

---

# ***In Commodities A/S***

Tangen 6, DK-8200 Aarhus N

## **Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018**

---

CVR No 38 38 19 54

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
22/2 2019

Emil Kildegaard Gerhardt  
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
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

## **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of In Commodities A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

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.

Aarhus, 22 February 2019

### **Executive Board**

Jesper Severin Johanson

Christian Bach

Jeppe Højgaard

### **Board of Directors**

Bo Wase  
Chairman

Emil Kildegaard Gerhardt

Christian Bach

Jack Randbo Hjeronymus

Jesper Severin Johanson

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of In Commodities 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 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of In Commodities A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, 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.

Aarhus, 22 February 2019

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Mads Meldgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24826

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

In Commodities A/S  
Tangen 6  
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR No: 38 38 19 54  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Incorporated: 1 February 2017  
Financial year: 2nd financial year  
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

### **Board of Directors**

Bo Wase, Chairman  
Emil Kildegaard Gerhardt  
Christian Bach  
Jack Randbo Hjeronymus  
Jesper Severin Johanson

### **Executive Board**

Jesper Severin Johanson  
Christian Bach  
Jeppe Højgaard

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Nobelparken  
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1  
DK-8000 Aarhus C

# **Management's Review**

## **Key activities**

The Company is engaged in power and gas trading up to and including front year.

## **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a profit of EUR 6,171,471, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of EUR 10,451,280.

## **The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year**

The result for 2018 meets the expectations.

## **Targets and expectations for the year ahead**

The Management expects a higher result in 2019.

## **Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement**

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

## **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

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> EUR	<u>2017</u> EUR
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>11,063,736</b>	<b>1,805,278</b>
Staff expenses	1	<u>-2,890,219</u>	<u>-241,473</u>
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>8,173,517</b>	<b>1,563,805</b>
Financial income		269,879	22,041
Financial expenses		<u>-528,073</u>	<u>-89,313</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>7,915,323</b>	<b>1,496,533</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-1,743,852</u>	<u>-330,594</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>6,171,471</u></b>	<b><u>1,165,939</u></b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>6,171,471</u>	<u>1,165,939</u>
		<b><u>6,171,471</u></b>	<b><u>1,165,939</u></b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Deposits		47,600	39,226
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>47,600</b>	<b>39,226</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>47,600</b>	<b>39,226</b>
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>8,340,336</b>	<b>579,170</b>
Trade receivables		11,231,400	1,580,408
Receivables from group enterprises		383	0
Other receivables		6,876,268	4,070,109
Prepayments		42,228	43,773
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>18,150,279</b>	<b>5,694,290</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>6,182,484</b>	<b>1,097,350</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>32,673,099</b>	<b>7,370,810</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>32,720,699</b>	<b>7,410,036</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 EUR	2017 EUR
Share capital		3,113,870	3,113,870
Retained earnings		7,337,410	1,165,939
<b>Equity</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10,451,280</b>	<b>4,279,809</b>
Credit institutions		11,113,962	1,314,754
Trade payables		5,838,425	190,498
Corporation tax		1,743,852	330,440
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		0	154
Other payables		3,573,180	1,294,381
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>22,269,419</b>	<b>3,130,227</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>22,269,419</b>	<b>3,130,227</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>32,720,699</b>	<b>7,410,036</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Accounting Policies	6		

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018	2017
	EUR	EUR
<b>1 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	2,757,747	221,082
Pensions	81,896	11,832
Other social security expenses	9,296	3,199
Other staff expenses	41,280	5,360
	<u>2,890,219</u>	<u>241,473</u>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

## 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	1,743,852	330,594
	<u>1,743,852</u>	<u>330,594</u>

## 3 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 1 January	3,113,870	1,165,939	4,279,809
Net profit/loss for the year	0	6,171,471	6,171,471
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<u>3,113,870</u>	<u>7,337,410</u>	<u>10,451,280</u>

## 4 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instrument contracts in the form of options and futures have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments does not differ significantly from the costs of the contracts.

The contracts consist of the transmission rights to transfer power and gas between two areas as well as futures on delivery of power and gas in a specific area. The contracts have a term of 1-12 months and are traded on regulated European markets. Under the contracts, a compensation from the facilitator is received either on a daily or monthly basis in order to settle the contracts. The Company expects no losses on the contracts. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of the impairments amounts to EUR 0.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018	2017
	EUR	EUR
<b>5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Charges and security</b>		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Liquid funds of	4,519,829	0
The following assets have been placed as security with counterparties:		
Liquid funds of	455,000	120,000
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Lease obligations, up to 35 months left at 31 December 2018	58,885	0
Rent commitments, up to 52 months left at 31 December 2018	732,000	370,000
<b>Guarantee obligations</b>		
The Company has placed payment guarantees to counterparties of	1,273,000	270,000
<b>Other contingent liabilities</b>		

The Company has issued a pledge ban on the Company's assets as security with a credit institution.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Incomas Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. 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

## 6 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of In Commodities A/S for 2018 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.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in EUR.

### 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.

### Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Translation policies

Euro is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting.

## 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.

### Direct expenses

Direct expenses comprise trading fees and other direct expenses consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

### Other external expenses

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

### Gross profit/loss

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

### Staff expenses

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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 Incomas Holding ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Balance Sheet

### Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits from leasehold.

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

Inventories consist of transmission rights to capacities which are treated as goods for resale.

### 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. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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

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.