

# Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS

Fynsvej 9, DK-5500 Middelfart

Annual Report for 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

CVR No: 26 28 20 55

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 7/9 2023

  
Mr. Yoshihiro Nakata

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Chairman of the General Meeting

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## Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023.

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 financial position on 31 March 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022/23.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Middelfart, 5 September 2023

Executive Board



Andrew Mark Sinton  
Executive Officer

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS

### Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company on 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

### 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 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 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 based on these Financial Statements.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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

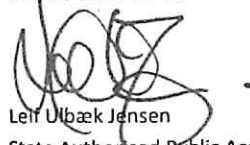
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 5 September 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31



Leif Ulbæk Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23327



Anders Røjleskov

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne28699

## Company Information

**The Company** Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS  
Fynsvej 9  
DK-5500 Middelfart  
  
Telephone: + 45 6020 9100  
  
CVR No: 26 28 20 55  
Financial period: 1 April - 31 March  
Municipality of reg. office: Middelfart

**Executive Board** Andrew Mark Sinton

**Auditors** PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

**Bankers** Danske Bank  
Holmens Kanal 2  
1092 København K  
  
Citibank  
Vesterbrogade 1L, 5  
1620 København V

## Income Statement 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u> DKK	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
Revenue		36,169,018	32,109,821
Other external expenses		<u>-10,149,626</u>	<u>-8,812,837</u>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>26,019,392</b>	<b>23,296,984</b>
Staff expenses	2	-22,470,186	-20,310,535
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment	3	-892,735	-543,895
Other operating expenses		<u>-483</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>2,655,988</b>	<b>2,442,554</b>
Financial income	4	25,646	456
Financial expenses		<u>-5,523</u>	<u>-69,629</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>2,676,111</b>	<b>2,373,381</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>-579,842</u>	<u>-520,043</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>2,096,269</u></b>	<b><u>1,853,338</u></b>

## Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year		<u>2,096,269</u>	<u>1,853,338</u>
		<u>2,096,269</u>	<u>1,853,338</u>

## Balance Sheet on 31 March 2023

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u> DKK	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools, and equipment		3,553,292	2,225,343
Leasehold improvements		400,402	367,603
Prepayments for property, plant, and equipment		<u>386,045</u>	<u>440,999</u>
<b>Property, plant, and equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b><u>4,339,739</u></b>	<b><u>3,033,945</u></b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b><u>4,339,739</u></b>	<b><u>3,033,945</u></b>
Receivables from group enterprises		9,104,816	5,631,784
Other receivables		658,192	522,200
Prepayments		<u>137,180</u>	<u>1,282,539</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>9,900,188</u></b>	<b><u>7,436,523</u></b>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>13,684</u>	<u>670,413</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b><u>9,913,872</u></b>	<b><u>8,106,936</u></b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b><u>14,253,611</u></b>	<b><u>11,140,881</u></b>



## Balance Sheet on 31 March 2023

### Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u> DKK	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
Share capital		125,000	125,000
Retained earnings		3,784,525	3,784,525
Proposed dividend for the year		<u>2,096,269</u>	<u>1,853,338</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<u><b>6,005,794</b></u>	<u><b>5,762,863</b></u>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>271,248</u>	<u>221,829</u>
<b>Provisions</b>		<u><b>271,248</b></u>	<u><b>221,829</b></u>
Credit institutions		477,928	0
Trade payables		2,211,095	878,336
Payables to group enterprises		2,875,804	2,200,023
Corporation tax		30,423	10,456
Other payables		<u>2,381,319</u>	<u>2,067,374</u>
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<u><b>7,976,569</b></u>	<u><b>5,156,189</b></u>
<b>Debt</b>		<u><b>7,976,569</b></u>	<u><b>5,156,189</b></u>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<u><b>14,253,611</b></u>	<u><b>11,140,881</b></u>
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## Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Proposed dividend for the year</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
<b>2022/23</b>				
Equity on 1 April	125,000	3,784,525	1,853,338	5,762,863
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-1,853,338	-1,853,338
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,096,269</u>	<u>2,096,269</u>
Equity on 31 March	<u>125,000</u>	<u>3,784,525</u>	<u>2,096,269</u>	<u>6,005,794</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1 Key activities

The Company's main activity is carryon storage and logistics activities in relation to original spare parts and ancillary equipment for Toyota and Lexus automobiles in Denmark, Sweden and other places and any related activities within the automobile industry.

