The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 28 June 2022

Chairman of the meeting, Peter Appel

Financial year: 1 May 2021 – 30 April 2022
Turbinevej 10, DK-5500 Middelfart
Company reg. no. 76 95 00 16

USTC

ANNUAL REPORT

2021**2022**

CONTENTS

USTC AROUND THE WORLD

COVERING ALL CONTINENTS USTC IS REPRESENTED IN

40

COUNTRIES

A STAFF OF

3,920

REPRESENTING MORE THAN 50 NATIONALITIES


EUROPE
89 OFFICES
AMERICAS
22 OFFICES
ASIA
27 OFFICES
OTHERS
3 OFFICES

GROUP TURNOVER

+118

DKK BILLION

KEY FIGURES AND FINANCIAL RATIOS

DKK mill	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19*	2017/18*
INCOME STATEMENT					
Revenue	118,518	65,598	76,326	71,616	53,588
Profit before financial income and expenses	1,171	593	1,354	541	356
Net financials	(167)	(119)	(263)	(208)	(98)
Profit before tax	1,029	488	1,105	343	262
Net profit for the year	797	386	908	236	203
BALANCE SHEET					
Total assets	24,139	14,540	11,262	12,371	10,035
Total equity	4,295	2,970	3,112	2,608	2,239
CASH FLOWS					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	703	726	936	(310)	1,200
- investing activities	(801)	(946)	(220)	(200)	(348)
hereof investment in property, plant and equipment	(316)	(181)	(186)	(177)	(225)
- financing activities	1,086	210	(1,221)	959	(490)
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	988	(10)	(505)	449	363
RATIONS (%)					
Gross margin	4.0%	4.5%	5.1%	3.9%	4.0%
Profit margin	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Return on equity	21.9%	12.7%	31.7%	9.7%	8.6%
Liquidity ratio	1.24	1.23	1.40	1.28	1.19
Solvency ratio	17.8%	20.4%	27.6%	21.1%	22.3%
Number of employees	3,920	3,582	2,526	2,229	1,911

The Group has implemented IFRS on 1 May 2021 with restatement of comparative figures for 2020/21 and 2019/20.

* The comparative figures for 2018/19 and 2017/18 are presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act. The main differences in accounting policies are that goodwill is not amortized, and that the leasing agreement must be recognized, financial or operational leasing respectively.

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the definitions set out in note 19 to the Financial Statements.

AWE-INSPIRING TO MAINTAIN THE PIONEERING SPIRIT

After having followed a carefully laid-out plan, gradually resuming responsibility, the next steps in the planned generational handover within the founding family are being rolled out. In other words, the torch has been passed on to the next generation.

Nina Østergaard Borris, former COO of United Shipping and Trading Company (USTC), takes on new responsibilities as CEO, succeeding Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, who becomes working Chairman of the Board of Directors for USTC. Simultaneously, Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer steps into the executive board as Chief Governance Officer with a continued focus on developing and elevating ESG initiatives for USTC and its entities.

Nina Østergaard Borris is keenly aware that the key to success in balancing ownership and leadership is honesty. Honest dialogue between herself and her stakeholders in management and cherishing the values that the company is built on:

“Every generation must evolve and grow the company in accordance with how they perceive the needs of the industry and the world. My father is passing on a rock solid and prosperous business to me and my sister, and being the second generation, it is awe-inspiring to think that just as my father was a pioneer, my sister and I are now following the same pioneering spirit in guiding the group into a new world – and I speak for a united ownership when I say, we are excited for the future of all our companies.”

As her father emphasizes: "Both Nina and Mia have the ability and the experience to grow USTC and safeguard the values the group is built on".

ESG PREPARES FOR THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

Being a family-owned company also compels to focus on the long-term prosperity of the company for future generations. Therefore, the family is also focused on mitigating risks and opportunities and being responsible shareholders investing in the future. Taking an

Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, Nina Østergaard Borris and Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer

And I speak for a united ownership when I say, we are excited for the future of all our companies

Nina Østergaard Borris

active part in leading the environmental transition is a way of protecting assets in addition to taking accountability for the company's footprints in the world.

The work with corporate governance and the very important ESG-agenda is essential for the entire group, and an obvious reason why Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer has been put in a position where she can make a real difference as newly appointed Chief Governance Officer.

USTC is governed by deep-rooted values such as decency and leadership, guiding tenets which translates very well into the ESG context.

"What we are doing now is because of values that everyone in this company has always known as our code of conduct. Supporting this move towards a more formal ESG guideline we have a world class governance system in place, ensuring we are tracking the progress we are making and remaining accountable to our partners and ourselves. This will be critical in shaping and guiding future decision-making, and something we as an owner family fully and completely supports," says Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer.

FAMILY-OWNED BUSINESS WITH TRADESMANSHIP AS ITS CORE COMPETENCE

The change of leadership is founded in the expressed goal of carrying on the family legacy of the company adhering to the guiding tenets of Torben Østergaard-Nielsen: Leadership, decency, and business acumen.

Being agile and open for change is something that is deeply embedded in the ownership DNA.

The family is great at thinking long-term, and as a private, family-owned company they have the freedom to do so. They label it a huge strength that they can transform the business today, even though they will not see a return on the investment before well into the future.

It's been 41 years since Torben Østergaard-Nielsen founded the first of many companies and since then the journey and the pioneering spirit have taken the companies further than ever imagined.

The original companies have expanded with a lot of spin-offs and acquisitions into new and exciting business areas:

Bunkers, tanker shipping, door-to-door logistics, risk management, IT, car activities, environment & recycling, sustainable energy and more.

Together with the strong family values, it is this very spirit that will continue to be the foundation of USTC along with the long-planned generational handover of the company.

