

---

# ***Baader Logistix A/S***

Sindalsvej 44, DK-8240 Risskov

## **Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020**

---

CVR No 33 78 66 46

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
25/5 2021

Petra Baader  
Chairman of the General  
Meeting



# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
<b>Company Information</b>	
Company Information	5
Management's Review	6
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	7
Balance Sheet 31 December	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

# Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Baader Logistix A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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.

Risskov, 25 May 2021

## Executive Board

Henning Bitsch Pedersen  
CEO

Robert Thomas Focke  
Executive Officer

## Board of Directors

Konsulinde Petra Baader  
Chairman

Torsten Michael Krausen

Robert Thomas Focke

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Baader Logistix 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 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Baader Logistix A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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.

## 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.

## 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 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

# Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Trekantområdet, 25 May 2021

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen  
statsautoriseret revisor  
mne30224

Lasse Berg  
statsautoriseret revisor  
mne35811

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

Baader Logistix A/S  
Sindalsvej 44  
DK-8240 Risskov

Telephone: + 45 50 70 01 61

CVR No: 33 78 66 46

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 12 July 2011

Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

### **Board of Directors**

Konsulinde Petra Baader, Chairman  
Torsten Michael Krausen  
Robert Thomas Focke

### **Executive Board**

Henning Bitsch Pedersen  
Robert Thomas Focke

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Herredsvej 32  
DK-7100 Vejle

# Management's Review

## Key activities

Development and selling software to the food industry and development of required equipment to provide a complete solution.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 1,961,259, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 5,790,608.

The financial year had a significant focus on development of new products which have been introduced to the market with success, especially there have been a growth in selling software solution supporting the fish industry and the customer base is expected to grow.

The financial result for 2020 is above the expectations despite the measures taken by governments to mitigate the impacts of the Covid-19 outbreak.

## Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The company has had significant development activities in 2020. The capitalized development assets are recognized in the balance sheet with a value of DKK 22,842k.

The management estimates that the single development assets within 3-5 years will generate income, which at least will correspond to the capitalized value. As this estimate is based on future income, there is a degree of uncertainty related to the valuation of the assets.

## 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	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>20.605.902</b>	<b>18.621.556</b>
Staff expenses	2	-10.363.388	-10.393.459
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-7.131.361	-6.256.408
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>3.111.153</b>	<b>1.971.689</b>
Financial expenses		-704.982	-834.302
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>2.406.171</b>	<b>1.137.387</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-444.912	-284.145
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>1.961.259</b>	<b>853.242</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Transfer for the year to reserve for development costs	2.886.850	2.919.961
Retained earnings	-925.591	-2.066.719
	<b>1.961.259</b>	<b>853.242</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Completed development projects		17.044.608	20.472.362
Acquired trademarks		257.237	993.817
Development projects in progress		5.797.472	1.192.848
<b>Intangible assets</b>	4	<b>23.099.317</b>	<b>22.659.027</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	69.038
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>0</b>	<b>69.038</b>
Deposits		200.000	200.000
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	6	<b>200.000</b>	<b>200.000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>23.299.317</b>	<b>22.928.065</b>
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>26.270</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade receivables		6.236.782	7.864.651
Other receivables		0	228.310
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>6.236.782</b>	<b>8.092.961</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>1.155.373</b>	<b>384.167</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>7.418.425</b>	<b>8.477.128</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>30.717.742</b>	<b>31.405.193</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Reserve for development costs		17.982.031	15.095.181
Retained earnings		-12.691.423	-11.765.832
<b>Equity</b>		<b>5.790.608</b>	<b>3.829.349</b>
Provision for deferred tax	7	4.627.815	4.143.313
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>4.627.815</b>	<b>4.143.313</b>
Other payables		17.015.369	15.750.156
<b>Long-term debt</b>	8	<b>17.015.369</b>	<b>15.750.156</b>
Credit institutions		42.148	87.750
Prepayments received from customers		1.298.747	3.893.834
Trade payables		292.935	2.930.313
Corporation tax		0	39.590
Other payables	8	1.650.120	730.888
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>3.283.950</b>	<b>7.682.375</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>20.299.319</b>	<b>23.432.531</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>30.717.742</b>	<b>31.405.193</b>
Uncertainty in recognition and measurement	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9		
Accounting Policies	10		

