
J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S

Østre Havnevej 16, DK-5700 Svendborg

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 16 64 92 01

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
22/04 2021

Lars Hermes Olsen
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 J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2020.

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.

Svendborg, 22 April 2021

Executive Board

Jens Peter Klausen

Board of Directors

Lars Hermes Olsen
Chairman

Carl Højrup

Jens Peter Klausen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of J.P. Klausen & Co. 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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' 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.

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 Financials 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Aalborg, 22 April 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Line Borregaard

statsautoriseret revisor

mne34353

Company Information

The Company

J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S
Østre Havnevej 16
DK-5700 Svendborg

Telephone: + 45 6222 2843
Website: www.jpklausen.com

CVR No: 16 64 92 01
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Svendborg

Board of Directors

Lars Hermes Olsen, Chairman
Carl Højrup
Jens Peter Klausen

Executive Board

Jens Peter Klausen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Skelagervej 1A
DK-9000 Aalborg

Bankers

Danske Bank

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	748,684	820,825	877,398	1,022,304	1,002,403
Gross profit/loss	17,921	22,093	22,389	23,470	18,654
Operating profit/loss	10,159	14,012	11,417	13,923	8,788
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	10,159	14,014	11,529	13,962	8,821
Net financials	-2,134	-3,627	-4,325	-2,672	-3,020
Net profit/loss for the year	6,311	8,116	5,573	8,788	4,523
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	165,985	206,980	180,396	152,049	209,128
Equity	41,284	36,108	34,354	32,075	29,629
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	44,606	-113	-34,525	55,913	48,898
- investing activities	-54	-28	-7	-229	28
including investment in property, plant and equipment	-54	-31	-119	-292	-22
- financing activities	0	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	0
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	44,552	-5,141	-39,532	50,684	48,926
Number of employees	10	10	12	12	14
Ratios					
Gross margin	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%
Profit margin	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%
Return on assets	6.1%	6.8%	6.4%	9.2%	4.2%
Solvency ratio	24.9%	17.4%	19.0%	21.1%	14.2%
Return on equity	16.3%	23.0%	16.8%	28.5%	16.8%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Management's Review

The Annual Report of J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The Company's activity is purchase, sales and distribution of fish and fish products.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of TDKK 6,311, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 41,284.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The result for the year is realised in line with the Management's expected level. With the turmoil caused by COVID-19 in mind, management considers the result as being satisfactory.

Operating risks and financial risks

Operating risks

Trade with high quality food as well as high food safety have the Company's high priority. Import of food from third countries is constantly influenced by various statutory interventions, both nationally as well as from the EU.

Market risks

Changes in the market price for raw materials which have not yet been sold according to contract can affect the Company's earnings possibilities, both upwards and downwards.

Foreign exchange risks

International trade entails that result and cash flows are affected by exchange rate movements, particularly regarding USD. It is the Company's policy to hedge commercial currency exposure.

No speculative exchange rate positions are entered.

Management's Review

Statutory statement on CSR in accordance with Section 99a of the Danish financial statement act

Sustainable development of the seafood business is imperative and a necessary for seafood to continue to feed the world. J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S recognizes this responsibility and as a large player in the seafood market try and impose sustainable transformation of the supply chain. From Farm / Fishing to consumer.

Business model

J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S is an international supplier of seafood items. Purchase is handled in cooperation with several hubs that handle quality control at the sites of production.

Assessment of risks related to our business model

We hold the highest standards of quality and food safety and we strive to do our business with respect for the natural resources and our supply chain. Global trade means global responsibilities and J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S recognize this and act upon the inherent risks that come with the products purchased. Illegal fishing, overfishing, unsustainable farming and socially unacceptable productions to name the most important ones.

We are conscious of our responsibilities and integrate this in our policies on both practical and strategic levels of our activities. We have a close dialogue with our customers and other relevant stakeholders to ensure compliance with both market standards and customer expectations. We strive to present as wide a sustainable product range as feasibly possible.

J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S applies a principle of "hands on" with suppliers and will engage in and cooperate with suppliers of potential even if there is room for improvement. It is the wish of J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S to use its knowledge and monetary power to push suppliers in a sustainable direction. Business grants influence.

Policies and social responsibility

J.P. Klausen & Co A/S has internal guidelines, policies and goals which ensure that our employees work in a healthy working environment and that they have the best possible working conditions. We prioritize work safety in our factory and hold the safety of our staff to the highest standard. We have established and uphold policies on:

- Human rights and Labour
- Sustainability / Environment / Climate change
- Anticorruption and bribery

The policies lay out the framework of our social responsibilities and present our systematic approach to reducing the negative impact our products upon work force, the environment and ecology. They contain both our very principal standpoints and the tools we use in our CSR workflows.

