

Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS

Fynsvej 9, DK-5500 Middelfart

Annual Report for 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020

CVR No: 26 28 20 55

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 23/09/2020

Johan van Zyl

Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020	5
Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

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 2019 - 31 March 2020.

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 at 31 March 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019/20.

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

Middelfart, 14 August 2020

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 at 31 March 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020 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 2019 - 31 March 2020, 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 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.

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 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.

Hellerup, 14 August 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Leif Ulbæk Jensen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne23327

Anders Røjleskov
statsautoriseret revisor
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 2019 - 31 March 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK	<u>2018/19</u> DKK
Revenue		31,805,678	30,035,676
Other external expenses		<u>-11,223,365</u>	<u>-12,286,318</u>
Gross profit/loss		20,582,313	17,749,358
Staff expenses	3	-17,717,496	-14,998,929
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	4	-432,527	-394,819
Other operating expenses		<u>-40,787</u>	<u>-86,919</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2,391,503	2,268,691
Financial income		8,623	371
Financial expenses		<u>-50,255</u>	<u>-41,531</u>
Profit/loss before tax		2,349,871	2,227,531
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>-516,960</u>	<u>-498,948</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>1,832,911</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year		<u>1,832,911</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>
		<u>1,832,911</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>

Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,705,521	2,153,205
Leasehold improvements		<u>238,669</u>	<u>258,163</u>
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>2,944,190</u>	<u>2,411,368</u>
Fixed assets		<u>2,944,190</u>	<u>2,411,368</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		7,876,876	7,819,970
Other receivables		731,237	722,147
Corporation tax		29,288	23,800
Prepayments		<u>1,201,884</u>	<u>1,216,402</u>
Receivables		<u>9,839,285</u>	<u>9,782,319</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>173,266</u>	<u>0</u>
Currents assets		<u>10,012,551</u>	<u>9,782,319</u>
Assets		<u>12,956,741</u>	<u>12,193,687</u>

Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		125,000	125,000
Retained earnings		3,784,525	3,784,526
Proposed dividend for the year		<u>1,832,911</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>
Equity		<u>5,742,436</u>	<u>5,638,109</u>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>194,079</u>	<u>147,831</u>
Provisions		<u>194,079</u>	<u>147,831</u>
Other payables		<u>1,026,594</u>	<u>0</u>
Long-term debt	7	<u>1,026,594</u>	<u>0</u>
Credit institutions		0	7,412
Trade payables		1,287,883	1,534,683
Payables to group enterprises		2,405,191	2,186,016
Other payables	7	<u>2,300,558</u>	<u>2,679,636</u>
Short-term debt		<u>5,993,632</u>	<u>6,407,747</u>
Debt		<u>7,020,226</u>	<u>6,407,747</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>12,956,741</u>	<u>12,193,687</u>
Unusual conditions	1		
Key activities	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
Subsequent events	10		
Accounting Policies	11		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Proposed dividend for the</u> <u>year</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
2019/20				
Equity at 1 April	125,000	3,784,526	1,728,583	5,638,109
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-1,728,583	-1,728,583
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,832,910</u>	<u>1,832,910</u>
Equity at 31 March	<u>125,000</u>	<u>3,784,526</u>	<u>1,832,910</u>	<u>5,742,436</u>
2018/19				
Equity 1 April	125,000	3,784,526	1,540,096	5,449,622
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-1,540,096	-1,540,096
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>
Equity at 31 March	<u>125,000</u>	<u>3,784,526</u>	<u>1,728,583</u>	<u>5,638,109</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Unusual conditions

The consequences of Covid19, in which many governments around the world have decided to "close down the countries", are of great importance to the world economy. As the company has entered into a service agreement with its parent company, the outbreak of Covid-19 has not affected and is not expected to affect the company significantly.

2 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>2019/20</u> DKK	<u>2018/19</u> DKK
3 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	15,827,269	13,275,762
Pensions, employer's contribution	1,520,397	1,295,259
Other staff expenses	278,190	76,430
Other social security expenses	<u>278,190</u>	<u>351,478</u>
	<u>17,717,496</u>	<u>14,998,929</u>
Average number of employees	<u>40</u>	<u>34</u>
4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<u>432,528</u>	<u>394,819</u>
	<u>432,528</u>	<u>394,819</u>
Which is specified as follows:		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	396,753	356,030
Leasehold improvements	<u>35,775</u>	<u>38,789</u>
	<u>432,528</u>	<u>394,819</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2019/20</u> DKK	<u>2018/19</u> DKK	
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year			
Current tax for the year	470,712	476,200	
Deferred tax for the year	<u>46,248</u>	<u>22,748</u>	
	<u>516,960</u>	<u>498,948</u>	
6 Property, plant and equipment			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK	Total DKK
Cost at 1 April	7,184,400	677,406	7,861,806
Additions for the year	949,068	57,069	1,006,137
Disposals for the year	<u>-786,798</u>	<u>-98,877</u>	<u>-885,675</u>
Cost at 31 March	<u>7,346,670</u>	<u>635,598</u>	<u>7,982,268</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April	5,031,195	419,243	5,450,438
Depreciation for the year	396,752	35,776	432,528
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	<u>-786,798</u>	<u>-58,090</u>	<u>-844,888</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March	<u>4,641,149</u>	<u>396,929</u>	<u>5,038,078</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March	<u>2,705,521</u>	<u>238,669</u>	<u>2,944,190</u>
Depreciated over	<u>3-10 years</u>	<u>20 years</u>	

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>1,026,594</u>	<u>0</u>
Long-term part	1,026,594	0
Other short-term payables	<u>2,300,558</u>	<u>2,679,636</u>
	<u>3,327,152</u>	<u>2,679,636</u>

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	102,276	32,840
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>72,785</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>175,061</u>	<u>32,840</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into a property lease rent commitment until 31 December 2022 which at the balance sheet date totals DKK 11,097,174 of which 4,035,336 is due within a year. The Company has provided a bank guaranty for the rent commitment of DKK 2,823,121.

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 March 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 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

10 Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Toyota Logistics Services Denmark ApS for 2019/20 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 2019/20 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.

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 statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Income Statement

Revenue

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 on the basis of 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, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the onaccount 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Assets costing less than DKK 25,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

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 income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

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

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of 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.

Financial debts

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