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Tuco Group ApS

Krogsbjergvej 2, 5600 Faaborg

CVR no. 25 32 85 23

Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2019

The Annual report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 26 August 2020

Jakob Styrbæk Frost
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Tuco Group ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Faaborg, 26 August 2020

Executive board

Jonas Pedersen

Supervisory board

Johan Blach Petersen chairman	Jakob Styrbæk Frost	Jonas Pedersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Tuco Group ApS

Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tuco Group ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Noncompliance with the rules regarding declaration and payment of VAT

The company mistakenly invoiced group internal house rents, without adding VAT. The Danish Tax authorities have raised the case, and the company have settled the outstanding VAT amount. The Company and management can be held accountable.

Odense, 26 August 2020

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Jeppe Pedersen
Registered Public Accountant
MNE no. mne33677

Company details

The company	Tuco Group ApS Krogsbjergvej 2 5600 Faaborg	
	CVR no.:	25 32 85 23
	Reporting period: Incorporated:	1 January - 31 December 2019 6. April 2000
	Domicile:	Faaborg
Supervisory board	Johan Blach Petersen, chairman Jakob Styrbæk Frost Jonas Pedersen	
Executive board	Jonas Pedersen	
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Hjallesevej 126 5230 Odense M	

Management's review

Business review

Tuco Group’s objective is to hold shares in related companies and to provide administrative services tosubsidiaries.

Furthermore, the company own and rent out properties to associated companies.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of DKK 2.086.751, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 12.503.299.

Tuco Groups specialization in lightweight hulls and fast boats for professional users is well supported by latest year's positive trends in the commercial maritime industry for the lightweight and low emission solutions.

The groups continues market development activities on the ProZero vessel line pursued these trends. And the group have expanded the international presence of its ProZero products and partner network further during the year.
Sales and development of vessels In the ProZero line of fast boats for professionals now constitute the major share of the group's revenue.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	TDKK
Gross profit		**1.753.905**	**1.736**
Staff costs	1	-669.884	-648
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		**1.084.021**	**1.088**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-336.108	-336
Profit/loss before net financials		**747.913**	**752**
Income from investments in subsidiares		1.571.612	213
Income from investments in associates		-38.050	-36
Financial income	2	95.545	140
Financial costs	3	-128.087	-128
Profit/loss before tax		**2.248.933**	**941**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-162.182	-169
Profit/loss for the year		**2.086.751**	**772**
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		1.571.612	213
Retained earnings		515.139	559
		2.086.751	**772**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	TDKK
Assets			
Land and buildings		6.202.031	6.537
Tangible assets	5	**6.202.031**	**6.537**
Investments in subsidiaries		6.305.418	4.733
Investments in associates		0	38
Other fixed asset investments		163.423	164
Fixed asset investments		**6.468.841**	**4.935**
Total non-current assets		**12.670.872**	**11.472**
Finished goods and goods for resale		2.340.328	2.340
Stocks		**2.340.328**	**2.340**
Receivables from subsidiaries		3.010.596	1.476
Receivables from associates		531	96
Other receivables		15.097	126
Corporation tax		56.000	0
Joint taxation contributions receivable		468.116	29
Prepayments		0	20
Receivables		**3.550.340**	**1.747**
Total current assets		**5.890.668**	**4.087**
Total assets		**18.561.540**	**15.559**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		358.000	358
Revaluation reserve		1.911.569	1.912
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		4.555.418	2.984
Retained earnings		5.678.312	5.163
Equity		**12.503.299**	**10.417**
Provision for deferred tax		782.744	798
Total provisions		**782.744**	**798**
Mortgage loans		2.518.432	2.710
Total non-current liabilities	6	**2.518.432**	**2.710**
Short-term part of lon-term debt	6	182.000	173
Banks		448.164	53
Trade payables		412.656	271
Payables to associates		5.747	0
Joint taxation contributions payable		646.545	304
Other payables		1.011.953	783
Deferred income		50.000	50
Total current liabilities		**2.757.065**	**1.634**
Total liabilities		**5.275.497**	**4.344**
Total equity and liabilities		**18.561.540**	**15.559**
Rent and lease liabilities	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		
Mortgages and collateral	9		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	358.000	1.911.569	2.983.806	5.163.173	10.416.548
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1.571.612	515.139	2.086.751
Equity at 31 December	**358.000**	**1.911.569**	**4.555.418**	**5.678.312**	**12.503.299**

