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# ***Nagel Danmark A/S***

Thorsvej 19, Frøslev, DK-6330 Padborg

## **Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020**

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CVR No 81 74 55 28

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
28/6 2021

Tobias Nagel  
Chairman of the General  
Meeting



**pwc**

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# Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nagel Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 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 financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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.

Padborg, 28 June 2021

## Executive Board

Hans-Joachim Franz Brockmeyer      Ole Brødsgaard

## Board of Directors

Tobias Nagel  
Chairman

Hans-Joachim Franz  
Brockmeyer

Erik Christensen

Dennis Rotbøl Jacobsen  
Staff Representative

Claus Christian Clausen  
Staff Representative

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Nagel Danmark 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nagel Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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.

## 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.

## 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 misstate-

# Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.
- 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Trekantområdet, 28 June 2021

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30224

Henrik Forthoft Lind  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne34169

## Company Information

### The Company

Nagel Danmark A/S  
Thorsvej 19  
Frøslev  
DK-6330 Padborg

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Facsimile: + 45 74 30 74 00  
E-mail: [dk.info@nagel-group.dk](mailto:dk.info@nagel-group.dk)  
Website: [www.nagel-group.dk](http://www.nagel-group.dk)

CVR No: 81 74 55 28  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Incorporated: 9 February 1977  
Financial year: 44th financial year  
Municipality of reg. office: Aabenraa

### Board of Directors

Tobias Nagel, Chairman  
Hans-Joachim Franz Brockmeyer  
Erik Christensen  
Dennis Rotbøl Jacobsen  
Claus Christian Clausen

### Executive Board

Hans-Joachim Franz Brockmeyer  
Ole Brødsgaard

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Herredsvej 32  
DK-7100 Vejle

## Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK
<b>Key figures</b>					
<b>Profit/loss</b>					
Revenue	367	455	522	569	902
Gross profit/loss	56	92	101	105	143
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	5	6	7	6	6
Net financials	1	0	-2	3	1
Net profit/loss for the year	14	4	4	8	7
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Balance sheet total	248	287	360	334	421
Equity	137	123	118	122	114
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	-111	-1	3	2
Number of employees	90	126	137	149	199
<b>Ratios</b>					
Gross margin	15,3%	20,2%	19,3%	18,5%	15,9%
Profit margin	1,4%	1,3%	1,3%	1,1%	0,7%
Return on assets	2,0%	2,1%	1,9%	1,8%	1,4%
Solvency ratio	55,2%	42,9%	32,8%	36,5%	27,1%
Return on equity	10,8%	3,3%	3,3%	6,8%	6,2%

For definitions, see under accounting policies.



# Management's Review

## Key activities

The company's main activities comprise national and international logistics services with focus on especially temperature-controlled transportation for the food processing industry and trade in Europe.

The company moreover offers chilled and frozen storage, dry goods storage, re-usable packaging systems, analyses and consultancy services.

## Development in the year

Revenue for the year reached DKK 367 million compared to last year's DKK 455 million. The net result for the year amounted to DKK 14.0 million compared to DKK 4.3 million last year.

The profit before tax of DKK 6.0 is in line with expectations expressed in the Annual Report 2019.

The COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent restrictions from government have affected Nagel Denmark and the food logistics market in general with lower and fluctuating volume. Nagel Danmark has mitigated the impact successfully. Multiple measures have minimized the risk for contamination of employees and business partners, and the flexible production model has mitigated the turnover decrease and fluctuations.

The profit before tax and the net result are considered satisfactory.

## Development expectations

Also 2021 is expected to be challenging for both the transport industry and Nagel Danmark due to competition, traffic bottlenecks, as well as increasing waiting times in connection with offloading at the central warehouses in Europe.

COVID-19 is expected to impact the market and business in 2021 similarly as in 2020.

Nagel Danmark expects a profit before tax in 2021 on the same level as in 2020.

## Statement of corporate social responsibility ref. Danish Financial Statements Act section 99a

Regarding the statement of corporate social responsibility, the management refers to the group annual report for Andreas Andresen Holding ApS.

## Statement on gender composition ref. Danish Financial Statements Act section 99b

### *Target for female representation on the Board of Directors*

When appointing candidates for the Board of Directors it is important that the candidates show a specific professional background and qualifications. It is moreover important that appointments are made with no regard to ethnicity, religious belief, political conviction, age or gender.

## Management's Review

Especially in respect of gender representation, we are attentive to increasing the female representation on the Board of Directors within the period 2017-2022. In order to reach this target we must ensure that employees and external partners are informed of our gender representation policy in future recruitment procedures.

Target until 2022: One female member on the Board of Directors.

At the moment Nagel Danmark has no female representation on the Board of Directors. The main reason for not meeting the objective is due to reelection of the board.

### *Target for appointment of women at other management levels*

The company considers a diverse workforce an asset. We employ our staff based on qualifications and personality and we offer all our employees equal opportunities with no regard to their background, religious belief, political conviction, age or gender. The group encourages every employee to pursue and realize his or her personal goals.

