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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

VIKINGMAR APS
JENS MUNKSVEJ 4, 9850 HIRTSHALS
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 4 August 2021**

Jorge Cubells Agramunt

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 37 16 47 98

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COMPANY DETAILS**Company**

Vikingmar ApS
Jens Munksvej 4
9850 Hirtshals

CVR No.: 37 16 47 98
Established: 19 October 2015
Registered Office: Hirtshals
Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive Board

Jorge Cubells Agramunt
Judith Cubells Agramunt

Auditor

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havnegade 18
9850 Hirtshals

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Vikingmar ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

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

Hirtshals, 2 August 2021

Executive Board

Jorge Cubells Agramunt

Judit Cubells Agramunt

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Vikingmar ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Vikingmar ApS 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 are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position 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.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR - Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Extended Review 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 rules and requirements. 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 Extended Review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Statement on the Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's Review.

Hirtshals, 2 August 2021

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Lasse Toft
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne35389

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise is buying and selling as well as processing of fresh seafood including import and export of food.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The companys activities has been significantly unfavourable influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic and due to this the company has suffered a loss in 2020.

The company has lost its equity and share capital and is, as decribed later in the note "Uncertainty with respect to going concern", is mainly financed by the group company.

The management expects to reestablish the share capital by future earnings.

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	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
GROSS PROFIT	1	3,068,674	5,637,147
Staff costs.....	2	-3,961,660	-3,838,523
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-475,899	-406,728
Other operating expenses.....		-1,910	-17,500
OPERATING LOSS		-1,370,795	1,374,396
Other financial expenses.....	3	-255,884	-342,734
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-1,626,679	1,031,662
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-1,626,679	1,031,662
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		-1,626,679	1,031,662
TOTAL		-1,626,679	1,031,662

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Goodwill.....		263,633	407,597
Intangible assets.....	4	263,633	407,597
Production plant and machinery.....		900,885	475,951
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		72,640	88,435
Leasehold improvements.....		15,104	24,614
Property, plant and equipment.....	5	988,629	589,000
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		169,854	231,110
Financial non-current assets.....	6	169,854	231,110
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		1,422,116	1,227,707
Raw materials and consumables.....		742,096	756,918
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		3,150,559	1,685,235
Inventories.....		3,892,655	2,442,153
Trade receivables.....		4,316,669	3,823,148
Other receivables.....		118,778	139,088
Prepayments.....		65,292	80,864
Receivables.....		4,500,739	4,043,100
Cash and cash equivalents.....		134,740	1,043,554
CURRENT ASSETS.....		8,528,134	7,528,807
ASSETS.....		9,950,250	8,756,514
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital.....		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings.....		-4,280,664	-2,653,986
EQUITY.....		-4,230,664	-2,603,986
Bank loan.....		117,195	580,168
Non-current liabilities.....	7	117,195	580,168
Bank debt.....		2,283,629	1,946,482
Trade payables.....		450,047	914,373
Debt to Group companies.....	8	10,497,336	7,344,726
Other liabilities.....		832,707	574,751
Current liabilities.....		14,063,719	10,780,332
LIABILITIES.....		14,180,914	11,360,500
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		9,950,250	8,756,514
Contingencies etc.	9		
Charges and securities	10		
Uncertainty with respect to going concern	11		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020.....	50,000	-2,653,985	-2,603,985
Proposed profit allocation.....		-1,626,679	-1,626,679
Equity at 31 December 2020.....	50,000	-4,280,664	-4,230,664

NOTES

			Note
Special items			1
The company has received 825 thousand DKK in national financial support packages regarding the Covid-19 pandemic including 370 thousand DKK in compensation regarding salaries and 455 thousand DKK in compensation regarding overhead expenses.			
Staff costs			2
Average number of employees	10	10	
Wages and salaries.....	3,812,089	3,654,600	
Pensions.....	34,200	45,490	
Social security costs.....	95,740	130,390	
Other staff costs.....	19,631	8,043	
	3,961,660	3,838,523	
Other financial expenses			3
Group enterprises.....	180,073	212,473	
Other interest expenses.....	75,811	130,261	
	255,884	342,734	
Intangible assets			4
		Goodwill	
Cost at 1 January 2020.....		1,007,450	
Cost at 31 December 2020.....		1,007,450	
Amortisation at 1 January 2020.....		599,852	
Amortisation for the year.....		143,965	
Amortisation at 31 December 2020.....		743,817	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....		263,633	
Property, plant and equipment			5
	Production plant and machinery	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2020.....	982,788	209,420	42,178
Additions.....	704,505	27,057	0
Cost at 31 December 2020.....	1,687,293	236,477	42,178
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020.....	506,837	120,985	17,564
Depreciation for the year.....	279,571	42,852	9,510
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020.....	786,408	163,837	27,074
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....	900,885	72,640	15,104

NOTES

	Note															
Financial non-current assets	6															
Rent deposit and other receivables																
Cost at 1 January 2020.....	169,854															
Cost at 31 December 2020.....	169,854															
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....	169,854															
Long-term liabilities	7															
	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">31/12 2020</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Repayment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Debt</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31/12 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">total liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">next year</td> <td style="text-align: center;">outstanding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">total liabilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">after 5 years</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		31/12 2020	Repayment	Debt	31/12 2019		total liabilities	next year	outstanding	total liabilities				after 5 years	
	31/12 2020	Repayment	Debt	31/12 2019												
	total liabilities	next year	outstanding	total liabilities												
			after 5 years													
Bank loan.....	580,168	462,973	0	1,033,425												
	580,168	462,973	0	1,033,425												
Debt to Group companies	8															
Contingencies etc.	9															
Contingent assets																
The company has a deferred tax asset that amounts to 760 thousand DKK which is not recognised in the annual report.																
Contingent liabilities																
The company has beyond ordinary supplier guarantees no warranties.																
Charges and securities	10															
The company has no collaterals to financial institutions or others.																
Uncertainty with respect to going concern	11															
The company has lost its equity and share capital and is mainly financed by the group company. The management finds that the company has made the necessary liquidity available to ensure future operations. The group company wont demand the group debt payed unless the company has sufficient liquidity hereto. Likewise is the group company prepared to support the company in case that necessary which the group company has confirmed in a letter of intent.																

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Vikingmar ApS for 2020 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 applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods 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 and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

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 other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of 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, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

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 share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 8 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired company’s position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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
Production plant and machinery.....	4 years	0 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	4 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements.....	2-4 years	0 %

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

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are assessed annually 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 recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company’s share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners’ minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

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

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct production cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

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

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 carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 will 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 transaction 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 loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.