Even though the future is going to be complicated with no definitive answers to the big questions such as future fuels, the challenging of status quo, the dialogue, and the constant push forward is as necessary as it is part of the owner family's DNA.

"My sister and I are very ambitious on how we run our companies. We are the guardians of the values that have always guided this company. We focus on business acumen and turning every challenge into opportunity, something our father has always preached".

"We're proud and privileged to be a family-owned company, as it allows us to look far ahead, not focusing on immediate profits or easy wins, but rather putting in the work to ensure a prosperous and profitable company for years to come," Nina Østergaard Borris ends.

SHIPPING AND LOGISTICS

SINCE 1876

SALE AND MEDIATION OF BUNKERS

SINCE 1981

SHIP OWNING

SINCE 1995

IT SERVICES

SINCE 2003

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

SINCE 2009

DIGITAL TOOLS

SINCE 2021

FROM LOCAL COMPANY TO GLOBAL LEADER

USTC can trace its history back to 1876, when a local shipbroking company was founded in a town on the shores of the Danish strait of Lillebælt. The ascent to a global leader in the shipping industry began in earnest in the early 1980s, when Torben Østergaard-Nielsen had been appointed Managing Director of the still-small shipbroker in Middelfart.

Recognising the potential in the market for an independent bunker trading company, he started personally sourcing the fuels and talking to the ship-owners. In the process, he became one of the pioneers who transformed the way the world's shipping companies buy bunkers.

Torben Østergaard-Nielsen soon expanded operations internationally, and eventually took over full ownership, transforming the bunkering activities into Bunker Holding. Today, Bunker Holding is the world's leading bunkering company.

Over the past 41 years, Torben Østergaard-Nielsen has also nurtured shipping and logistics activities, the original lifeblood of the company. USTC today includes the ship-owning company Uni-Tankers (founded in 1995), Unit IT (founded in 2003), SDK FREJA (so-named after a rebranding and an acquisition of a large Danish transport and logistics company in 2020, but with a direct line of ascendance from the company founded in 1876), the digital tool BunkerEx (founded in 2017 and acquired in March 2021) and the sustainable energy company CM Biomass (founded in 2009, USTC acquired a 60% majority stake in September 2021).

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

"Our result is very much a testament to our capable and dedicated employees who have stuck together and worked extremely hard to ensure this great result.

ACTIVITIES

The Group has activities within six segments:

- Bunkers
- Ship owning
- Shipping & Logistics
- IT services
- Digital tools
- Sustainable energy

The main object of USTC as the Parent Company is as a holding company to hold shares in the subsidiaries and to contribute to the continued development of these.

Bunkers

The Company – Bunker Holding – is fuelling the shipping industry as the world's leading company in bunker trading. As a global organisation, the Company purchase, sell and supply marine fuel and lube oil for ships, as well as providing risk management and other vital services for the shipping industry. The three main business areas are: bunker trading, risk management and physical operations. Bunker Holding is present worldwide with 66 own offices in 34 countries.

Ship owning

The Company – Uni-Tankers – is a leading tanker shipping company trading in the intermediate and small tanker segment. The Company operates 40 owned and chartered vessels comprising of modern and flexible product and chemical tankers with focus on high security and quality in sizes up to 15,000 dwt. At the end of the financial year, the tonnage available under Uni-Tankers' activities totals 349,202 dwt with an average age of 11.03 years, which places the fleet among the youngest in Uni-Tankers' core markets.

Shipping & Logistics

The Company – SDK FREJA – is a full-service logistics and shipping company as well as an environmental and recycling company. The logistics and shipping activities of SDK FREJA include freight forwarding within Road, Air & Sea and Project Cargo, Contract Logistics as well as Stevedoring, Port Agency, Customs Clearing, Chartering, Liner and Cruise services. The Company offers specialist logistics solutions within Healthcare, Warehousing and Refrigeration. The newly added Environment & Recycling business focuses on climate sustainability by meeting its customers' demand for circular eco-friendly solutions, offering to receive and reprocess waste fractions and especially polluted soil with a view to recycling or recovering the waste for new products. The business subsegments comprises Land Recovery, Raw Materials Recovery, Environmental Innovation and Soil Treatment Consultancy.

SDK FREJA is present with locally based offices in Northern Europe including strategic positions in China and Spain.

IT services

The Group's IT activities – Unit IT – comprise a wide range of high-end services within infrastructure and the operations and support of private and public cloud solutions, including specialist units within cyber security, business intelligence and data platform for operation and optimisation of database performance. The company is Danish-based and nationwide with 6 offices.

Digital tools

The Company – BunkerEx – was acquired by USTC end of March 2021. BunkerEx is an online automated bunker pricing tool that is integrated with the WhatsApp app. Customers can not only track market prices in real-time, but also fix forward with the flexibility to change ports, dates, quantity, and even vessel. The acquisition of BunkerEx is a testament to the Group's ambition to digitalise and be at the forefront of innovation and new technologies within the industry.

Sustainable energy

USTC acquired a majority stake of 60% of the Company – CM Biomass - in March 2021 with the final approval from the competition authorities as per 1st of September 2021. CM Biomass was founded in 2009 and is the world's largest independent wood pellet trading company. The Company supplies utilities and distributors by acting as the main aggregator between manufacturers and customers and is present in 10 countries with own offices and production plants.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE YEAR

The USTC Group achieved revenue of DKK 118,518 million and a profit before tax of DKK 1,029 million. The second-best result ever for the Group corresponding to an increase of 111% compared to the previous year. The 2021/22 financial year was a turbulent period mainly characterised by the aftereffects of the global pandemic, global supply chain disruptions and congestions, and a rise in raw material and energy prices, but the Group's entities succeeded in navigating through and the USTC Group considers the result being very satisfying.

