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**GLOBAL FUEL SUPPLY APS**  
**DYBENDALSVÆNGET 2, KLOVTOFTE, 2630 TAASTRUP**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2 FEBRUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 12 May 2023**

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**Med Lamine Bara**

**CVR NO. 43 02 83 40**

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**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	Global Fuel Supply ApS Dybendalsvænget 2 Klovtofte 2630 Taastrup
	CVR No.: 43 02 83 40 Established: 2 February 2022 Municipality: Høje-Taastrup Financial Year: 2 February - 31 December
<b>Executive Board</b>	Med Lamine Bara Bijan Shahbaz
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Visionsvej 51 9000 Aalborg
<b>Bank</b>	Sydbank A/S Kgs. Nytorv 30 1050 Copenhagen K
<b>Law Firm</b>	DLA Piper Denmark Law Firm P/S Oslo Plads 2 2100 Copenhagen Ø

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Global Fuel Supply ApS for the financial year 2 February - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 2 February - 31 December 2022.

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.

Taastrup, 9 May 2023

Executive Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Med Lamine Bara

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bijan Shahbaz

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Global Fuel Supply ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Global Fuel Supply ApS for the financial year 2 February - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flows, 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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 2 February - 31 December 2022 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.

Aalborg, 9 May 2023

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

John Damkier  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne28629

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2022 DKK '000
<b>Income statement</b>	
Operating profit/loss of main activities.....	18,687
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-166
Results for the year without minority interests.....	14,377
<b>Balance sheet</b>	
Total assets.....	39,534
Equity.....	14,417
<b>Cash flows</b>	
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	-133
<b>Average number of full-time employees</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Key ratios</b>	
Quick ratio.....	157.1
Equity ratio.....	36.5
Return on equity.....	97.8

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Quick ratio:	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Equity ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, at year-end}}$
Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### Principal activities

The principal activities comprise wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuel and similar goods and with this naturally related business, according to Management's estimate.

### Development in activities and financial and economic position

It is the Company's first financial year. The Company's operations were commenced in the beginning of February 2022 and thus comprise 11 months of operations.

During the year, management resources have been spent on building a client base and developing a growth-based business model, including IT investments so that countries, harbours, suppliers, and clients on a daily basis are controlled against all applicable international lists of sanctions.

The company has invested considerable resources into sanctions screening and due diligence procedures with its counterparties. And has taken a cautious approach to business dealings in relation to same.

As the matters which are necessary for assessing the Company's assets and liabilities, the financial position and the result of the operation for the year appear from the balance sheet and the income statement as well as from the notes, please refer to these.

### Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

The profit for year and the financial development were as expected. The profit is influenced by beneficial market conditions and a satisfying customer intake.

In 2022, the Company reached a profit of DKK 14.4 m. The profit for the year is by Management considered satisfactory.

### 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.

### Financial risks

The Company is exposed to currency risks from USD and EUR, primarily, as a consequence of purchase and sale transactions settled in another currency than DKK.

Thus, the Company has comprehensive sales and purchase activities in foreign currencies and provides credit to customers in foreign currency.

Accordingly, the Company has a risk exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates and the customers' credit ratings.

The Company does not apply derivative financial instruments. To control currency risks, purchases and sales are made in the same currency. The Company's objectives are to reduce such risks significantly.

The Company's credit granting to customers follows standard terms determined by Management, where the customers are divided according to size and how long the customer relationship has existed. For new customers credit information must be obtained and credit granting may end at balances past due.

### Future expectations

The Company's revenue and contribution margin are highly impacted by outside factors such as the development in oil prices as well as the activities in the shipping market and the oil industry. The Company foresees a volatile 2023 and hereof the oil price as well as a more competitive market in 2023.

In 2023, the Company expects a similar result as that of 2022.