	<u>2022/23</u> DKK	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
<b>2 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	20,036,565	18,378,102
Pensions, employer's contribution	2,008,352	1,839,491
Other social security expenses	<u>425,269</u>	<u>92,942</u>
	<u>22,470,186</u>	<u>20,310,535</u>
Average number of employees	<u>45</u>	<u>44</u>
<b>3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	<u>892,735</u>	<u>543,895</u>
	<u>892,735</u>	<u>543,895</u>
Which is specified as follows:		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools, and equipment	855,438	501,819
Leasehold improvements	<u>37,297</u>	<u>42,076</u>
	<u>892,735</u>	<u>543,895</u>
<b>4 Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group	<u>25,646</u>	<u>456</u>
	<u>25,646</u>	<u>456</u>
<b>5 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	530,423	510,456
Deferred tax for the year	<u>49,419</u>	<u>9,587</u>
	<u>579,842</u>	<u>520,043</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 6 Property, plant, and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools, and <u>equipment</u> DKK	Leasehold <u>improvements</u> DKK	Prepayments for property, plant, and <u>equipment</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Cost on 1 April	7,475,538	844,157	440,999	8,760,694
Additions for the year	0	0	2,199,012	2,199,012
Disposals for the year	-123,965	0	0	-123,965
Transfers for the year	<u>2,183,870</u>	<u>70,096</u>	<u>-2,253,966</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost on 31 March	<u>9,535,443</u>	<u>914,253</u>	<u>386,045</u>	<u>10,835,741</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation on 1 April	5,250,195	476,554	0	5,726,749
Depreciation for the year	855,438	37,297	0	892,735
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-123,482	0	0	-123,482
Impairment losses and depreciation on 31 March	<u>5,982,151</u>	<u>513,851</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,496,002</u>
Carrying amount on 31 March	<u>3,553,292</u>	<u>400,402</u>	<u>386,045</u>	<u>4,339,739</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 7 Contingent assets, liabilities, and other financial obligations

	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	4,291,629	4,152,928
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>7,414,262</u>	<u>11,162,719</u>
	<u>11,705,891</u>	<u>15,315,647</u>

The Company has provided a bank guarantee for the rent commitment of DKK 2,823,121.

#### Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

### 8 Related parties

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company Toyota Motor Europe NV/SA, Belgium, and Toyota Motor Co. Japan.

The Group Annual Report of Toyota Motor Corporation may be obtained at the following address: Toyota Motor Corporation, Japan, Toyota-Cho, Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture 471-8571.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Toyota Motor Corporation	Japan
Toyota Motor Europe NV/SA	Belgium

### 9 Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS for 2022/23 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 rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022/23 are presented in DKK.

#### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

#### Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The company's liabilities relating to operating leases are disclosed under 'Contingent liabilities'.

#### Translation policies

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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 statements. Where foreign exchanges transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10 Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Income Statement

##### Revenue

Income from the supply of services is recognised as revenue when the service is delivered.

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales, and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

##### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

##### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment. Depreciation is provided based on current assessments of the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value of the assets.

##### Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant, and equipment.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments as well as extra payments and repayment under the on account taxation scheme.

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

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10 Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Balance Sheet

##### Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Leasehold improvements	20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

##### Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums etc.

##### Equity

###### *Dividend*

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

##### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 10 Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

#### Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

#### Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.