

**SYDDANSK
REVISION**



MEMBER OF
DANSKE REVISORER

FSK*

DUPI COPENHAGEN ApS

**Kvæsthusgade 5, st. th.
1251 København K**

CVR no. 25 43 75 78

Annual report for 2019

(20th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 6 May 2020

John Kure
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of DUPI COPENHAGEN ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In my 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 my 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.

Copenhagen, 6 May 2020

Executive Board


John Kure

Independent auditor's report

To the owner of DUPI COPENHAGEN ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DUPI COPENHAGEN ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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.

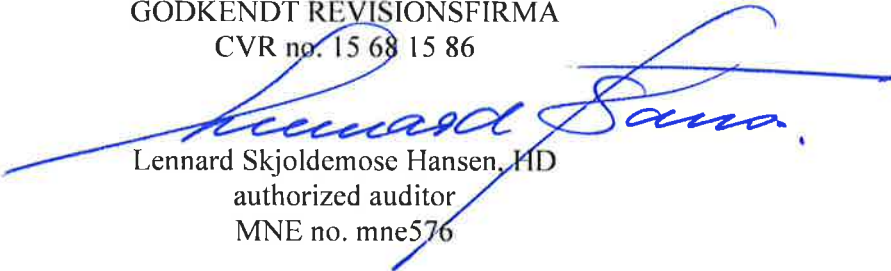
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially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

Næstet, 6 May 2020

SYDDANSK REVISION
GODKENDT REVISIONSFIRMA
CVR no. 15 68 15 86



Lennard Skjoldemose Hansen, HD
authorized auditor
MNE no. mne576

Company details

The company

DUPI COPENHAGEN ApS
Kvæsthusgade 5, st. th.
1251 København K

CVR no.: 25 43 75 78

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive Board

John Kure

Auditors

SYDDANSK REVISION
GODKENDT REVISIONSFIRMA
Næsset 26
5330 Munkebo

Management's review

Business review

The company's activities consist of carrying on P&I insurance arrangements as well as claims treatment as a representative of DUPI Risk & Insurance B.V. and DUPI Underwriting Agencies B.V.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of DKK 145,231, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 1,719,282.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

The consequences of Covid-19 leading to several countries being "shut down" by governments will significantly impact the global economy. Management perceive the consequences of Covid-19 as an occurrence that has materialized after the end of the financial year, and as a consequence will not adjust the accounts for the company. Currently, the negative implications of Covid-19 are not possible to calculate.

Accounting policies

The annual report of DUPI COPENHAGEN ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning reporting class B entities 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

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 are presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

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 transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Other operating income

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

Other operating income reflects an aggregation of revenue, production costs and other operating income.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

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.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses 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.

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

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.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

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 assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

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.

Liabilities

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in 'Other receivables' or 'Other payables', respectively.

Income statement
1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2019</u> DKK | <u>2018</u> DKK |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Gross profit | | 1,025,977 | 1,205,705 |
| Staff costs | 1 | <u>-855,130</u> | <u>-1,063,686</u> |
| Profit/loss before net financials | | 170,847 | 142,019 |
| Financial income | 2 | 35,795 | 30,742 |
| Financial costs | 3 | <u>-20,381</u> | <u>-13,370</u> |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 186,261 | 159,391 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 4 | <u>-41,030</u> | <u>-38,830</u> |
| Profit/loss for the year | | <u>145,231</u> | <u>120,561</u> |
| Recommended appropriation of profit/loss | | | |
| Retained earnings | | <u>145,231</u> | <u>120,561</u> |
| | | <u>145,231</u> | <u>120,561</u> |

Balance sheet 31 December

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2019</u> DKK | <u>2018</u> DKK |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Deposits | | 81,689 | 77,594 |
| Fixed asset investments | | 81,689 | 77,594 |
| Total non-current assets | | 81,689 | 77,594 |
| Trade receivables | | 510,789 | 280,359 |
| Inter-company receivables | | 180,491 | 642,084 |
| Other receivables | | 194,826 | 187,490 |
| Receivables | | 886,106 | 1,109,933 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1,080,016 | 640,619 |
| Total current assets | | 1,966,122 | 1,750,552 |
| Total assets | | 2,047,811 | 1,828,146 |

Balance sheet 31 December

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2019</u> DKK | <u>2018</u> DKK |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Share capital | | 825,000 | 825,000 |
| Retained earnings | | 894,282 | 749,051 |
| Equity | 5 | <u>1,719,282</u> | <u>1,574,051</u> |
| Trade payables | | 128,939 | 28,996 |
| Corporation tax | | 19,030 | 23,469 |
| Other payables | | 180,560 | 201,630 |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>328,529</u> | <u>254,095</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>328,529</u> | <u>254,095</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u><u>2,047,811</u></u> | <u><u>1,828,146</u></u> |
| Staff costs | | | |
| Related parties and ownership structure | 6 | | |

Notes

| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 1 Staff costs | | |
| Wages and salaries | 739,236 | 934,900 |
| Pensions | 104,461 | 102,661 |
| Other social security costs | 8,973 | 14,969 |
| Other staff costs | 2,460 | 11,156 |
| | <u>855,130</u> | <u>1,063,686</u> |
| Average number of employees | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> |
| 2 Financial income | | |
| Other financial income | 1,199 | 461 |
| Exchange adjustments | 34,596 | 30,281 |
| | <u>35,795</u> | <u>30,742</u> |
| 3 Financial costs | | |
| Other financial costs | 9,527 | 7,924 |
| Exchange adjustments costs | 10,539 | 0 |
| Currency exchange loss | 0 | 4,807 |
| Percentage surcharge, corporation tax | 315 | 639 |
| | <u>20,381</u> | <u>13,370</u> |
| 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year | | |
| Current tax of the year | 41,030 | 38,830 |
| | <u>41,030</u> | <u>38,830</u> |

Notes

5 Equity

| | <u>Share capital</u> | <u>Retained earnings</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Equity at 1 January 2019 | 825,000 | 749,051 | 1,574,051 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 145,231 | 145,231 |
| Equity at 31 December 2019 | <u>825,000</u> | <u>894,282</u> | <u>1,719,282</u> |

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

6 Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

John Kure, Member of the executive board

DUPI Group B.V.

Controlling shareholder

Ownership structure

According to the company's register of shareholders, the following shareholder holds at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

DUPI Group B.V