

**Atlantic Services ApS**  
**CVR-nr. 25 22 49 73**  
**Storegade 53, 8500 Grenaa**

**Annual Report**  
**1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019**

The annual report is submitted and approved  
at the Annual General Meeting,  
23/9 2019

---

Aage Reipurth Madsen  
Conductor

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS****Statements and reports**

Management's statement.....	3
Independent auditor's report.....	4

**Management commentary and other company details**

Company information.....	7
Management commentary .....	8

**Financial statements 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019**

Accounting policies .....	9
Income statement.....	13
Balance sheet .....	14
Notes.....	16

---

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board has discussed and approved the Annual Report of Atlantic Services ApS for the period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019.

The Annual Report has been prepared in conformity with the Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, equity, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the period 1. July 2018 - 30 June 2019.

In my opinion the Management commentary includes a fair review of the matters described.

I recommend that the Annual Report be approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Grenaa, 23/9 2019

### **Executive board**

Aage Reipurth Madsen

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### **To the shareholders in Atlantic Services ApS Auditor's report on the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Atlantic Services ApS for the period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2019, and of the results of the Company operations for the period 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for conclusion**

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.

#### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for the internal control that it deems necessary for 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 responsible for auditing 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 company 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**

Management is responsible for the 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.

---

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required under the Financial Statements Act.

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 Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatements in the Management's review.

Grenaa, 23/9 2019

**ROBÆK Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab**

CVR-nr.: 33946406

Jesper Falk Hansen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne33773

---

## COMPANY INFORMATION

### Company details

Atlantic Services ApS  
Storegade 53  
8500 Grenaa

CVR-no.: 25 22 49 73  
Founded: 15. februar 2000  
Registered office (municipality): Norddjurs  
Financial year: 1 July - 30 June  
Document ref.: 3757 / JFH / RD / MJ

### Executive board

Aage Reipurth Madsen

### Auditor

ROBÆK Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

---

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### **Main activities of the Company**

The Company's principal activities comprise trade, agency activities, advisory services and other related activities.

### **Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company**

The Company has continued its operations. No significant one-off events occurred in the financial year that need to be included in the management commentary.

The performance and results for the year are considered satisfactory.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements of Atlantic Services ApS for the financial year 2018/19 have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act on class B enterprises.

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

### Recognition and measurement in general

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are also recognised in the income statement. Costs incurred to generate the earnings for the year are also recognised in the income statement, including amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals resulting from changed accounting estimates of amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow to the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual assets.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow from the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual liabilities.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, whereby a constant effective interest rate is recognised over the life of the individual asset or liability. Amortised cost is determined as original cost less any repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount.

Anticipated losses and risks arising before the presentation of the financial statements and confirming or disconfirming facts and circumstances known at the reporting date are taken into consideration at recognition and measurement.

The functional currency used is Danish kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

### Leases

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The remaining liability is stated under contingent liabilities.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Foreign currency translation**

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Gains and losses arising from movements between the exchange rates at the date of the individual transaction and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, accounts payable and other monetary items denominated in a foreign currency, but not settled at the reporting date, are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rates at the reporting date and the date of the individual transaction are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### **General information**

Certain income and expenses have been aggregated in the item designated 'Gross profit' with reference to section 32 of the Financial Statements Act.

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit is a combination of the items of 'Revenue', 'Other operating income', 'Cost of raw materials and consumables' and 'Other external costs'.

#### **Revenue**

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk has passed to the buyer before year-end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

#### **Other operating income and expenses**

Other operating income and expenses comprise items relating to activities secondary to the activities of the enterprise, including profit and loss from the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

#### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include costs for sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, rental expenses under operating leases, etc.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement from the Government.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based on the amounts which relate to the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on transactions in foreign currencies and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Tax on net profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax. The share attributable to the profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the share attributable directly to equity is recognised directly in equity.