At the end of the year, equity amounted to DKK 4,295 million equalling a solvency ratio of 17.8%.

The USTC Group sees its 2021/22 results as a testament to the Group's experience in adapting to new market circumstances as they arise even during challenging times. Following the tragic events of the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, USTC Group entities have also closed their offices and terminated all business and operations with and in Russia.

In recent years, the USTC Group has pursued a comprehensive growth strategy to widen its portfolio and give the entire Group more legs to stand on. The Group has grown several of its entities, which solidifies and strengthens its position.

The USTC Group's results in 2021/22 are largely driven by impressive results from the Bunkers activity, the Shipping and Logistics activity, and the Sustainable energy activity.

The Bunkers activity – Bunker Holding – landed a very satisfactory result. Volume increased by 3% while profit before tax increased 49% to DKK 664 million. The financial year 2021/22 was the Group's Shipping & Logistics activity – SDK FREJA's – first consolidated financial report with FREJA fully integrated, and the Company announced its finest financial performance to date on the backdrop of congestion in global logistics chains. The Shipping & Logistics activity increased revenue by 128% to DKK 6 billion. While the global market for wood pellets has been heavily undersupplied, the Group's newly added Sustainable energy activity – CM Biomass

REVENUE:

118,518 DKK MILL
+81%*

PROFIT BEFORE TAX:

1,029 DKK MILL
+111%*

TOTAL EQUITY:

4,295 DKK MILL
17.8%
SOLVENCY

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

3,920
+338*

** Compared to 2020/21*

– maintains momentum with a 78% increase in volume, whereas the IT services - Unit IT – in addition to organic growth acquired solvo it, increasing the Company's revenue by more than 30% to DKK 183 million. In a hard-pressed tanker market, the Ship owning activity – Uni-Tankers – delivered an increase in revenue by almost DKK 215 million and a profitable second half year, although still yielding a net loss of DKK 33 million.

Through the financial year, the USTC Group benefitted from its solid and strong financial position and creditworthiness and obtained a solvency ratio of 17.8%. The Group's funding is based on solid agreements with its banks by which the Group has had a close relation for many years.

Bunkers

The Bunkers segment – Bunker Holding – achieved revenue of DKK 107,795 million and a profit before tax of DKK 664 million, which is the Company's second-best result ever. The increase in profit before tax equals 49% compared to the previous year, a growth not least enabled by a surge in oil price and the Company's financial strength which together gave Bunker Holding the necessary muscles to take advantage of market opportunities.

The revenue of DKK 107,795 million is an all-time-high for the Company, and the increase was driven by primarily a significant increase in oil prices of 75% compared to previous year and secondarily a volume growth. Bunker Holding continued its volume growth in 2021/22 with an increase in volumes delivered by 3%. This was driven by organic growth and resulted in an improved market share where the Company's position as the global leading bunkering company again was reinforced.

Bunker Holding is also taking the leading role in fueling world trade through its new 5-year strategy launched in 2022. A role that is about to become more complex than ever before, as the maritime industry ponders what will be fueling the ships of tomorrow.

With the new strategy Bunker Holding has embarked on the journey to evolve and adapt to the circumstances that will mark the coming years, as the new strategy includes, among other things, transitioning to sustainable fuels, creating more value for the client through customer specialisation, and digitalising the company.

With strong market uncertainty at the end of the 2021/22 fiscal year and the new strategy being launched for Bunker Holding, the Company is positive about the new financial year and expect to maintain a strong result at same level as 2021/22.

Ship owning

Continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic created challenging conditions for the tanker segment in 2021/22. Pandemic-related supply chain issues, including higher prices on steel, oil, and bunker fuel, had a particularly negative impact on Uni-Tankers' business during the financial year. While these developments resulted in a loss for 2021/22, Uni-Tankers benefitted from a significant and sustained upward trend from early in Q4 and saw a profitable second half year. Combined with the Company's financial strength and new strategy-related initiatives, this positive trend gives rise to considerable optimism regarding the coming financial year.

In 2021/22, Uni-Tankers' revenue increased by 14.6%, while direct and staff/other costs increased by 12.7%, yielding a net loss for the 2021/22 financial year of DKK 33 million. This amounts to an increase of DKK 3 million, a result that Uni-Tankers finds dissatisfactory, but unsurprising given market conditions in second half of the financial year.

Despite the market challenges of 2021/22, Uni-Tankers continued to develop its business, with ample financing in place via an updated bank agreement that will remain in effect until 2026. Specific developments included a revised strategy, continued investments in its people, continued modernization of its fleet – including an increase in stainless steel and eco tonnage – and a new corporate brand that better reflects who Uni-Tankers is today.

Shipping and Logistics

The 2021/22 financial year was another landmark year for SDK FREJA with the best-ever financial performance for the second year in a row and the addition of a third business area within environmental and recycling services.

2021/22 was also another turbulent year, marked by the global logistics chains being under pressure with lack of carrier, warehousing and port capacity, putting both customers and employees under extraordinary pressure. Still, SDK FREJA welcomed a third business area as the Company acquired 49% of DSH Recycling with business activities within environmental and recycling services. DSH Recycling has a unique position in a market niche with strong long-term growth expectations, while at the same time offering operational synergies to SDK FREJA's Shipping and Logistics business.

SDK FREJA achieved a revenue of DKK 6 billion (DKK 2,633 million in the previous year). Earnings before tax amounted to DKK 244 million (DKK 62 million).

Compared to last year, earnings before tax increased by DKK 182 million (DKK 30 million), corresponding to a 294% (94%) increase.

