



**intertrust**  
GROUP

## **Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S**

**Amaliegade 33 B, 1., DK-1256 Copenhagen**

**CVR no. 41 08 59 67**

### **Annual report for 2020**

Adopted at the annual general meeting  
on 9 April 2021

---

Kasper Midtgaard  
chairman

## Table of contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Statements</b>	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements</b>	
Income statement 17 January - 31 December	7
Balance sheet 31 December	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the annual report	11
Accounting policies	13

## Statement by management on the annual report

The general partner has today discussed and approved the annual report of Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S for the financial year 17 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 17 January - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The general partner recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 9 April 2021

**On behalf of the General Partner: Dee4 VesselCo 5 GP ApS**

  
Frederick Edward Maconchy Lee

  
Carsten Mortensen

## Independent auditor's report

### *To the shareholder of Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S*

#### **Opinion**

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 17 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S for the financial year 17 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under 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' 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.

#### **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 the 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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 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'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.

## Independent auditor's report

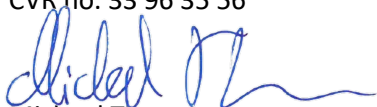
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially 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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 9 April 2021

Deloitte  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 33 96 35 56



Michael Thorø Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne35823

## Company details

### **The company**

Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S  
Amaliegade 33 B, 1.  
DK-1256 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 41 08 59 67

Reporting period: 17 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Copenhagen

### **On behalf of the General Partner: Dee4 VesselCo 5 GP ApS**

Frederick Edward Maconchy Lee  
Carsten Mortensen

### **Auditors**

Deloitte  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
DK-2300 Copenhagen

## Management's review

### **Business review**

The company's purpose is to make investments in assets and companies within shipping, transport and logistics, infrastructure and offshore in order to develop these commercially, as well as all activities related thereto.

### **Recognition and measurement uncertainties**

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with significant uncertainty.

### **Unusual matters**

The ship's value has been negatively affected by COVID-19 outbreak, apart from this the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 are not affected by any unusual matters.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31. December 2020 shows a profit of TUSD 227, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of TUSD 9,287.

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

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



Income statement 17 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> TUSD
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,282</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-2,702</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>580</b>
Financial expenses		<u>-353</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>227</u></b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings		<u>227</u>
		<b><u>227</u></b>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> TUSD
<b>Assets</b>		
Ships		<u>14,574</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>	2	<u><b>14,574</b></u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u><b>14,574</b></u>
Raw materials and consumables		<u>213</u>
<b>Stocks</b>		<u><b>213</b></u>
Trade receivables		29
Other receivables		389
Prepayments		<u>109</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>527</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>2,206</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>2,946</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>17,520</b></u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> TUSD
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
Share capital		9,060
Retained earnings		<u>227</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>9,287</u></b>
Loan Capital		<u>5,933</u>
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	3	<b><u>5,933</u></b>
Short-term part of long-term debet	3	1,200
Trade payables		265
Payables to group entities		188
Deferred income		<u>647</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>2,300</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>8,233</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>17,520</u></u></b>
Staff expenses	1	
Assets charged and collateral	4	

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 17 January 2020	0	0	0
Cash capital increase	9,060	0	9,060
Net profit/loss for the year	0	227	227
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>9,060</u></b>	<b><u>227</u></b>	<b><u>9,287</u></b>

## Notes

	<u>2020</u>
<b>1 Staff expenses</b>	
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>

## 2 Tangible assets

	<u>Ships</u> TUSD
Cost at 17 January 2020	0
Additions for the year	<u>17,276</u>
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>17,276</u>
Impairment losses for the year	1,776
Depreciation for the year	<u>926</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	<u>2,702</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u><u>14,574</u></u></b>

## 3 Long term loan capital

	<u>Debt</u> at 17 January 2020	<u>Debt</u> at 31 December 2020	<u>Instalment next</u> year	<u>Debt</u> outstanding after 5 years
Loan Capital	<u>0</u>	<u>7,134</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u><u>0</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>7,134</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>1,200</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>0</u></u></b>

## Notes

### **4 Assets charged and collateral**

The following has been provided as collateral for bank loans with an unpaid balance 30,790 TUSD. All terms and collateral has been provided based on terms which is normal within the industry.

- Mortgage deed registered on the vessel owners
- Assignment of earnings of the vessel
- Assignment of the insurance amount of the vessels

Furthermore Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S has joint and several liability for all bank loans in the following companies: Dee4 VesselCo 1 K/S, Dee4 VesselCo 2 K/S, Dee4 VesselCo 3 K/S and Dee4 VesselCo 4 K/S.

## Accounting policies

The annual report of Dee4 VesselCo 5 K/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report for 2020 is presented in TUSD.

Currency exchange rate (USD/DKK):  
31/12/2020: 605,76

As 2020 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

### **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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, other operating income and other external expenses.

## Accounting policies

### Revenue

Revenue from time charter is recognised on a straight line basis over the duration of the charter.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration as well as expenses relating to the company's ordinary activities.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation relating to the vessel comprises depreciation for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the vessel and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of the vessel.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are included in the income statement with the amounts that concern the accounting period. Financial expenses and income include interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized foreign exchange rate gains or losses, and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation on mortgage loans.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is not independently liable to tax and consequently tax has not been recognized.

## Balance sheet

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets, includes one vessel, and are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Vessel	25 years
Dry dock	5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.



## Accounting policies

### **Raw materials etc.**

Raw materials consist of bunkers and lube oil, which are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the FIFO method and includes expenditure incurred acquiring the bunkers and lube oil as well as delivery cost.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### **Deferred income**

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

### **Foreign currency translation**

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.