The parent and its domestic subsidiaries are assessed jointly for Danish tax purposes. The current Danish corporate income tax is allocated to the jointly taxed Danish companies in proportion to their taxable income. The parent is the administration company of the jointly taxed group of companies, the parent being in charge of paying taxes, etc., to the Danish tax authorities.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued. Land is not depreciated.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the individual assets and their residual values:

	<u>User time</u>	<u>Residual value</u>
Tools and equipment	3 year	0

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amounts at the time of sale. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expense.

#### Impairment losses relating to non-current assets

The carrying amounts of property plant and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

lower recoverable amounts. An impairment test is carried out annually of ongoing development projects, whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by an allowance for expected impairment losses.

Provisions for bad debts are established on individual assessment of receivables.

### **Corporate income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance-sheet liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases. In cases where the tax base can be determined under alternative taxation rules, such as in relation to shares, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are measured at their anticipated net realisable value, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisable values.

### **Payables**

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between proceeds and nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument(s).

Other payables, comprising trade payables and amounts owed to Group enterprises and associates and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value.

**INCOME STATEMENT**  
**1 JULY 2018 - 30 JUNE 2019**

	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>kr.</b>	<b>kr.</b>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....	<b>526.593</b>	<b>528.094</b>
1 Staff costs .....	-431.638	-480.227
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment .....	-3.779	-4.445
Other operating costs .....	-510	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS</b> .....	<b>90.666</b>	<b>43.422</b>
Other financial income .....	15.431	5.082
Financial expenses .....	-4.554	-210
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX</b> .....	<b>101.543</b>	<b>48.294</b>
Tax on profit for the year.....	-22.973	-10.924
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b> .....	<b>78.570</b>	<b>37.370</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>		
Proposed dividends for the year .....	78.570	37.370
Retained earnings .....	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>SETTLEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION TOTAL</b> .....	<b>78.570</b>	<b>37.370</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE 2019**  
**ASSETS**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>kr.</b>	<b>kr.</b>
Other plant, fixtures and operating equipment .....	0	3.779
<b>Property, plant and equipment .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.779</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.779</b>
Trade receivables .....	114.114	132.595
Receivables from group enterprises .....	8.849	6.339
Other receivables .....	43.288	101.281
<b>Receivables .....</b>	<b>166.251</b>	<b>240.215</b>
<b>Cash.....</b>	<b>255.593</b>	<b>135.044</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>	<b>421.844</b>	<b>375.259</b>
<b>ASSETS .....</b>	<b>421.844</b>	<b>379.038</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE 2019**  
**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>kr.</b>	<b>kr.</b>
Share capital .....	125.000	125.000
Retained earnings .....	480	480
Proposed dividends for the year .....	78.570	37.370
<b>EQUITY</b> .....	<b>204.050</b>	<b>162.850</b>
Deferred tax liabilities .....	0	831
<b>PROVISIONS</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>831</b>
Trade payables .....	96.718	98.777
Corporate income taxes .....	23.804	11.902
Other payables .....	97.272	104.678
<b>Short-term payables</b> .....	<b>217.794</b>	<b>215.357</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b> .....	<b>217.794</b>	<b>215.357</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b> .....	<b>421.844</b>	<b>379.038</b>

2 Contingent liabilities, etc.

3 Charges and securities

## NOTES

	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>kr.</b>	<b>kr.</b>
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Number of people employed .....	1	1
Wages and salaries.....	425.864	474.893
Other social security costs .....	5.774	5.334
	<u>431.638</u>	<u>480.227</u>

**2 Contingent liabilities, etc.**

Lease liabilities under operating leases for cars, totalling 42.004 DKK pr. 30 June 2019 with remaining contract terms of approx. 1 year.

The company is jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed Group companies for tax on consolidated taxable income and for certain withholding taxes such as withholding tax and royalty tax.

**3 Charges and securities**

The Company's assets are not pledged, and there are not issued any guarantees.