Given the uncertainties, such as the development on the global freight market, the macroeconomic development and more - which are considered higher than usual – SDK FREJA's revenue expectations for 2022/23 are slightly lower than 2021/22, and earnings are expected to reach 65-75% of 2021/22.

IT services

The IT services achieved revenue of DKK 183 million and profit before financial items of DKK 22 million. The revenue improved with 30% compared to the previous year, while the result before tax decreased with 9%. The decrease in earnings compared to the 2020/21 result can primarily be attributed to the investment in a strengthened foundation for continued growth, including a strategic acquisition.

As the year has been characterised by growth through acquisition as well as organic growth, the Company is satisfied with the result. A successful step in the Company's development was taken when the Ballerup-based company *solvo it* was acquired in December 2021. The acquisition is part of a strategic investment to strengthen Unit IT's market position in the eastern part of Denmark and to add new specialist competencies within cloud and Microsoft technologies.

As part of the development Unit IT has welcomed 50 new colleagues and 25 consultants in 2021/22 and thus strengthened its specialist competencies within, among other things, Cloud, Cyber Security,

SOLVENCY RATIO

17.8%

Data Platform and Business Intelligence. This enables the Company to offer a unique combination of IT operations and specialist knowledge, in depth as well as in width. A combination that results in an increased business volume with Unit IT's customers and a combination that attracts new clients in search of an IT-partner who values presence and human relationships.

In 2021/22, the Company has also invested heavily in its technical platform and data centres, and as a prerequisite for Unit IT's continued growth this will continue in 2022/23 and include the ongoing training and upgrading of the employees' competencies and skill sets. The company's propensity to invest creates the right business value but at the same time Unit IT continues to focus strongly on its mantra of being "present on purpose" and maintaining its agility.

The positive development in the activities is expected to continue in 2022/23 with an organic growth of approx. 15% combined with the acquisition of appropriate companies.

Digital tools

The Company – BunkerEx – was acquired in March 2021 with 2021/22 being the first financial year as part of the USTC Group. BunkerEx was established in 2017 with a vision of combining traditional bunker broker service with the latest technology and the positive development has continued after being acquired by USTC. The online automated bunker pricing tool has shown significant growth in both revenue and profit before tax and although still a niche area among the USTC Group activities, the Company is adding to the positive results of 2021/22 and continue to grow its market share.

Sustainable Energy
CM Biomass is the latest addition to the USTC Group. In March 2021, the USTC Group acquired a majority stake (60%) of CM Biomass – a company founded in 2009 and today the world's largest independent wood pellet trading company. The remaining 40% is held by the founding-family and key senior executives in CM Biomass. The acquisition was approved by the competition authorities as per 1st of September 2021, and the Company has not only provided value to USTC's portfolio of companies, but it has also added an exciting new sustainable angle to the trading and shipping industry as a natural extension of USTC's ongoing activities.

The Company has only been adding to the final eight months of the financial year 2021/22. In this period, the Company reached a revenue of DKK 3,048 million and profit before tax amounted to DKK 170 million.

The strong results are based on a strong commercial and logistic setup with a growing own production, agile management, and classic business acumen. The wood pellet market has been under high pressure due to an undersupplied market situation even before the Russian war in Ukraine started. Navigating under such difficult circumstances is a testament to the Company's ability to establish diversified sourcing and distribution and sound and close business relationships built over many years.

During 2021/22, CM Biomass has invested further in expanding production capability both in the U.S. and in Denmark. The addition of more wood pellet factories was a timely addition to the Company's production portfolio, especially considering the subsequent further increase in pressure on global wood pellet supply by the – at that time – unexpected sanctions against Russia and Belarus.

In February 2022, CM Biomass acquired the U.S. company Mohegan and added a new set of production facilities in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee to the Company's own production to accommodate the growing international demand. The Company's strategic decision to diversify its supply chain also led to the acquisition of Ekman & Co. AB, including the Vildbjerg factory near Herning, Denmark, adding one of the world's first wood pellet production facilities – and the Company's first Danish facility – to its portfolio. The purchase of Ekman was approved and finalised in early June 2022.

CM Biomass is fully committed to increase both pace and volume across its operation in the coming years, and the Company is confident that it can increase supplies in a sustainable and competitive manner, allowing CM Biomass to examine new investments and distribution venues.

Strategy and objective
The objective of the USTC Group is, on a continuous basis, to develop its business in line with the customers' wishes and requirements. The USTC Group wants to be known for its high-quality services and deliveries, and trading must comply with the highest Danish and international standards.

The USTC Group focuses on sustainable growth, always maintaining a healthy balance between risk and reward, be it a strong organic growth or strategic alliances and acquisitions when the opportunities arise.

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR AHEAD

The Group's level of activity, revenues and earnings are in general affected by a number of external factors, such as the development on the global freight market, the oil price development and the general structure of the oil market. This year, the continued effects from the global COVID-19 pandemic created challenging conditions for the Group and its markets, and in addition the Russian war in Ukraine has added significant pressure on the global supply chains. Based on the uncertainty at the end of the financial year 2021/22, the expectations for the 2022/23 financial year are earnings slightly below the 2021/22 results.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

3,920

The USTC Group perceives corporate social responsibility as the duty to work progressively to reduce negative and increase positive impacts on the individual, the society and the environment.

Our business areas
The Group has activities within six segments:

- Bunkers
- Ship owning
- Shipping and Logistics
- IT services
- Digital tools
- Sustainable energy

Please see page 13 for further details.

Our main risk areas
Derived from our business model we have identified the following non-financial risk focus areas:

1. Compliance and quality management
2. Diversity, human rights and gender composition
3. Workplace and safety
4. Environment and community engagement

The section below includes USTC Group's statement of compliance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, section 99 a.

