
Skaga Invest ApS

Strandbjerg 6 B, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2016

CVR No 27 98 95 86

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
25/1 2017

Søren Dam
Chairman



pwc

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Skaga Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016.

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

Rungsted, 25 January 2017

Direktion

Søren Dam

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Skaga Invest ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Skaga Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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.

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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Esbjerg, 25 January 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henning Tønder Olesen

statsautoriseret revisor

Company Information

The Company

Skaga Invest ApS
Strandbjerg 6 B
DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst

CVR No: 27 98 95 86
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Hørsholm

Executive Board

Søren Dam

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stormgade 50
DK-6700 Esbjerg

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Skaga Invest ApS for 2016 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 Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Main activity

The object of the Company is to purchase and sell fish and related activity.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2016 shows a profit of DKK 1,684,892, and at 31 December 2016 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 7,831,127.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

| | Note | 2016 DKK | 2015 DKK |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| Gross profit/loss | | 2.992.325 | 2.112.989 |
| Staff expenses | 1 | -667.136 | -513.165 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | | 0 | -170.285 |
| Profit/loss before financial income and expenses | | 2.325.189 | 1.429.539 |
| Financial income | | 220.844 | 90.943 |
| Financial expenses | | -356.295 | -42.267 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 2.189.738 | 1.478.215 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 2 | -504.846 | -354.026 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | | 1.684.892 | 1.124.189 |

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Retained earnings | 1.684.892 | 1.124.189 |
| | 1.684.892 | 1.124.189 |

Balance Sheet 31 December

| | Note | 2016 DKK | 2015 DKK |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Raw materials and consumables | | 605.414 | 0 |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | | 5.205.439 | 0 |
| Inventories | | 5.810.853 | 0 |
| Trade receivables | | 32.820.528 | 21.617.753 |
| Prepayments | | 0 | 12.064 |
| Receivables | | 32.820.528 | 21.629.817 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1.969.542 | 173.220 |
| Currents assets | | 40.600.923 | 21.803.037 |
| Assets | | 40.600.923 | 21.803.037 |
| Liabilities and equity | | | |
| Share capital | | 1.000.000 | 1.000.000 |
| Retained earnings | | 6.831.127 | 5.146.235 |
| Equity | | 7.831.127 | 6.146.235 |
| Trade payables | | 18.641.227 | 8.763.190 |
| Payables to group enterprises | | 93.867 | 0 |
| Corporation tax | | 371.694 | 253.813 |
| Other payables | | 13.663.008 | 6.639.799 |
| Short-term debt | | 32.769.796 | 15.656.802 |
| Debt | | 32.769.796 | 15.656.802 |
| Liabilities and equity | | 40.600.923 | 21.803.037 |
| Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations | 3 | | |

Statement of Changes in Equity

| | Share capital | Retained earnings | Total |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK | DKK |
| Equity at 1 January | 1.000.000 | 5.146.235 | 6.146.235 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 1.684.892 | 1.684.892 |
| Equity at 31 December | 1.000.000 | 6.831.127 | 7.831.127 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | 2016 <u>DKK</u> | 2015 <u>DKK</u> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Staff expenses | | |
| Wages and salaries | 662.781 | 503.500 |
| Other social security expenses | 4.355 | 9.665 |
| | <u>667.136</u> | <u>513.165</u> |
| Average number of employees | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> |
| 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year | | |
| Current tax for the year | 504.846 | 381.806 |
| Deferred tax for the year | 0 | -27.780 |
| | <u>504.846</u> | <u>354.026</u> |

3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Moreover, the 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.

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Skaga Invest ApS for 2016 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.

Financial Statements for 2016 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

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.

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Accounting Policies

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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 the parent company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable

Accounting Policies

value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

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, subscriptions and interest.

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.