



Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Mandal Alle 21, 5500 Middelfart
CVR No. 10100364

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 30.03.2020

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen
Conductor

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2019	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2019	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2019	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

Entity details

Entity

Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Mandal Alle 21

5500 Middelfart

CVR No.: 10100364

Registered office: Middelfart

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors

Ugo Pettinaroli

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Jørgen Pedersen, formand

Executive Board

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Tværkajen 5

P. O. Box 10

5100 Odense

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

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

Middelfart, 30.03.2020

Executive Board

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Board of Directors

Ugo Pettinaroli

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Jørgen Pedersen

formand

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

Odense, 30.03.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Per Krause Therkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne19698

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's principal activity comprises, like in previous years, business activities within property holding and rental of properties.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The company's results and financial development came out as expected and are considered satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		414,510	370,940
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(183,418)	(179,606)
Operating profit/loss		231,092	191,334
Other financial expenses		(49,492)	(62,851)
Profit/loss before tax		181,600	128,483
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	(25,451)	(42,943)
Profit/loss for the year		156,149	85,540
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		156,149	85,540
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		156,149	85,540

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Land and buildings		5,679,067	5,757,074
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		182,939	194,822
Property, plant and equipment	2	5,862,006	5,951,896
Fixed assets		5,862,006	5,951,896
Assets		5,862,006	5,951,896

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital	3	3,710,000	3,710,000
Retained earnings		67,807	(88,342)
Equity		3,777,807	3,621,658
Deferred tax		27,338	1,887
Provisions		27,338	1,887
Mortgage debt		1,389,270	1,628,512
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	1,389,270	1,628,512
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	239,939	239,939
Bank loans		348,484	396,109
Trade payables		1,100	1,088
Payables to group enterprises		26,019	0
Other payables		52,049	62,703
Current liabilities other than provisions		667,591	699,839
Liabilities other than provisions		2,056,861	2,328,351
Equity and liabilities		5,862,006	5,951,896
Contingent liabilities	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	3,710,000	(88,342)	3,621,658
Profit/loss for the year	0	156,149	156,149
Equity end of year	3,710,000	67,807	3,777,807

Notes

1 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Change in deferred tax	25,451	42,943
	25,451	42,943

2 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	8,241,460	237,642
Additions	93,528	0
Cost end of year	8,334,988	237,642
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(2,484,386)	(42,820)
Depreciation for the year	(171,535)	(11,883)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(2,655,921)	(54,703)
Carrying amount end of year	5,679,067	182,939

3 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
A-share	3,710	1000	3,710,000
	3,710		3,710,000

The share capital has not been changed in the past 5 years.

4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2019 DKK	Due within 12 months 2018 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2019 DKK
Mortgage debt	239,939	239,939	1,389,270	561,813
	239,939	239,939	1,389,270	561,813

5 Contingent liabilities

Properties, for which the carrying amount at 31 December 2019 was DKK 5,679k have been provided as security for debt to mortgage credit institutes of DKK 1,629k.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

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

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

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, property costs and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue consists of rental income. Revenue is recognised net of VAT.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies etc.

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as equipment.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20 years

Buildings, installations and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carry-ing amount.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

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

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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