COMPLIANCE AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT

USTC Group manages its risk responsibly and regards it as an imperative that the Group complies with all applicable rules and legislation in each country in which we operate. We see compliance as legally and ethically impeccable conduct by all employees in their daily work. This includes observing all applicable anti-corruption, anti-trust and international trade sanctions.

Personal data protection is an increasingly important focus area. Legislation and regulations are being rolled out worldwide to ensure that companies follow ever stricter requirements on protection of personal data. This has entailed consistent requirements for internal training, preparation of policies and guidelines as well as risk and impact assessments.

POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

Compliance
USTC Group is unreservedly committed to compliance and works proactively with these and related matters to remain best-in-class and at the forefront of new regulations. By continuously updating our systems and procedures, the Group constantly works to ensure that all information on sanctions is as easily accessible to all employees as possible.

Similarly, the Group has taken steps to ensure that we have the adequate procedures to prevent fraudulent behaviour among individuals within the Group or persons associated with the Group. We ensure that everyone in the company – board members, managers, employees – each possesses a general understanding of relevant applicable laws. Through 2021 and 2022 this has been achieved in relevant subsidiaries through specific programmes on the subjects, including manuals and recurring training, and in selected subsidiaries the staff's mandatory annual completion of compliance e-learning.

Generally, our activities are subject to several strict anti-corruption laws, including the Danish Criminal Code, the UK Bribery Act, and the US foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Regarding tax policies we shall act with integrity and maintain good corporate citizenship in handling the tax affairs of the USTC Group. With best effort we intent to comply with applicable tax regulations. We will act in an upright manner towards public authorities and pay the taxes as required by law.

We aim to ensure we are aware of all relevant tax risks, compliance matters and legislative developments. Tax risks are actively identified, managed, and mitigated. The CFO of USTC Group has the overall responsibility for tax matters and approves the tax policy.

USTC Group has activities in many countries and income from our activities are by default taxed where we operate. Despite company registrations in certain tax havens, income is not allocated to these countries since USTC Group activities are taxed where our subsidiaries activities origins and thereby where they are tax residents. USTC Group has ongoing dialogues with many authorities. USTC Group has not formalized cooperation with tax authorities.

In countries where tax incentive programs exist USTC Group considers whether they make ethical and commercial sense. By default, we have not taken part in tax incentive programs, and we did not do so in 2021/22. Tax matters will be elaborated further in USTC Group's ESG Report being published during financial year 2022/23.

Whistle-blower procedure

In our Code of Conduct (which can be downloaded at our website) we encourage everyone to promptly raise any concern of breach or potential breach of our Code of Conduct, USTC Group policies or the law with USTC Group's legal department. USTC Group will never retaliate or allow retaliation for concerns raised in good faith.

In the coming year, we expect to teach and train employees, throughout the group, in the same code of conduct that applies to our suppliers. This includes, among other things, requirements to respect international human rights, ensure safe jobs, respect for the individual, etc.

We will teach and inform all employees about our code of conduct that does not accept corruption, bribery or other financial conflicts of interest. We will also, through direct control, ensure that our transactions take place in accordance with applicable rules.

DIVERSITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER COMPOSITION

The industry in which we operate is characterised by a high degree of multiplicity, and so is USTC Group. A diverse and inclusive workplace is attractive to both our business partners, suppliers as well as customers. At the same time, our diversity reflects the countries in which we operate. We believe it is not just a great advantage to have employees with different cultural backgrounds and nationalities employed. It is an absolute must. USTC Group is very engaged in ensuring a diverse and inclusive workplace with no room for discrimination.

POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

Equal opportunities
Our policy is that all employees, irrespective of gender, nationality, skin colour and religion, must have equal career and management opportunities. With more than 50 nationalities working in our offices, USTC Group is a mirror image of a globalised world. This philosophy is supported by our open-minded, unprejudiced culture which allows each individual employee to make the best possible use of his/her skills. Likewise, internal management training programmes in USTC subsidiaries are available to anyone with the right skills.

When recruiting new colleagues, we evaluate the professional and personal skills of the candidates. In our view, gender says nothing about a person's competencies, level of commitment or ability to cooperate with others, which is why it is no decisive factor for us. In the USTC Group offices across the world, our highly skilled staff – male and female – work together in making the most of their talents.

Just as is the case with gender, an individual's religious and sexual orientation will have no impact on his/her career opportunities within our group. We recruit reliable, respectful and competent professionals of any orientation.

Human rights policy
USTC Group has the responsibility and is committed to respect human rights. We do not tolerate any kind of discrimination, be it on the ground of nationality, gender, religion, skin colour or sexual orientation. The Group celebrates diversity, and we actively seek to be a workplace with a multitude of different cultural backgrounds in our staff composition and at our management levels.

We actively monitor our supply chain and aim to work with reputable suppliers who are reliable and transparent to ensure that no one acts in violation of human rights. In 2021/22, our monitoring work has not given rise to any comments. In the coming year we will continue to monitor our supply chain.

By the end of the financial year, we employed more than 50 nationalities, and a multitude of different cultural backgrounds. Our youngest employee is only 19 years old – the oldest turned 77.

In 2021/22, our monitoring work has not given rise to any comments, and we therefore believe that our suppliers continue to comply with our policy.

Gender composition – Board of Directors
The section below includes USTC Group's statement of compliance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, section 99 b.

Targets for the under-represented gender on the Board of Directors
USTC Group's Board of Directors is the supreme management board in the company. USTC Group's Board of Directors consists of nine board members. Seven males and two females. As for now, the percentage of female board members elected by the shareholder's committee is 22.2%. Since there has been no replacement in our board during the year, the gender composition in the Board of Directors did not change in the financial year.