The company is working on promoting its female talents. This work has produced a result that is satisfactory for the industry. Through further training and education, we have succeeded in retaining female talents.

At management and administrative levels, the representation of women is currently 46%, an increase from 33% in 2019.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
<b>Revenue</b>	2	<b>366.720</b>	<b>455.421</b>
Other operating income		894	10.236
Direct freight expenses		-282.233	-350.258
Other external expenses		-29.642	-23.497
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>55.739</b>	<b>91.902</b>
Staff expenses	3	-47.460	-77.371
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-3.636	-7.863
Other operating expenses		0	-188
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>4.643</b>	<b>6.480</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries	4	723	1.789
Income from investments in associates		-38	31
Financial income	5	3.057	2.814
Financial expenses	6	-2.432	-5.060
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>5.953</b>	<b>6.054</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	8.024	-1.766
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>13.977</b>	<b>4.288</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Software		8.684	11.523
Development projects in progress		0	230
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.684</b>	<b>11.753</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		75	571
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>571</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	10	30.759	30.036
Investments in associates	11	143	181
Other investments	12	1.616	1.494
Deposits	12	12.334	12.334
Other receivables	12	535	510
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>45.387</b>	<b>44.555</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>54.146</b>	<b>56.879</b>
Raw materials and consumables		2.334	4.861
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>2.334</b>	<b>4.861</b>
Trade receivables		65.508	67.793
Receivables from group enterprises		109.319	151.037
Other receivables		494	212
Corporation tax		6.990	53
Prepayments		3.170	966
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>185.481</b>	<b>220.061</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>5.995</b>	<b>5.212</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>193.810</b>	<b>230.134</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>247.956</b>	<b>287.013</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Share capital		92.000	92.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		5.349	4.664
Reserve for development costs		6.560	8.945
Retained earnings		32.802	17.125
<b>Equity</b>		<b>136.711</b>	<b>122.734</b>
Provision for deferred tax	14	1.370	2.438
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>1.370</b>	<b>2.438</b>
Credit institutions		0	3
Prepayments received from customers		1.467	1.455
Trade payables		48.870	53.212
Payables to group enterprises		47.144	71.785
Corporation tax		0	11.357
Other payables		12.394	24.029
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>109.875</b>	<b>161.841</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>109.875</b>	<b>161.841</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>247.956</b>	<b>287.013</b>
Subsequent events	1		
Distribution of profit	13		
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## Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	92.000	4.664	8.945	17.125	122.734
Development costs for the year	0	0	-2.385	2.385	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	685	0	13.292	13.977
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>92.000</b>	<b>5.349</b>	<b>6.560</b>	<b>32.802</b>	<b>136.711</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
<b>2 Revenue</b>		
<b>Geographical segments</b>		
Northern Europe	57.720	71.000
Germany	129.000	162.000
Southern Europe	39.000	44.421
Denmark	57.000	49.000
Other	84.000	129.000
	<b>366.720</b>	<b>455.421</b>
<b>Business segments</b>		
Freight by road	288.000	366.000
Various	78.720	89.421
	<b>366.720</b>	<b>455.421</b>
<b>3 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	43.432	70.697
Pensions	3.416	5.233
Other social security expenses	292	427
Other staff expenses	320	1.014
	<b>47.460</b>	<b>77.371</b>
Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors of:		
Executive Board	1.584	
Supervisory Board	75	
	<b>1.659</b>	<b>4.703</b>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>126</b>

Remuneration to the Executive Board and Supervisory board has not been disclosed in 2019 in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
<b>4 Income from investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Share of profits/losses including gain/loss of investments of subsidiaries	723	1.789
	<b>723</b>	<b>1.789</b>
<b>5 Financial income</b>		
Income from fixed asset investments	400	550
Interest received from group enterprises	1.807	1.839
Other financial income	850	425
	<b>3.057</b>	<b>2.814</b>
<b>6 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	1.833	2.263
Other financial expenses	599	2.797
	<b>2.432</b>	<b>5.060</b>
<b>7 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	2.043	10.994
Deferred tax for the year	-1.067	-9.228
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-9.000	0
	<b>-8.024</b>	<b>1.766</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8 Intangible assets

	Software TDKK	Development projects in progress TDKK
Cost at 1 January	16.300	230
Additions for the year	70	0
Transfers for the year	230	-230
Cost at 31 December	<u>16.600</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	4.777	0
Amortisation for the year	3.139	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>7.916</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>8.684</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
Amortised over	<u>3-5 years</u>	

