

Tamaco Trading A/S

Brunagervej 1
8361 Hasselager

CVR no. 13 41 72 96

Annual report 2020

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

31 March 2021

chairman



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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Tamaco Trading A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

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

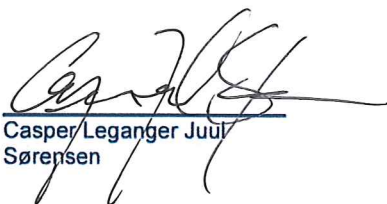
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.


Aarhus, 31 March 2021

Executive Board:



Casper Leganger Juul
Sørensen

Board of Directors:



Bertand Vaz
Chairman



Dorte Munch-Nielsen
Sønderup



Casper Leganger Juul
Sørensen



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Tamaco Trading A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tamaco Trading A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 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 financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 rules and requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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's review

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 31 March 2021

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98



Michael E. K. Rasmussen

State Authorised

Public Accountant

mne41364

Tamaco Trading A/S
Annual report 2020
CVR no. 13 41 72 96

Management's review

Company details

Tamaco Trading A/S
Brunagervej 1
8361 Hasselager

Telephone: 87 36 20 10
Fax: 86 27 25 02

CVR no.: 13 41 72 96
Established: 1 August 1989
Registered office: Aarhus
Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Bertand Vaz, Chairman
Dorte Munch-Nielsen Sønderup
Casper Leganger Juul Sørensen

Executive Board

Casper Leganger Juul Sørensen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Bredskifte Allé 13
DK-8210 Aarhus V

Bank

Nordea Bank
Skt. Clemens Torv 2-6
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The Company sells packaging, natural and artificial casings and auxiliary products for the food industry mainly on the Danish market.

Development in activities and financial position

Given the outbreak of COVID-19 and its impact on society and food-related industry segments, the overall business situation in Tamaco Trading A/S progressed as expected in 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date, which materially affect the Company's financial position.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2020	2019
Gross profit		4,270,872	2,658,294
Staff costs	2	-3,963,090	-3,804,474
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-27,326	-35,502
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		280,456	-1,181,682
Other financial income		428	0
Other financial expenses	3	-191,774	-164,059
Profit/loss before tax		89,110	-1,345,741
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-19,801	287,814
Profit/loss for the year		69,309	-1,057,927
Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss			
Retained earnings		69,309	-1,057,927

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2020	31/12 2019
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4		
Software		3,120	21,840
Property, plant and equipment	5		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	8,606
Investments			
Deposits		104,440	104,440
Total fixed assets		107,560	134,886
Current assets			
Inventories			
Raw materials and consumables		6,706,757	6,934,109
Receivables			
Trade receivables		9,192,147	8,197,579
Other receivables		359,608	699,488
Deferred tax asset		84,919	123,353
Corporation tax		18,634	337,124
Prepayments		121,065	14,217
		9,776,373	9,371,761
Cash at bank and in hand		4,941,950	1,349,012
Total current assets		21,425,080	17,654,882
TOTAL ASSETS		21,532,640	17,789,768

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2020	31/12 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		668,000	668,000
Retained earnings		1,340,840	1,271,531
Total equity		<u>2,008,840</u>	<u>1,939,531</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Payables to associates		<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		5,015,393	5,236,443
Payables to group entities		8,114,444	6,588,010
Corporation tax		0	334,203
Other payables		<u>5,393,963</u>	<u>2,691,581</u>
		<u>18,523,800</u>	<u>14,850,237</u>
Total liabilities		<u>19,523,800</u>	<u>15,850,237</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>21,532,640</u></u>	<u><u>17,789,768</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends for the financial year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	668,000	1,271,531	0	1,939,531
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	69,309	0	69,309
Equity at 31 December 2020	668,000	1,340,840	0	2,008,840

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Tamaco Trading A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms @ 2020.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to the inventory of goods for resale.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is comprised by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Agency agreements and software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Agency agreements and software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract period, however, not exceeding five years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are accounted for as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Investments

Other receivables and deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable is used as discount rate.

Prepayments and deferred income

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

DKK	2020	2019	
2 Staff costs			
Wages and salaries	3,390,949	3,305,201	
Pensions	482,230	490,469	
Other social security costs	6,911	8,804	
Other staff costs	83,000	0	
	<u>3,963,090</u>	<u>3,804,474</u>	
Average number of full-time employees	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	
3 Other financial expenses			
Interest expense to group entities	47,375	44,712	
Other financial costs	51,808	44,662	
Exchange losses	92,591	74,685	
	<u>191,774</u>	<u>164,059</u>	
4 Intangible assets			
DKK	Agency agreements	Software	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	690,000	93,600	783,600
Cost at 31 December 2020	690,000	93,600	783,600
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020	-690,000	-71,760	-761,760
Amortisation for the year	0	-18,720	-18,720
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020	-690,000	-90,480	-780,480
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>0</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>3,120</u>
5 Property, plant and equipment			
DKK			Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2020			1,290,557
Cost at 31 December 2020			1,290,557
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020			-1,281,950
Depreciation for the year			-8,607
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020			-1,290,557
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020			<u>0</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Group's Danish entities are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income and for certain withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax as well as for the joint registration for VAT. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, etc., may entail an increase in the entities' liability.

Operating lease obligations

The remaining term of the leases is 22 months with an average monthly lease payment of DKK 35,599, totalling DKK 783,182.

7 Related party disclosures

Tamaco Trading A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of SC Supremia Grup SRL, Alba Julia România, Romania, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.