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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

**DAN-BALT TANK LAGER A/S**  
**ØSTRE HAVNEVEJ 49, 6200 AABENRAA**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 22 June 2022**

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**Simon Leigh Escott**

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**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	Dan-Balt Tank Lager A/S Østre Havnevej 49 6200 Aabenraa
	CVR No.: 36 28 70 12 Established: 7 October 1929 Municipality: Aabenraa Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Khofiz Shakhidi, chairman Firdavskhon Shakhidi Simon Leigh Escott
<b>Executive Board</b>	Simon Leigh Escott
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Roms Hule 4, 1. sal 7100 Vejle

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Dan-Balt Tank Lager A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the general meeting to opt out of audit for the annual report for 1 January - 31 December 2022. The Board of Directors and Executive Board consider the conditions for opting out of audit to be fulfilled.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aabenraa, 22 June 2022

Executive Board

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Simon Leigh Escott

Board of Directors

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Khofiz Shakhidi  
Chairman

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Firdavskhon Shakhidi

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Simon Leigh Escott

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholder of Dan-Balt Tank Lager A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Dan-Balt Tank Lager A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

#### 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 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

### **Statement on Management Commentary**

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 of Management Commentary.

Vejle, 22 June 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Kristian Frost Vingum  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne36183

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### **Principal activities**

The Company is engaged in operating the oil terminal in Aabenraa, including rental of tank capacity.

### **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

**INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....		<b>9.194.428</b>	<b>12.783.130</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-3.588.891	-3.774.613
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-1.110.286	-1.101.328
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>4.495.251</b>	<b>7.907.189</b>
Other financial income.....		0	209.241
Other financial expenses.....		-731.234	-115.571
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>3.764.017</b>	<b>8.000.859</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-848.292	-1.770.560
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....		<b>2.915.725</b>	<b>6.230.299</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		7.450.000	0
Retained earnings.....		-4.534.275	6.230.299
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		<b>2.915.725</b>	<b>6.230.299</b>



## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Land and buildings.....		15.407.707	16.429.015
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		239.339	192.418
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15.647.046</b>	<b>16.621.433</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>15.647.046</b>	<b>16.621.433</b>
Raw materials and consumables.....		954.091	826.368
<b>Inventories.....</b>		<b>954.091</b>	<b>826.368</b>
Trade receivables.....		13.041.775	1.942.868
Receivables from group enterprises.....		1.975.623	2.498.243
Other receivables.....		50.000	50.000
Prepayments and accrued income.....		699.517	504.082
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>15.766.915</b>	<b>4.995.193</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>27.316.533</b>	<b>6.562.555</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>44.037.539</b>	<b>12.384.116</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>59.684.585</b>	<b>29.005.549</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>	<b>2020 DKK</b>
Share capital.....		14.300.000	14.300.000
Retained profit.....		2.967.092	7.501.367
Proposed dividend.....		7.450.000	0
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>24.717.092</b>	<b>21.801.367</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....		2.704.724	2.858.202
<b>PROVISIONS.....</b>		<b>2.704.724</b>	<b>2.858.202</b>
Payables to group enterprises.....		20.438.741	0
Other liabilities.....		496.424	434.177
<b>Non-current liabilities.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20.935.165</b>	<b>434.177</b>
Trade payables.....		4.631.929	1.002.006
Payables to group enterprises.....		4.126.497	0
Corporation tax.....		1.001.770	1.891.890
Other liabilities.....		1.567.408	1.017.907
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>11.327.604</b>	<b>3.911.803</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>32.262.769</b>	<b>4.345.980</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>59.684.585</b>	<b>29.005.549</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 5		
Charges and securities	6		

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	14.300.000	7.501.367	0	21.801.367
Proposed profit allocation.....		-4.534.275	7.450.000	2.915.725
<b>Equity at 31 December 2021.....</b>	<b>14.300.000</b>	<b>2.967.092</b>	<b>7.450.000</b>	<b>24.717.092</b>

## NOTES

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK	Note	
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>	
Average number of employees	7	8		
Wages and salaries.....	3.557.442	3.690.320		
Pensions.....	16.094	11.360		
Social security costs.....	15.355	72.933		
	<b>3.588.891</b>	<b>3.774.613</b>		
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>2</b>	
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1.001.770	1.891.890		
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-153.478	-121.330		
	<b>848.292</b>	<b>1.770.560</b>		
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			<b>3</b>	
		Other plants, Land and machinery, tools buildings and equipment		
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	59.285.526	20.177.692		
Additions.....	0	135.900		
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	<b>59.285.526</b>	<b>20.313.592</b>		
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021.....	42.856.512	19.985.274		
Depreciation for the year.....	1.021.307	88.979		
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021...	<b>43.877.819</b>	<b>20.074.253</b>		
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	<b>15.407.707</b>	<b>239.339</b>		
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>			<b>4</b>	
	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2020 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises.....	20.438.741	0	0	0
Other liabilities.....	496.424	0	496.424	434.177
	<b>20.935.165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496.424</b>	<b>434.177</b>
<b>Contingencies etc.</b>				<b>5</b>
The company has entered into leases with a remaining obligation of 195 TDKK.				
<b>Charges and securities</b>				<b>6</b>
The company has deposited 14.600 TDKK (owners mortgage). Book value of charged assets amounts to 15.408 TDKK.				

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Dan-Balt Tank Lager A/S for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of tank capacity and other services is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**Tangible fixed assets**

Buildings, production plant and machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings.....	15-50 years	0 - 10%
Leasehold improvements.....	3-30 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

**Accruals, assets**

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Tax payable and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.