**INCOME STATEMENT 2 FEBRUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....		<b>23,376,804</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-4,672,943
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-17,119
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>18,686,742</b>
Other financial income.....		569,787
Other financial expenses.....	2	-735,710
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>18,520,819</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-4,143,518
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....		<b>14,377,301</b>
 <b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>		
Proposed dividend for the year.....		13,677,301
Retained earnings.....		700,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		<b>14,377,301</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		116,096
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>116,096</b>
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		34,455
<b>Financial non-current assets.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34,455</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>150,551</b>
Prepayments.....		2,806,311
<b>Inventories.....</b>		<b>2,806,311</b>
Trade receivables.....		14,595,724
Receivables from group enterprises.....		635,206
Other receivables.....		412,559
Prepayments.....		180,346
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>15,823,835</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>20,753,335</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>39,383,481</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>39,534,032</b>
 <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Share capital.....		40,000
Retained earnings.....		700,000
Proposed dividend.....		13,677,301
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>14,417,301</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....		43,237
<b>PROVISIONS.....</b>		<b>43,237</b>
Bank debt.....		63,333
Trade payables.....		2,646,242
Debt to Group companies.....		18,068,860
Corporation tax payable.....		4,100,281
Other liabilities.....		194,778
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>25,073,494</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>25,073,494</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>39,534,032</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 6	

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 2 February 2022.....	40,000	0	0	40,000
Proposed profit allocation.....		700,000	13,677,301	14,377,301
Equity at 31 December 2022.....	40,000	700,000	13,677,301	14,417,301

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT 2 FEBRUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	<b>2022</b> DKK
Profit/loss for the year.....	14,377,301
Depreciation and amortisation, reversed.....	17,119
Tax on profit/loss, reversed.....	4,143,518
Change in inventories.....	-2,806,311
Change in receivables (ex tax).....	-15,823,835
Change in current liabilities (ex bank, tax, instalments payable and overdraft facility)...	20,909,880
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY.....</b>	<b>20,817,672</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	-133,215
Purchase of financial assets.....	-34,455
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY.....</b>	<b>-167,670</b>
Share capital at foundation.....	40,000
Change in operating credit.....	63,333
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY.....</b>	<b>103,333</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....</b>	<b>20,753,335</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31. DECEMBER.....</b>	<b>20,753,335</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	20,753,335
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....</b>	<b>20,753,335</b>

## NOTES

	2022 DKK	Note
<b>Staff costs</b>		<b>1</b>
Average number of employees:	3	
Wages and salaries.....	4,330,300	
Pensions.....	202,500	
Social security costs.....	23,911	
Other staff costs.....	116,232	
	<b>4,672,943</b>	
<p>Information about management remuneration has been omitted in accordance with the exemption provision of the Danish Financial Statements Act, section 98 b (3)(2).</p>		
<b>Other financial expenses</b>		<b>2</b>
Group enterprises.....	724,721	
Other interest expenses.....	10,989	
	<b>735,710</b>	
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>3</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	4,100,281	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	43,237	
	<b>4,143,518</b>	
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>4</b>
	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	
Additions.....	133,215	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....	133,215	
Depreciation for the year.....	17,119	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022.....	17,119	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....	116,096	
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>		<b>5</b>
	Rent deposit and other receivables	
Additions.....	34,455	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....	34,455	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....	34,455	

**NOTES****Note****Contingencies etc.****6****Contingent liabilities**

Tenancy commitments with a non-cancellable period of:

Within 1 year..... 34,455

**34,455****Joint liabilities**

The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of SLS Invest ApS, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Financial Statements of Global Fuel Supply ApS for 2022 have 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 Financial Statements are prepared with the following accounting principles.

### 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 enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

#### 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

Payments related to operating lease expenses and other lease agreements are recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period. The Company's total liability concerning operating and other lease agreements are stated under contingencies, 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.

#### 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

#### Tangible fixed assets

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.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 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.

**Financial non-current assets**

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

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of tangible assets, 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.

**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 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.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.



## 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.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

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.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year for operating activities, investing activities and financing activities in the year, the change in cash and cash equivalents of the year and cash and cash equivalents at beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities:

Cash flows from operating activities are computed as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in net working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities:

Cash flows from investing activities include payments in connection with purchase and sale of intangible and tangible fixed asset and fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities:

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or composition of share capital and related costs, and borrowings and repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdraft and cash in hand.