Management's Review

2020 - Results

Human Rights and Labour

In our Company, we are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated. The principles are: Universal and inalienable, Interdependent and indivisible, Equal and non-discriminatory, and Both Rights and Obligations.

Our company is strongly against child labour, forced labour, discrimination and an unhealthy working environment.

Given that we mainly operate in countries where human rights are a fully integrated part of local legislation, we see low risks at this point, either financial or non-financial.

In the financial year 2020 there have been no work accidents to report.

Sustainability / Environment / Climate change

To evaluate the effect of J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S's efforts, monitoring programs have been established. Data on volume and diversity of sustainable products will be included. The aim is to use the data to target business areas where potential for improvement is present. It is also our aim to further improve and extend our sustainable products range.

In the financial year 2020, the number of sustainable species has fallen from 9 to 7. This is because the sourcing of Plaice and Sole has halted. The volume of sustainable products was 39% of total volume which is a slight decrease from 2019. Mostly due to a fall in sustainable Hake and Hoki.

Anticorruption and bribery

In the financial year 2020 there have been no incidents

Statutory statement regarding the underrepresented gender in accordance with Section 99a of the Danish financial statement act

J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S is owned by Nordic Seafood A/S. Nordic Seafood A/S is owned and controlled by Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd (Nissui) which is listed in Japan. Nordic Seafood A/S' Board of directors is formed by executive board members and board of directors members appointed from companies within the Nissui group. Members who have a direct and natural association with the Nordic Seafood A/S' Group's business area.

Currently there are no female Board of directors representatives. In consideration of the owners of the company as described above, the company has in 2015 stated an objective to appoint one female board member (or 40%) within the next 10 years. At the latest in 2025.

Management's Review

J. P. Klausen & Co. A/S has an equal opportunity policy applicable to all levels of management. Thereby the company will focus on attracting female candidates at all levels of management. The right qualifications will take precedence.

No changes have been implemented in 2020.

Branches abroad

J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S has a branch in the Netherlands as well as a representative office in China

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Revenue	1	748,684	820,825
Other operating income		0	2
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-724,791	-791,647
Other external expenses		-5,972	-7,087
Gross profit/loss		17,921	22,093
Staff expenses	2	-7,648	-7,953
Depreciation	3	-114	-126
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		10,159	14,014
Financial income	4	853	668
Financial expenses	5	-2,987	-4,295
Profit/loss before tax		8,025	10,387
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-1,714	-2,271
Net profit/loss for the year		6,311	8,116

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		121	181
Property, plant and equipment	7	121	181
Investments in subsidiaries	8	0	0
Fixed asset investments		0	0
Fixed assets		121	181
Finished goods and goods for resale		82,735	85,864
Prepayments for goods		9,654	3,936
Inventories		92,389	89,800
Trade receivables		69,853	110,839
Receivables from group enterprises		1,496	4,212
Other receivables		307	855
Deferred tax asset	12	790	136
Prepayments	9	149	156
Receivables		72,595	116,198
Cash at bank and in hand		880	801
Currents assets		165,864	206,799
Assets		165,985	206,980

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Share capital		600	600
Reserve for hedging transactions		-937	0
Retained earnings		36,621	35,508
Proposed dividend for the year		5,000	0
Equity	10	41,284	36,108
Credit institutions		61,465	105,938
Prepayments received from customers		840	1,394
Trade payables		31,949	46,720
Payables to group enterprises		23,329	10,935
Corporation tax		2,456	2,587
Other payables	13	4,662	3,298
Short-term debt		124,701	170,872
Debt		124,701	170,872
Liabilities and equity		165,985	206,980
Subsequent events	17		
Distribution of profit	11		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	16		
Related parties	18		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for hedging transactions	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	600	198	35,310	0	36,108
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, beginning of year	0	-198	0	0	-198
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	-1,202	0	0	-1,202
Tax on adjustment of hedging instruments for the year	0	265	0	0	265
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1,311	5,000	6,311
Equity at 31 December	600	-937	36,621	5,000	41,284

Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Net profit/loss for the year		6,311	8,116
Adjustments	14	3,962	6,022
Change in working capital	15	38,637	-9,385
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		48,910	4,753
Financial income		853	668
Financial expenses		-2,989	-4,296
Cash flows from ordinary activities		46,774	1,125
Corporation tax paid		-2,168	-1,238
Cash flows from operating activities		44,606	-113
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-54	-31
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	3
Cash flows from investing activities		-54	-28
Dividend paid		0	-5,000
Cash flows from financing activities		0	-5,000
Change in cash and cash equivalents		44,552	-5,141
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		-105,137	-99,996
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		-60,585	-105,137
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		880	801
Overdraft facility		-61,465	-105,938
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		-60,585	-105,137

