



## CamSac-Lauge Seafood A/S

Algade 24  
5500 Middelfart  
CVR No. 24211533

## Annual report 2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 24.06.2025

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**Claus Ulrik Ravnsbo**  
Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

CamSac-Lauge Seafood A/S

Algade 24

5500 Middelfart

Business Registration No.: 24211533

Registered office: Middelfart

Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

## Board of Directors

Claus Ulrik Ravnsbo

Kristian Lauge Jørgensen

Thomas Fløj Jensen

## Executive Board

Kristian Lauge Jørgensen

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor

9000 Aalborg

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of CamSac-Lauge Seafood A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 28.05.2025

## Executive Board

**Kristian Lauge Jørgensen**

## Board of Directors

**Claus Ulrik Ravnsbo**

**Kristian Lauge Jørgensen**

**Thomas Fløj Jensen**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of CamSac-Lauge Seafood A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CamSac-Lauge Seafood A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aalborg, 28.05.2025

### Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

### Lars Birner Sørensen

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne11671

### Thomas Simoni

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne45826

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The company's main activity is the sale of frozen fish and shellfish products in the European market from selected partners in South America and Europe.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The activity during the year has been phased out, which has affected the company's revenue and inventories.

# Income statement for 2024

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>449,944</b>	<b>608,101</b>
Other financial income	1	270,972	75,108
Other financial expenses	2	(75,300)	(33,579)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>645,616</b>	<b>649,630</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		(119,464)	(71,460)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>526,152</b>	<b>578,170</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		526,152	578,170
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>526,152</b>	<b>578,170</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

## Assets

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		0	1,908,838
Prepayments for goods		0	913,325
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,822,163</b>
Trade receivables		22,197	1,510,467
Receivables from group enterprises		697,647	1,648,186
Deferred tax		0	119,464
Other receivables		0	277,272
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>719,844</b>	<b>3,555,389</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>2,325,580</b>	<b>1,936,928</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>3,045,424</b>	<b>8,314,480</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>3,045,424</b>	<b>8,314,480</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>DKK</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>DKK</b>
Contributed capital		501,000	501,000
Retained earnings		2,472,565	4,946,413
<b>Equity</b>		<b>2,973,565</b>	<b>5,447,413</b>
Trade payables		45,000	2,545,013
Payables to group enterprises		0	56,250
Other payables		26,859	265,804
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>71,859</b>	<b>2,867,067</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>71,859</b>	<b>2,867,067</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3,045,424</b>	<b>8,314,480</b>
Employees	3		
Contingent liabilities	4		
Assets charged and collateral	5		

# Statement of changes in equity for 2024

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	501,000	4,946,413	5,447,413
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	526,152	526,152
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>501,000</b>	<b>2,472,565</b>	<b>2,973,565</b>

# Notes

## 1 Other financial income

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Financial income from group enterprises	91,720	17,564
Other interest income	122,527	57,544
Exchange rate adjustments	56,725	0
	<b>270,972</b>	<b>75,108</b>

## 2 Other financial expenses

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Other interest expenses	0	25,152
Exchange rate adjustments	75,300	8,427
	<b>75,300</b>	<b>33,579</b>

## 3 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

## 4 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Geia Group ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 5 Assets charged and collateral

Debt at Danske Bank is secured by way of company charges. The Company charge comprises inventory and trade receivables, limited to 2,000 t.DKK. The book value of secured assets is 22 t.DKK.

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's normal activities.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

**Balance sheet****Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in bank deposits.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.