The target for the female gender for 2022 is 25-33% and we aim to reduce the imbalance.

USTC Group is striving to ensure that the under-represented gender is represented on the list of candidates. We do, however, reserve the right to select the most qualified candidate irrespective of his or her gender.

Policy for the under-represented gender at other management levels
USTC Group believes in creating an open and inclusive business culture where every employee thrives the best way possible. Talent is more diverse than ever before, and an inclusive work environment is key to innovation, continuous improvement and retention of talent. Every single day we work to provide an atmosphere where all staff members feel included, appreciated and valued.

In 2021/22 we have strived to ensure the under-represented gender is represented on the list of candidates at other management levels. The Ship owning activities' commitment to the Charter for More Women in Shipping signed in 2019 remained strong, and the Ship owning activities continue to live up to their Charter obligations in both Denmark and the foreign offices with initiatives ranging from specific recruitment drives to more general inclusion work. Currently, women account for approx. 33% of all onshore employees in the Ship owning activities.

USTC Group has seen the first results of our strong recruitment process in the financial year and work to see even stronger results in 2022/23.

Data Ethical Policy
The section below includes USTC Group's statement of compliance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, section 99 d.

USTC Group assesses that all data in our records are administrated in compliance with current GDPR laws why no formal data ethical policy is presented.

WORKPLACE AND SAFETY

USTC Group is a people's business, and the dedication and expertise of our staff is one of our greatest assets. USTC Group strives to create an engaging workplace and optimal working conditions for our staff, and it is very important that we listen, engage, develop, inspire and can offer exciting new opportunities across the Group to ensure that we have motivated and highly skilled experts in every function and every business unit.

To strengthen our focus even further, USTC Group has created groupwide synergies by the establishment of USTC Group HR and USTC Group Communications that are covering the entire portfolio of USTC companies. The new HR and Communications departments were established in 2021 and are built on the existing set-up in the Group's Bunker activities. Being the largest segment in the USTC Group, the Bunker activities had made a substantial investment in people and culture over the last years as a way to ensure continued profitable growth throughout their diverse value chain. Processes, systems, and structure had been professionalised to boost people development and performance. The two teams transitioned into the USTC organisation in early 2021 and formed groupwide corporate functions allowing the full USTC Group to benefit from their services and assistance and ensure the continued development of the USTC Group across its many growing value streams.

Physical safety
USTC Group is aware of the risk related to unsafe working conditions and the risk of accidents that may occur due to lack of knowledge and competencies amongst employees.

The Group's employee policies on this matter are elaborated in the Ship owning activities' employee handbook.

USTC Group's Ship owning activities have continued to ensure compliance with the ISM Code via internal audits as well as external audits carried out by the international Classification Society, Bureau Veritas. Moreover, the Ship owning activities have increased their efforts to develop task-specifik risk assessments and Toolbox Meetings prior to any new job to ensure the safety of its employees.

In 2021/22, all vessels in the Ship owning activities passed an international Safety Management (ISM) office audit conducted by Bureau Veritas with zero deficiencies and no remarks. The Ship owning activities also completed the change to ABS and BV class for all vessels, without cause for concern.

USTC Group's Shipping & Logistics activities acknowledge the risks related to the handling and freighting of cargo and continue to focus on the employee's health and safety. All employees must follow the health and safety guidelines, which include the use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and preventive actions. The Shipping & Logistics activities register any incidents that occur and have follow-up procedures in place, as well as reporting processes to ensure incident reporting to the relevant authorities. The Shipping & Logistics activities will continue to especially focus on proactive behaviour going forward, including reporting on near miss incidents to better their health and safety protocols and prevent injuries in the future, as well as promote their "Safety First" culture.

USTC Group focuses on continuously enhancing the health and safety of our employees as well as our premises on a global scale to be up to date on safety requirements and best practices.

QHSE Management
USTC Group is concerned about the safety of our employees, building and maintaining a safe working environment. For our specialised physical shipping activities that are part of the bunker activities, we have developed procedures and guidelines meeting best practises of the bunker industry and we strive to be a forerunner in safety and environmental protection in good cooperation with amongst others local authorities and tonnage providers.

The right procedures and training of high awareness of internal and external personnel is a key element ensuring a safe working environment and zero tolerance towards accidents and pollutions.

In the Physical bunker business areas several of our business units operate based on a QHSE Management System that meets the requirements of the ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 international standards which are certified by DNV GL. Additionally, we are qualified in the Achilles Joint Qualification System (Achilles JQS) for suppliers to the Oil Industry in Norway and Denmark.

Internally, we have in 2021/22 continued to minimize our consumption of energy and resources through setting equirements for equipment and suppliers.

POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

Engagement process
USTC Group has always been committed to interact with our employees to create a world-class workplace. Our subsidiaries are conducting engagement processes to make sure that working in our Group is a motivating and satisfying experience. All managers are responsible for acting upon the feedback from their employees and committed to do so. This to harness the many learnings about what motivates our people to come to work every day.

We will continue to invest heavily in developing, attracting and attaining the best talents. This is key to deliver on our strategic business ambitions going forward.

Core Leadership Programme
With this ambitious Leadership programme – set up and run by USTC Group HR - we aim at creating – and constantly maintaining – a strong pipeline of leaders that has strong competencies in order to strengthen leadership capabilities and improve cohesion across the Group.

Training
Staff development is a key element in future growth and retention. Again this year, the Corona pandemic partly suspended the classroom trainings that were transformed into live sessions in Microsoft Teams. Throughout the year, employees from our global workforce have attended more than 500 hours of internal training via live sessions, the access to e-learnings and self-study was extended and tutors were educated to tutor online as well.

ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

USTC Group is committed to be a socially and environmentally responsible company.

Environment
USTC Group acknowledges the influence of climate change, along with the role that transportation and energy play in assisting people traveling and goods being transported by sea. Being a group specialising in oil trading, amongst others, we do whatever is in our capacity to reduce the impact on the environment.

A particularly important area of focus in our line of business is prevention of oil spill, which is why we take all necessary measures to avoid causing harm to the nature. We are constantly looking for ways to improve environmental and operational performance and at the same time facilitate man's ability to journey at sea. Also, we are focused on engaging in projects and communities world-wide where we can help make a difference.

USTC Group recognises the certain risks regarding CO2 emissions from fuel combustion related to the Group's Shipping & Logistics activities being part of the transport industry.

The transport sector is responsible for 24% of direct CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion and, therefore, the Group's Shipping & Logistics activities have risks associated with stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements regarding our CO_2 emissions that require us to make an effort to reduce our emissions.

The Shipping & Logistics activities offer sustainable fuel solutions to their customers and will continue to focus on reducing their empty haulage and increasing their load utility on road transport. During the next period, they will uncover possible actions to reduce their environmental impact in other activities in the Shipping & Logistics activities.

Aside from CO_2 emissions, the Shipping & Logistics activities also monitors waste generation and have an internal goal of reaching a recycling rate of 60%. In 2021, 54.5% of their waste was sent to recycling. The Group's Shipping & Logistics activities aim to sort and recycle as much waste as possible throughout their operations. Furthermore, the Shipping & Logistics activities also have a goal to continuously reduce the consumption of electricity, water and heating use in all their buildings to minimise their environmental footprint.

USTC Group acknowledges the global challenges related to emissions of greenhouse gases. Moreover, the Group is aware of the risks related to the transportation of goods such as high-grade chemicals and refined oil in our Ship owning activities.

USTC Group continuously strives to reduce the environmental impact related to the Group's Ship owning operations. USTC Group constantly makes efforts to improve the efficiency of equipment and facilities; furthermore, it is the ambition of the Group to optimize shipping operations by minimising the amounts of voyages as much as possible and focus on effective routes.

USTC Group aims to ensure safe transportation of environmentally hazardous goods in Ship owning activities via internal audits by ship inspectors, and external audits carried out by customers, flag states, port authorities, and business partners. Additionally, USTC Group's Ship owning activities ensure safe transportation of goods and continuous training of crew members in the handling of hazardous goods.

Results related to environmental issues

To reduce fuel consumption, the Ship owning activities are continuously conducting tests via a control system on the main engines and propulsion systems. Additionally, the Ship owning activities continue to use an external supplier of weather routing to improve efficiency of transportation routes.

In 2021/22, the Ship owning activities tested biofuel on 1 vessel with consideration of implementing on more vessels. Further, the Group's Ship owning activities continue to install new Ballast Water Treatment systems on all vessels and have thus far completed installation on 76% of the fleet compared to last year's 47%. Moreover, throughout the year the Ship owning activities have continued to apply high-quality anti-fouling paint thereby minimising emissions.

Furthermore, the Ship owning activities continue to install main engine fuel saving systems (producing fuel savings between 10-15%) on their vessels and have thus far completed installation on 41% of the fleet compared to last year's 6%.

POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

USTC Group subsidiaries are actively engaged in projects to lower sulphur emissions, and we recycle and seek to reduce power consumption wherever and whenever possible with the aim of protecting our surroundings and the climate from human-induced harm and hazards. For further info please see our Code of Conduct, which can be downloaded at our website.

Through our Bunker activities we will continue to take the lead in driving the transition to a more sustainable future. Our Bunker activities are currently involved in two ambitious and visionary projects aimed at transforming the shipping industry.

Community engagement

USTC Group's work with corporate social responsibility is both global and local. As a global company, we recognise our moral obligation and our fortunate ability to give back to local communities on all continents and support those in need. At the same time, we have devolved the decisions on which worthy causes and individuals to support to our local offices. Using their knowledge of the challenges and opportunities affecting their community, they support and donate to local charities that are close to their heart. (Having said that, national and global charities like Doctors of the World and Make a Wish also receive support from local offices).

The challenges of the past year have only made the work of charities even more urgent. Charity, healthcare, community building, and the environment are amongst the areas most often chosen to be supported by our global offices. In all cases, employees have shown engagement and passion in helping their communities.

UNI-TANKERS

349,202

DWT IN TOTAL

From left (back): Peter Frederiksen, Peter Korsholm, Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer, Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, Klaus Nyborg, Torben Janholt, and Peter Appel.
From left (front): Morten H. Buchgreitz, Nina Østergaard Borris .

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

KLAUS NYBORG

Chairman

Born in 1963.
Board member since 2012 and Chairman since 2014.
Board management and investment.

Special competences
Global experience with management of listed shipping companies incl. CEO of Pacific Basin Shipping, Hong Kong. Strategic and financial expertise as well as in-depth knowledge of risk management.

Other directorships
Chairman of the boards in Norden A/S, Bawat A/S, Moscord Pte. Ltd. and the investment committee Maritime Investment Fund 1 K/S and Maritime Investment Fund 2 K/S. Vice Chairman of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S and DFDS A/S. Member of the boards in Karen og Poul F. Hansens Familiefond, X- Press Feeders Ltd. and Norchem A/S. Director of Return ApS.

Education
MSc in Business & Law, Copenhagen Business School supplemented with management courses at London Business School and IMD.