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	8.392
Disposals for the year	-495
Cost at 31 December	<u>7.897</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	7.821
Depreciation for the year	496
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-495
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>7.822</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>75</u></b>
Depreciated over	<u>3-20 years</u>
Including assets under finance leases amounting to	<u>0</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 <u>TDKK</u>	2019 <u>TDKK</u>
<b>10 Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 January	44.411	44.410
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>44.411</u>	<u>44.411</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	-14.375	-16.163
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>723</u>	<u>1.788</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>-13.652</u>	<u>-14.375</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>30.759</u></b>	<b><u>30.036</u></b>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Nagel Transport & Logistik ApS	Denmark	TDKK 2.200	100%
Nagel Liller A/S	Denmark	TDKK 500	100%

All foreign subsidiaries are recognised and measured as separate entities.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
<b>11 Investments in associates</b>		
Cost at 1 January	25	25
Cost at 31 December	25	25
Value adjustments at 1 January	156	125
Net profit/loss for the year	-38	31
Value adjustments at 31 December	118	156
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>181</b>

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Nagel Andresen Fleet Management ApS	Denmark	TDKK 50	50%

### 12 Other fixed asset investments

	Other investments TDKK	Deposits TDKK	Other receivables TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1.494	12.334	510
Additions for the year	122	0	25
Cost at 31 December	1.616	12.334	535
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>1.616</b>	<b>12.334</b>	<b>535</b>

### 13 Distribution of profit

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	685	1.820
Retained earnings	13.292	2.468
	<b>13.977</b>	<b>4.288</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
<b>14 Provision for deferred tax</b>		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	2.438	11.666
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-1.068	-9.228
<b>Provision for deferred tax at 31 December</b>	<b>1.370</b>	<b>2.438</b>

## 15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent assets

An unrecognized deferred tax asset, due to historic tax losses carry forward, of the value of DKK 25-30 mio., is not recognized in the income statement and balance sheet.

### Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

Payment guarantees totalling TDKK 196 (2019: TDKK 6.196) have been provided through a credit institution.

### Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	9.579	17.392
Between 1 and 5 years	2.073	10.794
	<b>11.652</b>	<b>28.186</b>

Rental obligations, period of interminability up to 21 months (2019: 24 months)	29.875	46.493
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### Other contingent liabilities

A guarantee has been issued in respect of lease obligations of group enterprises. The total guarantee commitment at 31 December 2020 amounts to TDKK 0 (2019: TDKK 2.317).

The Danish group enterprises are jointly and severally liable for tax on the consolidated jointly taxed income etc. The total corporation tax payable is shown in the Annual Report of Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation. The Danish group enterprises are moreover jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation tax and withholding taxes may imply that the Company is liable for a higher amount.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b> (continued)		

Nagel Danmark A/S has issued a guarantee in respect of 100% of Nagel Liller A/S' debt to credit institutions. The debt amounts to DKK 0 at 31 December 2020.

Nagel Danmark A/S has provided Nagel Liller A/S with a credit of DKK 90 mio.

## 16 Related parties

	<b>Basis</b>
<b>Controlling interest</b>	
Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, Thorsvej 19, 6330 Padborg	Immediate Parent Company
<b>Other related parties</b>	
Nagel-Group SE & Co. KG, D-33775 Versmold	Ultimate Parent Company

### Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of its immediate parent company Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, CVR No 29 24 17 67.

Moreover, the company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of its ultimate parent company, Nagel-Group SE & Co. KG.

Name	Place of registered office
Nagel-Group SE & Co. KG	D-33775 Versmold, Germany
Andreas Andresen Holding ApS	6330 Padborg, Denmark

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 16 Related parties (continued)

The Group Annual Report of Nagel-Group SE & Co. KG may be obtained at the following address:

Friedrich-Menzefricke-Straße 6  
D-33775 Versmold  
Germany

The Consolidated Annual Report of Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, CVR No 29 24 17 67, may be obtained at the following address:

Thorsvej 19  
Frøslev  
6330 Padborg  
Denmark

## 17 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

Pursuant to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the fee to the auditors appointed at the general meeting has been disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, Padborg, Denmark.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Nagel Danmark A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in TDKK.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

### Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Andreas Andresen Holding ApS, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

### 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

### Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other 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

Danish kroner 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.

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

### Segment reporting

Information on business segments and geographical segments based on the Company's risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Income Statement

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have been made before year end.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

#### Direct freight expenses

Direct freight expenses comprise the transport costs etc. incurred to achieve revenue for the year.

#### Other external expenses

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

#### 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.

#### Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

#### Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The items “Income from investments in subsidiaries” and “Income from investments in associates” in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Nagel Transport & Logistik ApS, Nagel Liller A/S and Andreas Andresen Holding ApS. Andreas Andresen Holding ApS is the management company under the joint taxation. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

## Balance Sheet

### Intangible assets

Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 3 years.

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

### 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.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction.

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:

Other buildings	10-40 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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.

### Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The items “Investments in subsidiaries” and “Investments in associates” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised inter-company profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method” under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries and the associates.

Subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

### Fixed asset investments

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

### Other fixed asset investments

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and 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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

### 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 insurance premiums etc.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and 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.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Financial Highlights

#### Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$