Notes

		2019	2018
		DKK	TDKK
1	**Staff costs**		
	Wages and salaries	608.290	544
	Pensions	73.889	64
	Other social security costs	-13.838	4
	Other staff costs	1.543	36
		669.884	**648**
	Average number of employees	1	1

		2019	2018
2	**Financial income**		
	Interest received from subsidiaries	95.545	140
		95.545	**140**

		2019	2018
3	**Financial costs**		
	Interest paid to subsidiaries	618	0
	Other financial costs	127.469	128
		128.087	**128**

		2019	2018
4	**Tax on profit/loss for the year**		
	Current tax for the year	177.408	185
	Deferred tax for the year	-15.618	-16
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	392	0
		162.182	**169**

Notes

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	8.044.360
Cost at 31 December	8.044.360
Revaluations at 1 January	2.450.730
Revaluations at 31 December	2.450.730
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	3.956.952
Depreciation for the year	336.107
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	4.293.059
Carrying amount at 31 December	**6.202.031**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest	Equity	Profit/loss for the year
ProZero International ApS	Faaborg-Midtfyn	100%	2.252.875	1.658.421
Sea Charter A/S	Faaborg-Midtfyn	100%	76.721	-577.536
Tuco Yacht Værft ApS	Faaborg-Midtfyn	100%	3.975.822	250.735

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest	Equity	Profit/loss for the year
Carbon Cat Line ApS	Aarhus	25%	0	0
ProZero Norge AS	Norway	36%	-430.000	-290.000

Notes

6 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January	Debt at 31 December	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Mortgage loans	2.883.936	2.700.432	182.000	1.791.000
	2.883.936	**2.700.432**	**182.000**	**1.791.000**

	2019	2018
	DKK	TDKK
7 Rent and lease liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	169.158	160
Between 1 and 5 years	56.042	177
	225.200	**337**

8 Contingent liabilities

The parent company is jointly taxed with its danish group entities. The entities are jointly and severally liable for danish income taxes as well as withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties payable by the group of jointly taxed entities. Any subsequent corrections of income taxes and withholding taxes may increase the tax payable by the entities. The group as such is not liable to any third parties.

Notes

9 Mortgages and collateral

As security regarding to mortgage institution, t.kr. 2.700, the company has issued security in land and buildings, with an accounting value pr. 31/12-2019 at t.kr. 6.202.

As security to the engagement with the bank the company has given transport in any cash flow in connection to a sale of Krogsbjergvej 1 and 1A.

Furthermore the company has issued floating charge in total of t.kr. 6.500 in the property Krogsbjergvej 1, 1A and 2 in connection as a security regarding the subsidary Tuco Yacht Værft ApS bankengagement.

The company has made ab unlimited self-confidentual qurantee regarding the bank engagement in the subsidaries Tuco Yacht Værft ApS, ProZero International ApS amd Sea Charter ApS.

As security for the engagements with the bank, vækstfonden and the other group companies they havesecured it in floating charge in the company's assets in the amount of t.kr. 9.000.

The floating charge are also used as security in relation to the bank in Tuco Yacht Værft ApS and Tuco Composites ApS'.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Tuco Group ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK

Pursuant to sections §110 subsection 1, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Accounting policies

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Expenses for property management and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

Accounting policies

The company acts as management company for all jointly taxed entities and, in its capacity as such, pays all income taxes to the Danish tax authorities.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost added revaluations and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Where individual parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost is divided into separate parts, which are depreciated separately.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	25	years

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the net asset value of the entities, calculated on the basis of the group's accounting policies, plus or less unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or less any remaining value of positive or negative goodwill stated according to the purchase method.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are measured at DKK 0, and the carrying amount of any receivables from these entities is reduced to the extent that they are considered irrecoverable. If the parent company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the receivable, the balance is recognised under provisions.

Accounting policies

Net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates are taken to the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method in so far as that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are expected to be declared before the annual report of Tuco Group ApS is adopted are not taken to the net revaluation reserve.

Acquisitions are accounted for using the purchase method, cf. the above description of the statement of goodwill.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to warranty commitments, losses on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the fair value.

Income tax and deferred tax

As management company, Tuco Group ApS is liable for payment of the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes to the tax authorities.

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated 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 according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.