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 <u>TDKK</u>	2019 <u>TDKK</u>
1 Revenue		
Geographical segments		
Scandinavia	92,470	93,812
Europe	378,665	540,778
Other countries	101,289	119,031
North America	176,260	67,204
	<u>748,684</u>	<u>820,825</u>
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	6,739	7,026
Pensions	742	721
Other social security expenses	167	206
	<u>7,648</u>	<u>7,953</u>
Average number of employees	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
3 Depreciation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	114	126
	<u>114</u>	<u>126</u>
4 Financial income		
Other financial income	853	622
Exchange adjustments	0	46
	<u>853</u>	<u>668</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 <u>TDKK</u>	2019 <u>TDKK</u>
5 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	198	178
Other financial expenses	<u>2,789</u>	<u>4,117</u>
	<u>2,987</u>	<u>4,295</u>
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	2,037	2,254
Deferred tax for the year	-333	17
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1,714</u>	<u>2,271</u>
7 Property, plant and equipment		Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment <u>TDKK</u>
Cost at 1 January		767
Additions for the year		<u>54</u>
Cost at 31 December		<u>821</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January		586
Depreciation for the year		<u>114</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December		<u>700</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December		<u>121</u>
Depreciated over		<u>3-5 years</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
8 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	0	0
Cost at 31 December	0	0
Value adjustments at 1 January	0	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	0

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
J.P. Klausen South America SA	Uruguay	60%	15,882	7,951

9 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, leasing as well as uninvoiced freight.

10 Equity

The share capital consists of 600 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
11 Distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	5,000	0
Retained earnings	1,311	8,116
	6,311	8,116

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
12 Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	136	-231
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	333	-17
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	321	384
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	790	136
Property, plant and equipment	-49	-54
Prepayments	33	34
Derivatives	-774	-116
Transferred to deferred tax asset	790	136
	0	0
Deferred tax asset		
Calculated tax asset	790	136
Carrying amount	790	136

13 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of forward exchange contracts have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to:

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Liabilities	1,222	194

Forward exchange contracts have been concluded to hedge future purchase and sale of goods in foreign currencies. At the balance sheet date, the nominal value of the exchange contracts amounts to DKK'000 35.835. According to group foreign currency policy all purchases and sales are hedged when it is likely that the underlying contract will be fulfilled. Purchase contracts have been hedged for a period of 1-10 months and sales contracts for a period of 1-8 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
14 Cash flow statement - adjustments		
Financial income	-853	-668
Financial expenses	2,987	4,295
Depreciation and amortisation, including losses and gains on sales	114	124
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1,714	2,271
	3,962	6,022
15 Cash flow statement - change in working capital		
Change in inventories	-2,590	-14,796
Change in receivables	44,257	-11,310
Change in trade payables, etc	-1,574	18,467
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	-1,456	-1,746
	38,637	-9,385
16 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Obligation under operating leases concerning cars and computer equipment. The remaining term is 4-47 months. (5-59 months)	839	1,205
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 4-17 months. (16-29 months)	520	1,332

Other contingent liabilities

There are no securities or contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

The Group's Danish companies are joint and several liable regarding tax on the Group's jointly taxed income etc. The total due corporation tax amount is shown in the Annual Report of Nordic Seafood A/S which is the administrative company in relation to the joint taxation. The Group's Danish companies are also joint and several liable for Danish tax at source in the form of dividend tax, tax on royalty, payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent corrections to corporation taxes and tax at source may result in the Company's liabilities constituting a larger amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Subsequent events

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

18 Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Nordic Seafood A/S, CVR-NO. 11 14 21 41	Parent Company
Other related parties	
J.P. Klausen South America SA	Subsidiary, ownership 60%

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Transactions with related parties have been performed on arm's length terms.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company.

Name	Place of registered office
Nordic Seafood A/S	Søren Nordbysvej 15, DK-9850 Hirtshals

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of J.P. Klausen & Co. A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Nordic Seafood A/S, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in reserve for hedging transactions under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Revenue

Information on geographical segments based on the Companys risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Geographical segments are regarded as the primary segments.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments on operating leases, etc.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

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 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 Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost based on weighted average prices and net realisable value.

Goods for resale are measured at cost which comprise purchase price plus landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial years.

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 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 debts

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.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies (continued)

in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term bank overdraft that are part of ongoing liquidity management, where there are only insignificant risks of impairment.

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$