
Truck-Kompagniet Skagen ApS

Truckvej 1, DK-9990 Skagen

Annual Report for 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020

CVR No 75 19 51 17

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
20/11 2020

Mads Larsson
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Truck-Kompagniet Skagen ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 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 financial position at 30 September 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019/20.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Skagen, 20 November 2020

Executive Board

Mads Larsson

Board of Directors

Jacobus Johan Coljee

Eugène Scholten

Mads Larsson

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Truck-Kompagniet Skagen ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Truck-Kompagniet Skagen ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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.

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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Aalborg, 20 November 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Rasmus Møllgaard Stenskov

statsautoriseret revisor

mne34161

Company Information

The Company

Truck-Kompagniet Skagen ApS
Truckvej 1
DK-9990 Skagen

CVR No: 75 19 51 17
Financial period: 1 October - 30 September
Incorporated: 15 July 1984
Municipality of reg. office: Frederikshavn

Board of Directors

Jacobus Johan Coljee
Eugène Scholten
Mads Larsson

Executive Board

Mads Larsson

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Skelagervej 1A
DK-9000 Aalborg

Income Statement 1 October - 30 September

	Note	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Gross profit/loss		4,808,825	5,014,565
Staff expenses	3	-4,294,354	-4,141,787
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-330,724	-505,396
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		183,747	367,382
Financial expenses		-3,080	-2,538
Profit/loss before tax		180,667	364,844
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-39,862	-80,755
Net profit/loss for the year		140,805	284,089

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		140,805	284,089
		140,805	284,089

Balance Sheet 30 September

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Land and buildings		291,680	298,144
Plant and machinery		582,702	794,280
Property, plant and equipment	5	874,382	1,092,424
Fixed assets		874,382	1,092,424
Inventories		207,622	130,232
Trade receivables		822,434	1,012,080
Receivables from group enterprises		5,022,086	4,218,540
Deferred tax asset		82,805	80,163
Prepayments		15,113	12,992
Receivables		5,942,438	5,323,775
Cash at bank and in hand		1,278,844	718,717
Currents assets		7,428,904	6,172,724
Assets		8,303,286	7,265,148

Balance Sheet 30 September

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Share capital		350,000	350,000
Retained earnings		<u>5,661,927</u>	<u>5,521,122</u>
Equity		<u>6,011,927</u>	<u>5,871,122</u>
Trade payables		687,670	174,613
Payables to group enterprises		275,813	182,184
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		42,504	92,664
Other payables		<u>1,285,372</u>	<u>944,565</u>
Short-term debt		<u>2,291,359</u>	<u>1,394,026</u>
Debt		<u>2,291,359</u>	<u>1,394,026</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>8,303,286</u>	<u>7,265,148</u>
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 October	350,000	5,521,122	5,871,122
Net profit/loss for the year	0	140,805	140,805
Equity at 30 September	350,000	5,661,927	6,011,927

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Unusual circumstances

The consequences of Covid-19, in which many governments around the world have decided to "shut down the countries", are having a major impact on the world economy.

The company has so far not been negatively impacted by the effects of Covid-19 in 2019/20, since the company's activities at the port have been maintained.

Depending on whether the activities at the port are maintained there is a risk that Covid-19 will have negative consequences for the company's revenue and earnings in 2020/21. Management is following developments closely, but it is still too early to say what effect Covid-19 will have on revenue and earnings in 2020/21.

2 Key activities

The company's key activities are work within unloading and sorting of fish.

	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
3 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	3,944,097	3,765,788
Pensions	220,383	244,646
Other social security expenses	129,874	131,353
	4,294,354	4,141,787
Average number of employees	8	9
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	42,504	92,664
Deferred tax for the year	-2,642	-11,909
	39,862	80,755

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 October	2,242,613	9,792,400
Additions for the year	41,600	71,082
Cost at 30 September	<u>2,284,213</u>	<u>9,863,482</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 October	1,944,469	8,998,120
Depreciation for the year	48,064	282,660
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 September	<u>1,992,533</u>	<u>9,280,780</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September	<u>291,680</u>	<u>582,702</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

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 Werner Larsson Fiskeeksport A/S, 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 un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

7 Related parties

Basis

Consolidated Financial Statements

The entity is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
B.V. Kennemervis Groep	Palingweg 18 3750 GD Spakenburg The Netherlands

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Truck-Kompagniet Skagen ApS for 2019/20 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 2019/20 are presented in DKK.

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.

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.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and 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, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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 Danish group entities. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Production buildings	20-25 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

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.

Prepayments

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

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

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.