
Forsea Management A/S

Færgevej 8, DK-3000 Helsingør

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 29 51 97 65

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
28/5 2020

Jens Ole Gravlund Hansen
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	5
Management's Review	6
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	7
Balance Sheet 31 December	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Forsea Management A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Helsingør, 28 May 2020

Executive Board

Jens Ole Gravlund Hansen
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Peter Olov Elvefors
Chairman

Peter Kesting

Jens Ole Gravlund Hansen

Åsa Maria Linde Tornée

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Forsea Management A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Forsea Management A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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, 28 May 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

René Otto Poulsen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne26718

Company Information

The Company

Forsea Management A/S
Færgevej 8
DK-3000 Helsingør

CVR No: 29 51 97 65
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Helsingør

Board of Directors

Peter Olov Elvefors, Chairman
Peter Kesting
Jens Ole Gravlund Hansen
Åsa Maria Linde Tornée

Executive Board

Jens Ole Gravlund Hansen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Forsea Management A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The company's key activity is hiring, managing and renting out staff on the ferry "M/S Hamlet" sailing on the route between Helsingør - Helsingborg.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a profit of TDKK 392, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 2,627.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), and therefore will not have any effect on the Financial Statements for 2019 (a non-adjusting event).

In order to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Company has been forced to lower the activity and some employees have been sent home with pay, and the Company will apply for compensation under the Government's economic stimulus packages.

This is not considered to have an impact on the Company's revenue as well as net profit for 2020 compared to the revenue and net profit realised in 2019. However, at this time, it is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the impact. Management assesses that the financial resources available are adequate.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		19.538	19.303
Staff expenses	1	-19.130	-18.780
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		408	523
Financial income	2	121	80
Financial expenses	3	-26	-18
Profit/loss before tax		503	585
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-111	-130
Net profit/loss for the year		392	455

Distribution of profit

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	392	455
	392	455

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Assets			
Receivables from group enterprises		4.090	3.288
Other receivables		60	245
Receivables		4.150	3.533
Cash at bank and in hand		3.020	2.766
Currents assets		7.170	6.299
Assets		7.170	6.299
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		500	500
Retained earnings		2.127	1.735
Equity	5	2.627	2.235
Other payables		577	0
Long-term debt	6	577	0
Trade payables		217	86
Payables to group enterprises		800	659
Corporation tax		111	227
Other payables	6	2.838	3.092
Short-term debt		3.966	4.064
Debt		4.543	4.064
Liabilities and equity		7.170	6.299
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Related parties	8		
Accounting Policies	9		

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2019</u> TDKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	16.463	16.354
Pensions	2.076	1.936
Other social security expenses	591	490
	<u>19.130</u>	<u>18.780</u>
Average number of employees	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>
2 Financial income		
Exchange gains	121	80
	<u>121</u>	<u>80</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	26	18
	<u>26</u>	<u>18</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	111	130
	<u>111</u>	<u>130</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Equity

	Share capital TDKK	Retained earnings TDKK	Total TDKK
2019			
Equity at 1 January	500	1.735	2.235
Net profit/loss for the year	0	392	392
Equity at 31 December	500	2.127	2.627
2018			
Equity 1. januar	500	1.280	1.780
Net profit/loss for the year	0	455	455
Equity at 31 December	500	1.735	2.235

6 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:

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	577	0
Long-term part	577	0
Other short-term payables	2.838	3.092
	3.415	3.092

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

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. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Related parties

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

ForSea Helsingborg AB
Bredgatan 5
Helsingborg
Sweden

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent company

Name	Place of registered office
ForSea AB	Helsingborg, Sweden

The Group annual report of Forsea AB may be obtained at the following address:

Bredgatan 5, Helsingborg, Sweden

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Forsea Management A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in TDKK.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

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 wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

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.

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.

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.