

# **ECS EUROCARGO SERVICES A/S**

Tongavej 19, 8000 Aarhus C  
CVR no. 25 39 99 35

## **Annual report for 2022**

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 07.07.23

Bernd Torsten Günter Sievers  
Dirigent



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**The company**

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ECS EUROCARGO SERVICES A/S  
Tongavej 19  
8000 Aarhus C  
Registered office: Aarhus C  
CVR no.: 25 39 99 35  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Bestyrelsesmedlem Bernd Torsten Günter Sievers

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**Board of Directors**

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Bestyrelsesformand Guido Dori  
Bestyrelsesmedlem Yekta Tunç Fırat  
Bestyrelsesmedlem Bernd Torsten Günter Sievers

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## **Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report**

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for ECS EUROCARGO SERVICES A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aarhus C, July 7, 2023

### **Executive Board**

Bernd Torsten Günter Sievers  
Bestyrelsesmedlem

### **Board of Directors**

Guido Dori  
Chairman

Yekta Tunç Firat  
Bestyrelsesmedlem

Bernd Torsten Günter Sievers  
Bestyrelsesmedlem

**To the Shareholder of ECS EUROCARGO SERVICES A/S****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ECS EUROCARGO SERVICES A/S for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

Aarhus, July 7, 2023

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Peter Vinstrup Henriksen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne33244

## Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
	<b>7,600,633</b>	<b>9,337,174</b>
2 Staff costs	-8,760,991	-9,254,170
	<b>-1,160,358</b>	<b>83,004</b>
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-193,626	-209,590
	<b>-1,353,984</b>	<b>-126,586</b>
3 Income from equity investments in group enterprises	1,086,509	3,888,620
4 Financial income	-299	9,196
5 Financial expenses	-100,523	-10,945
	<b>-368,297</b>	<b>3,760,285</b>
Tax on profit or loss for the year	319,531	23,534
	<b>-48,766</b>	<b>3,783,819</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	-2,721,060	0
Retained earnings	2,672,294	3,783,819
	<b>-48,766</b>	<b>3,783,819</b>



<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Leasehold improvements	0	7,539
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	734,420	690,946
	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>734,420</b>	<b>698,485</b>
6	Equity investments in group enterprises	3,815,884	10,923,027
	Receivables from group enterprises	43,805	0
	Deposits	29,970	0
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>3,889,659</b>	<b>10,923,027</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>4,624,079</b>	<b>11,621,512</b>
	Trade receivables	1,256,561	1,518,330
	Deferred tax asset	266,133	0
	Other receivables	30,756	30,751
	Prepayments	140,807	98,388
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>1,694,257</b>	<b>1,647,469</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>1,208,367</b>	<b>2,412,912</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>2,902,624</b>	<b>4,060,381</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7,526,703</b>	<b>15,681,893</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	2,731,702
	Retained earnings	3,796,243	1,123,949
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>4,296,243</b>	<b>4,355,651</b>
	Provisions for deferred tax	0	53,398
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,398</b>
	Payables to other credit institutions	12,513	0
	Trade payables	240,410	299,205
	Payables to group enterprises	2,237,880	8,310,410
	Income taxes	0	16,173
	Other payables	739,657	2,647,056
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>3,230,460</b>	<b>11,272,844</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>3,230,460</b>	<b>11,272,844</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>7,526,703</b>	<b>15,681,893</b>

7 Contingent liabilities

8 Related parties

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22				
Balance as at 01.01.22	500,000	2,731,702	1,123,949	4,355,651
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	-10,642	0	-10,642
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,721,060	2,672,294	-48,766
Balance as at 31.12.22	500,000	0	3,796,243	4,296,243

### 1. Primary activities

The company's activities consist of control and consulting, etc. concerning agri-products.

### 2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	7,996,249	8,564,092
Pensions	482,889	417,650
Other social security costs	237,697	153,602
Other staff costs	44,156	118,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,760,991</b>	<b>9,254,170</b>
Average number of employees during the year	15	13

### 3. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	1,086,509	3,888,620
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	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>4. Financial income</b>		
Interest, group enterprises	0	6,464
Other interest income	164	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-463	2,732
Other financial income	-299	2,732
Total	-299	9,196

**5. Financial expenses**

Interest, group enterprises	68,008	0
Other interest expenses	15,675	17,285
Foreign exchange losses	16,811	5,355
Other financial expenses	29	-11,695
Other financial expenses	32,515	10,945
Total	100,523	10,945

## 6. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.22	8,184,017
Cost as at 31.12.22	8,184,017
Revaluations as at 01.01.22	2,731,702
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-10,642
Net profit/loss from equity investments	1,086,509
Dividend relating to equity investments	-8,175,702
Revaluations as at 31.12.22	-4,368,133
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	3,815,884
Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
ECS GmbH, Tyskland	100%
ECS SP. Z.O.O., Polen	100%

## 7. Contingent liabilities

### *Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 1-115 months and total lease payments of DKK 5.510k.

## 8. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Cotecna Inspection SA.

## 9. Adjustments for the cash flow statement

## 10. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Costs of raw materials and consumables**

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**Depreciation and impairment losses**



**10. Accounting policies** - continued -

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Leasehold improvements	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

**Income from equity investments in group enterprises**

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

**BALANCE SHEET**

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

**Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -

from equity investments.

**Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

**Inventories****Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

**Equity**

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

**Current and deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**