

N'Joy Seafood ApS

Knivholtvej 2C, 9900 Frederikshavn
CVR no. 38 68 85 45

Annual report for 2019

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 28.04.20

Morten Klæstrup
Dirigent

Company information etc.	3
Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Management's review	8
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes	12 - 16

N'Joy Seafood ApS
Knivholtvej 2C
9900 Frederikshavn
Tel.: 26 32 13 07
Registered office: Frederikshavn
CVR no.: 38 68 85 45
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Tim Nygaard Jensen

Board of Directors

Morten Klæstrup
Entang Deng

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Bank

Spar Nord Bank

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for N'Joy Seafood ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Frederikshavn, April 28, 2020

Executive Board

Tim Nygaard Jensen

Board Of Directors

Morten Klæstrup
Chairman

Entang Deng

To the capital owner of N'Joy Seafood ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of N'Joy Seafood ApS for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.19 and of the results of the operations for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 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 regarding the 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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 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 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 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 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 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.

Frederikshavn, April 28, 2020

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Dennis Høyer

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne35807

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise wholesale trade of fish and fish products.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a profit/loss of DKK 14,524 against DKK 146,118 for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 588,082.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit	26,051	208,115
Financial income	1,473	0
Financial expenses	-7,994	-21,097
Profit before tax	19,530	187,018
Tax on profit or loss for the year	-5,006	-40,900
Profit for the year	14,524	146,118
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	14,524	146,118
Total	14,524	146,118

ASSETS		31.12.19	31.12.18
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Trade receivables	583,422	649,039
	Other receivables	0	22,563
	Prepayments	57,744	70,947
	Total receivables	641,166	742,549
	Cash	503,988	356,642
	Total current assets	1,145,154	1,099,191
	Total assets	1,145,154	1,099,191
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Share capital	100,000	100,000
	Retained earnings	488,082	479,236
	Total equity	588,082	579,236
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	80,183
	Trade payables	496,047	415,872
	Income taxes	2,700	23,900
	Other payables	58,325	0
	Total short-term payables	557,072	519,955
	Total payables	557,072	519,955
	Total equity and liabilities	1,145,154	1,099,191

1 Derivative financial instruments

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19		
Balance pr. 01.01.19	100,000	479,236
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	-7,278
Tax on changes in equity	0	1,600
Net profit/loss for the year	0	14,524
Balance as at 31.12.19	100,000	488,082

1. Derivative financial instruments

The enterprise concludes contracts for the sole purpose of hedging the currency risk on the future purchase of goods in foreign currency, primarily EUR and USD. The contracts are concluded through the company's Danish bank and expire in 2020. The fair value of the forward exchange contracts amounts to DKK -7.278 as at 31.12.19. Forward exchange contracts are only concluded with counterparties (Danish banks) with a good credit score from a reputable credit rating agency.

2. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to , and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from , and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using

2. Accounting policies - continued -

the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and recognised under other receivables and other payables, respectively.

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be included in the cost of the asset or the liability. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an income or an expense, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be recognised together with the hedged income or expense.

If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cash flow hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument is transferred to other net financials in the income statement. If the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, but the criteria for cash flow hedging are no longer met, the hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument remains in equity until the transaction occurs.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment are recognised under other net financials in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

2. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

2. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

2. Accounting policies - continued -

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.