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital DKK	Reserve for development costs DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
<b>2020</b>				
Equity at 1 January	500.000	15.095.181	-11.765.832	3.829.349
Development costs for the year	0	2.886.850	0	2.886.850
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-925.591	-925.591
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>17.982.031</b>	<b>-12.691.423</b>	<b>5.790.608</b>
<b>2019</b>				
Equity 1. januar	500.000	12.175.220	-9.699.113	2.976.107
Development costs for the year	0	2.919.961	0	2.919.961
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-2.066.719	-2.066.719
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>15.095.181</b>	<b>-11.765.832</b>	<b>3.829.349</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Uncertainty in recognition and measurement

The computation of the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities requires assessments, estimates and assumptions regarding future events. The estimates used are based on historical experience and other factors which by Management are assessed to be reliable, but which by nature are associated with uncertainty. The assumptions may be incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise.

	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
<b>2 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	9.168.866	9.133.650
Pensions	949.056	997.857
Other social security expenses	58.386	71.526
Other staff expenses	187.080	190.426
	<u><b>10.363.388</b></u>	<u><b>10.393.459</b></u>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<u><b>16</b></u>	<u><b>17</b></u>

## 3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	0	0
Deferred tax for the year	484.502	284.145
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-39.590	0
	<u><b>444.912</b></u>	<u><b>284.145</b></u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 4 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK	Acquired trade- marks DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost at 1 January	41.812.614	1.570.074	1.192.848
Additions for the year	0	0	7.571.650
Transfers for the year	3.831.539	-864.511	-2.967.026
Cost at 31 December	<u>45.644.153</u>	<u>705.563</u>	<u>5.797.472</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	21.340.252	576.257	0
Amortisation for the year	7.259.293	88.196	0
Reversal of amortisation of disposals for the year	0	-216.127	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>28.599.545</u>	<u>448.326</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>17.044.608</u></b>	<b><u>257.237</u></b>	<b><u>5.797.472</u></b>
Amortised over	<u>5 years</u>	<u>8 years</u>	

Development projects relate to the development of new versions of the Company's existing software products. The projects are progressing according to plan through the use of the resources allocated by Management to the development. The software is expected to be sold in the present market to the Company's existing customers. Prior to the initiation of the projects, the Company inquired of its customers as to the need for an updated programme, which was well received.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January	642.009
Disposals for the year	<u>-642.009</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	572.971
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	<u>-572.971</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
Depreciated over	<u>3-5 years</u>

## 6 Fixed asset investments

	<u>Deposits</u> DKK
Cost at 1 January	<u>200.000</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>200.000</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>200.000</u></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>7 Provision for deferred tax</b>		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	4.143.313	3.226.269
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	484.502	284.145
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	0	632.899
<b>Provision for deferred tax at 31 December</b>	<b>4.627.815</b>	<b>4.143.313</b>

## 8 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:

### Other payables

Between 1 and 5 years	17.015.369	15.750.156
Long-term part	17.015.369	15.750.156
Other short-term payables	1.650.120	730.888
	<b>18.665.489</b>	<b>16.481.044</b>

## 9 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	51.260	283.363
Between 1 and 5 years	0	103.379
	<b>51.260</b>	<b>386.742</b>

Rental and lease obligations, termination notice up to 6 months (2017: 6 months)

190.015	184.480
---------	---------



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Baader Logistix A/S for 2020 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 2020 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Income Statement

#### 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.

#### Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

#### Other external expenses

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

Other external expenses also include research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

#### Gross profit/loss

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

#### 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 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10 Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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.

## Balance Sheet

### Intangible assets

#### *Development projects, patents and licences*

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item "Reserve for development costs". The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 5 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and less any accumulated impairment losses or at a lower value in use.

Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period or a shorter useful life. The amortisation period is years. Software licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, which is 8 years.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10 Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years
--	-----	-------

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and 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.

### Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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**

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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