

# Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S

Jellingvej 5  
9230 Svenstrup

CVR no. 26 27 77 44

**Annual report 2020**

The annual report was presented and approved at the  
Company's annual general meeting  
on 30 June 2021

Jason Eugene Burnett  
chairman of the annual general meeting

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**Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S**  
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## **Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board**

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Svenstrup 30 June 2021  
Executive Board:

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Søren Søe-Larsen

Board of Directors:

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Jason Eugene Burnett  
Chairman

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Duco Robert Gijsbert Buijze

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Michael Joseph McClendon

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Johannes Albrecht Poelman



## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholder of Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 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 rules and 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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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.



## Independent auditor's report

- 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.

## Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish 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 Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aalborg, 30 June 2021

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Steffen S. Hansen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne32737

**Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S**  
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## Management's review

### Company details

Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S  
Jellingvej 5  
9230 Svenstrup

Telephone:	96 86 85 20
CVR no.:	26 27 77 44
Established:	17 October 2001
Registered office:	Aalborg
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Jason Eugene Burnett, Chairman  
Duco Robert Gijsbert Buijze  
Michael Joseph McClendon  
Johannes Albrecht Poelman

### Executive Board

Søren Søre-Larsen

### Auditor

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Østre Havnegade 22D  
DK-9000 Aalborg  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's activities are to provide deep freeze and cold storage facilities. Furthermore, the Company is taking care of the logistics related to storage rent in terms of packing, sorting, detail packing and, to a minor extent, transportation and forwarding of goods.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 1,560 thousand as against a profit of DKK 1,773 thousand in 2019. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2020 stood at DKK 71,054 thousand as against DKK 13,479 thousand at 31 December 2019.

During 2020, Lundsøe Køl og Frys A/S was acquired by Lineage Logistics. As a part of the acquisition, the majority of debt to external parties were paid off. Furthermore, accounting policies were aligned, and therefore buildings are no longer measured at fair value.

The financial year was in line with forecast, and results for the year are considered satisfactory.

#### **Outlook**

The joining of Lineage Logistics has no impact on the daily business. No changes have been made to Management and all customers, suppliers and other business connections can expect the same high service provided by the same dedicated Lundsøe employees as they have been used to.

Lundsøe is looking towards an exciting 2021 when we, in May, are breaking ground to an expansion of the current facilities in the Port of Aarhus. The expansion will be completed in the summer of 2022 and will double Lundsøe's total capacity.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date that affect the annual report.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2020	2019
<b>Gross profit</b>		20,139	17,766
Staff costs	2	-10,960	-11,616
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-3,730	-2,359
<b>Profit before financial income and expenses</b>		5,449	3,791
Financial income	3	56	64
Financial expenses	4	-3,496	-1,564
<b>Profit before tax</b>		2,009	2,291
Tax on profit	5	-449	-518
<b>Profit for the year</b>		1,560	1,773
		<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,773</u>
<b>Proposed profit appropriation</b>			
Retained earnings		1,560	1,773
		<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,773</u>



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2020	31/12 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
Software		30	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	6		
Land and buildings		49,748	51,680
Plant and machinery		18,287	18,798
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,657	3,322
Leasehold improvements		180	198
		70,872	73,998
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		70,902	73,998
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Inventories</b>			
Finished goods and goods for resale		290	310
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		3,835	4,284
Receivables from group entities		0	1,648
Other receivables		1,355	1,421
Prepayments		836	949
		6,026	8,302
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		6,270	3
<b>Total current assets</b>		12,586	8,615
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		83,488	82,613

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2020	31/12 2019
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		658	658
Retained earnings		70,396	12,821
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>71,054</b>	<b>13,479</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for deferred tax		2,130	1,681
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,681</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
	7		
Debt to credit institutions		0	56,446
Lease obligations		1,982	2,422
Other payables		134	424
		<b>2,116</b>	<b>59,292</b>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Current portion of non-current liabilities		671	3,080
Banks, current liabilities		0	262
Trade payables		2,030	2,716
Payables to group entities		0	250
Other payables		5,487	1,853
		<b>8,188</b>	<b>8,161</b>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>10,304</b>	<b>67,453</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>83,488</b>	<b>82,613</b>
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.</b>	8		
<b>Related party disclosures</b>	9		

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	658	12,821	13,479
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	1,560	1,560
Contribution from group	0	56,015	56,015
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>70,396</b>	<b>71,054</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in of specific provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year except for the measurement of properties. To align with the Group's policies, properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses instead of fair value.

#### Change in accounting policies

The Company changed its accounting policies for the measurement of properties from fair value to cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

DKK'000	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Profit/loss	267	267
Total assets	-11,993	-12,336
Equity	-9,355	-9,622

The comparative figures have been restated to reflect the changed accounting policies.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

#### Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised as the services are provided and revenue from rent is recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

##### Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items secondary to the activities of the entity, including losses on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

##### Tax on profit

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Intangible assets

##### *Software*

Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is amortised over the contract period.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Plant and machinery	3-33 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-15 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed assets under construction are recognised and measured at cost at the balance sheet date. Upon entry into service, the cost is transferred to the relevant group of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received.

##### Prepayments and deferred income

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

##### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash comprises bank deposits.

##### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

DKK'000	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	9,438	9,822
Pensions	1,234	1,468
Other staff costs	<u>288</u>	<u>326</u>
	<u>10,960</u>	<u>11,616</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>3 Financial income</b>		
Interest income from group entities	<u>56</u>	<u>64</u>
<b>4 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest expense to group entities	8	10
Other financial costs	<u>3,488</u>	<u>1,554</u>
	<u>3,496</u>	<u>1,564</u>
<b>5 Tax on profit for the year</b>		
Deferred tax for the year	<u>449</u>	<u>518</u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	53,994	28,335	3,743	1,789	87,861
Additions for the year	0	77	484	63	624
Disposals for the year	0	0	-56	0	-56
Cost at 31 December 2020	53,994	28,412	4,171	1,852	88,429
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020	-2,314	-9,537	-421	-1,591	-13,863
Depreciation for the year	-1,932	-588	-1,129	-81	-3,730
Reversed depreciation and impairment losses on assets sold	0	0	36	0	36
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020	-4,246	-10,125	-1,514	-1,672	-17,557
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>49,748</b>	<b>18,287</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>70,872</b>
Assets held under finance leases	0	1,439	1,558	113	3,110
Portion relating to recognised interest	785	0	0	0	785

#### 7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

The Company has non-current debt obligations at a total of DKK 29 thousand which fall due later than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 8 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

##### Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the Group and has joint and several unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

##### Operating lease obligations

The Company has entered into lease agreements for properties and land with a remaining liability of DKK 19,073 thousand. The agreements are vested with standard market terms.

Upon the expiry of the lease agreement of land, the Company has, under certain conditions, an obligation to hand over the leased item in the same condition as when entering into the lease agreement, which is not recognised in the financial statements.

Furthermore the Company has entered into operating leases. Remaining operating lease obligations represent DKK 2,202 thousand.

#### 9 Related party disclosures

Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S' related parties comprise the following:

##### Control

Lineage Danish Bidco II ApS, c/o Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S Jellingvej 5, 9230 Svenstrup J.

Lineage Danish Bidco II ApS holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Lundsøe Køl & Frys A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Lineage Dutch Cooperatief U.A., Noord-Brabant, and the consolidated financial statements of Lineage Logistics Holdings, LLC, Michigan, which is the smallest and largest group, respectively, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.