær Gods A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Aabenraa, 25 June 2025

Executive Board

Christian Benedicht Ahlefeldt-
Laurvig
Manager

Board of Directors

Henrik Uldall Borch
Chairman

Gerner Wolff-Sneedorff

Christian Benedicht Ahlefeldt-
Laurvig

Claus Kjær Poulsen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Tranekær Gods A/S

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Tranekær Gods A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.
- 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 to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the 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.

Independent Auditor's report

Vejle, 25 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30224

Martin Sloth Langhoff Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne36027

Company information

The Company	Tranekær Gods A/S Sydhavn 4, 2. th. DK-6200 Aabenraa CVR No: 40 95 66 38 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Aabenraa
Board of Directors	Henrik Uldall Borch, chairman Gerner Wolff-Sneedorff Christian Benedicht Ahlefeldt-Laurvig Claus Kjær Poulsen
Executive Board	Christian Benedicht Ahlefeldt-Laurvig
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle

Management's review

Key activities

The primary activity is the operation of agricultural and forestry business across approximately 1,700 hectares. The farming operations follow traditional practices, focusing on the production of cereals and seed crops. Including leased land and managed acreage of around 440 hectares, a total of approximately 1,100 hectares is cultivated.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2024 shows a loss of DKK 2,943,152, and at 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 123,288,612.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2024 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		7,801,403	2,666,661
Staff expenses	1	-4,363,753	-3,915,657
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-2,986,382	-1,995,398
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		451,268	-3,244,394
Income from investments in participating interests		12,549	23,973
Financial income		109,193	559,292
Financial expenses		-4,343,770	-3,238,410
Profit/loss before tax		-3,770,760	-5,899,539
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	827,608	1,335,843
Net profit/loss for the year		-2,943,152	-4,563,696
 Distribution of profit			
		2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		12,549	94,094
Retained earnings		-2,955,701	-4,657,790
		-2,943,152	-4,563,696

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Land and buildings		234,022,284	229,411,862
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		17,622,573	11,900,943
Property, plant and equipment in progress		3,799,534	0
Property, plant and equipment	3	255,444,391	241,312,805
Investments in participating interests	4	772,120	759,571
Other investments	5,6	1,171,599	1,041,830
Fixed asset investments		1,943,719	1,801,401
Fixed assets		257,388,110	243,114,206
Inventories	7	17,194,589	15,828,446
Trade receivables		768,652	1,759,113
Other receivables		1,066,340	3,331,145
Deferred tax asset	8	2,934	0
Prepayments		366,939	1,054,719
Receivables		2,204,865	6,144,977
Cash at bank and in hand		995,539	0
Current assets		20,394,993	21,973,423
Assets		277,783,103	265,087,629

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000,000	50,000,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		106,644	94,094
Retained earnings		73,181,968	76,137,669
Equity		123,288,612	126,231,763
Provision for deferred tax	8	0	824,674
Provisions		0	824,674
Mortgage loans		99,840,183	99,833,791
Credit institutions		9,138,611	4,162,258
Long-term debt	9	108,978,794	103,996,049
Credit institutions		2,095,135	21,483,291
Trade payables		4,560,868	2,923,199
Payables to group enterprises		678,221	0
Payables to owners and Management		37,080,650	8,400,025
Deposits		96,000	81,000
Other payables		959,705	1,107,835
Deferred income		45,118	39,793
Short-term debt		45,515,697	34,035,143
Debt		154,494,491	138,031,192
Liabilities and equity		277,783,103	265,087,629
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	10		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000,000	94,095	76,137,669	126,231,764
Net profit/loss for the year	0	12,549	-2,955,701	-2,943,152
Equity at 31 December	50,000,000	106,644	73,181,968	123,288,612

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023	
	DKK	DKK	
1. Staff expenses			
Wages and salaries	3,964,173	3,609,491	
Pensions	333,147	247,399	
Other social security expenses	65,433	58,767	
Other staff expenses	1,000	0	
	<u>4,363,753</u>	<u>3,915,657</u>	
Average number of employees	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	
	2024	2023	
	DKK	DKK	
2. Income tax expense			
Deferred tax for the year	-827,608	-1,335,843	
	<u>-827,608</u>	<u>-1,335,843</u>	
3. Property, plant and equipment			
	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	230,188,387	16,191,472	0
Additions for the year	4,931,434	8,387,000	3,799,534
Cost at 31 December	<u>235,119,821</u>	<u>24,578,472</u>	<u>3,799,534</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	776,525	4,290,529	0
Depreciation for the year	321,012	2,665,370	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>1,097,537</u>	<u>6,955,899</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>234,022,284</u>	<u>17,622,573</u>	<u>3,799,534</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
4. Investments in participating interests		
Cost at 1 January	665,477	665,477
Cost at 31 December	665,477	665,477
Value adjustments at 1 January	94,094	70,121
Net profit/loss for the year	12,549	23,973
Value adjustments at 31 December	106,643	94,094
Carrying amount at 31 December	772,120	759,571
5. Other fixed asset investments		
		Other investments
		DKK
Revaluations at 1 January		1,041,830
Revaluations for the year		129,769
Revaluations at 31 December		1,171,599
Carrying amount at 31 December		1,171,599
6. Other investments at fair value		
	Value adjustment, income statement	Fair value at 31 December
	DKK	DKK
Co-operative enterprises	129,768	1,171,598

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
7. Inventories		
Raw materials and consumables	1,854,000	2,068,000
Work in progress	3,274,727	2,824,574
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,065,862	10,935,872
	<u>17,194,589</u>	<u>15,828,446</u>

Biological assets are included under finished goods and merchandise and are measured at fair value. As of 31 December 2024, the fair value amounts to DKK 10,481,862. A fair value adjustment of DKK 2,924,621 has been recognised in the income statement.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
8. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	-824,674	-2,160,517
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	827,608	1,335,843
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	<u>2,934</u>	<u>-824,674</u>

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
9. Long-term debt		
Debt falling due after 5 years	100,960,590	100,307,569
	<u>100,960,590</u>	<u>100,307,569</u>

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:		
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	237,218,961	229,889,093
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	237,218,961	229,889,093
The following assets have been placed as security with suppliers		
Operating equipment with a carrying amount of	13,307,531	6,673,789

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	78,180	0
Between 1 and 5 years	80,108	0
	<u>158,288</u>	<u>0</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The 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 Priskov Holding A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Tranekær Gods A/S for 2024 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 2024 are presented in DKK.

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.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Net revenue also includes changes in inventories of finished goods measured at selling prices, as well as subsidies and other support related to the company's primary area of activity.

Rental and lease income is accrued and recognised as income over the financial year to which it relates.

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include costs related to distribution, sales, administration, premises, losses on trade receivables, operating lease expenses, etc.

Gross profit

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

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

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, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in participating interests

The item "Income from investments in participating interests" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with danish group companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Production buildings	10-50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20 years

The residual values are estimated at the following percentage of the cost:

Production buildings	70 %
Other buildings	10 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	10 %

The residual value of other fixed assets is determined at nil. Land is not depreciated

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

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.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

Investments in participating interests

Investments in participating interests are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item "Investments in participating interests" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

The total net revaluation of investments in participating interests is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the participating interests.

Participating interests with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Fixed asset investments

Equity investments not traded in an active market are measured at intrinsic value, which is considered to represent fair value as of the balance sheet date.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Biological assets, primarily comprising harvested crops and felled timber for resale, are measured at fair value. Subsequently, the produced finished goods are measured at cost, which corresponds to the fair value at the point in time when the goods are ready for sale following drying and cleaning.

Land inventories are measured at cost, comprising directly attributable expenses such as seed, fertiliser, chemicals, fuel, contract work, etc.

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 rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial liabilities

Loans, such as mortgage loans and 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.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.