TORBEN ØSTERGAARD-NIELSEN

Board member and owner

Born in 1954.
Board member since 1994.
CEO, founder and owner of the USTC Group (A/S United Shipping & Trading Company).

Special competences
Extensive background and global experience within the shipping and bunker industry.

Other directorships
Chairman and member of the boards in most USTC Group companies. Member of the boards in Fayard Holding ApS, Fayard A/S, Fiberline Holding ApS, H.J. Hansen Holding A/S, Gottfred Petersen Holding A/S and Jensen's Food Group A/S. Chairman of the board in Middelfart Bycenter A/S and Selected Car Leasing A/S.

Other
German Honorary Consul from 1988-2020. Member of Corps Consulaire since 1988.
Member of Danske Bank Erhvervsråd.

NINA ØSTERGAARD BORRIS

Board member and owner

Born in 1983.
Board member since 2014.
COO and owner of the USTC Group (A/S United Shipping & Trading Company).

Special competences
Company evaluations, mergers and acquisitions, financial due diligence, business restructuring, reorganisation, turnarounds and compliance.

Other directorships
Member of the boards in Uni-Tankers A/S, SDK FREJA A/S, Bunker Holding A/S, Unit IT A/S, CM Biomass Partners A/S, Middelfart Erhvervsråd and Marius Pedersens Fond.
Member of Beiratsitzung Nord, Deutsche Bank.

Education
MSc in Applied Economics and Finance supplemented by courses at Harvard University and London School of Economics and Political Science.

MIA ØSTERGAARD RECHNITZER

Board member and owner

Born in 1989.
Board member since 2020.
Head of Corporate Governance and owner of the USTC Group (A/S United Shipping & Trading Company).

Special competences
C-suite succession planning, C-level and board composition, board and leadership assessments, governance structure, development and implementation of ESG strategy.

Other directorships
Member of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S and Uni-Tankers A/S.

Education
MSc in Human Resource Management supplemented by courses at Harvard University and London School of Economics.

After the end of the financial year, the following changes have been announced for the Group's owner family, which will take effect at the annual general meeting for the financial year 2021/22 with effect from and including the financial year 2022/23:

- *Torben Østergaard-Nielsen will henceforth take over as working Chairman of the Board of Directors of USTC.*
- *Nina Østergaard Borris will assume the role of CEO of USTC.*
- *Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer will join USTC Executive Board as Chief Governance Officer.*

TORBEN JANHOLT

Board member

Born in 1946.
Board member since 2010.
Professional board member.

Special competences
Extensive background and global experience within the shipping industry, primarily through his 28 years with J. Lauritzen A/S, the last 14 years as CEO, and as chairman of the Danish Shipowners' Association from 2005-2009.

Other directorships
Member of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S and Torm PLC (2015-2021).

Education
Bachelor of Commerce supplemented with executive management training at IMD and IESE.

MORTEN H. BUCHGREITZ

Board member

Born in 1967.
Board member since 2014.
GSVP at Vestas Wind Systems A/S.

Special competences
Extensive and in-depth knowledge and experience within economics and finance, including credit and risk management.

Other directorships
Chairman and member of the boards in several Vestas Group companies. Member of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S, CM Biomass Partners A/S, K/S Habro-Lowestoft, K/S Meiderich and Aps Habro Komplementar-19.

Education
MSc in Business Administration and Computer Science.

PETER FREDERIKSEN

Board member

Born in 1963.
Board member since 2012.
Professional board member.

Special competences
Extensive experience within the shipping industry from leading global positions in liner shipping at A.P. Moller-Maersk for more than 25 years and Hamburg Süd for 9 years. Broad management and strategy skills as well as financial experience.

Other directorships
Chairman of the Board in Sund & Bælt Holding A/S 2016-2021. Chairman/Vice Chairman of the Board in Oeresundsbro Konsortiet 2017-2021. Member of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S and MPC Container Ships ASA.

Education
Shipping education at A.P. Moller-Maersk supplemented with management training at INSEAD and Cornell University.

PETER KORSHOLM

Board member

Born in 1971.
Board member since 2014.
Professional board member and investor.

Special competences
Extensive experience from private equity and developing international companies, as well as mergers & acquisitions, financing and management of financial risks.

Other directorships
Chairman of the boards in Lomax A/S and parent company, Nymølle Stenindustrier A/S and the Investment Committee of Zoscales Partners. Member of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S, DSVM Invest A/S and certain subsidiaries, BCHG Holding A/S and certain subsidiaries and Ørsted A/S.

Education
MBA from INSEAD, MSc from London School of Economics, BA from University of Copenhagen.

PETER APPEL

Board member

Born in 1961.
Board member since 2019.
Partner, Gorrissen Federspiel law firm.

Special competences
In-depth knowledge and extensive experience within legal matters related to the shipping industry, as an adviser to and member of directors in a number of Danish shipping companies and investment foundations with connections to the area. Specialised in the transport sector and infrastructure projects, including extensive knowledge about ferry service, train and harbour projects.

Other directorships
Chairman of the boards in Deloitte Fonden, Clipper Group A/S, Fayard Holding Aps, Fayard A/S and Den Danske Søretsforening. Member of the boards in Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S, SDK FREJA A/S, Clipper Group Ltd., BIMCO Informatique A/S, Norchem A/S, and British Chamber of Commerce in Denmark, Sølovsudvalget.

Education
LL.M. (Master of Laws), Copenhagen. Maritime Law, University of Oslo. LL.M with Merit in Commercial and Corporate Law, London School of Economics.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

TORBEN ØSTERGAARD-NIELSEN

CEO

Born in 1954.
Board member since 1994.
Founder and owner of the USTC Group
(A/S United Shipping & Trading Company).

Special competences
Extensive background and global experience within the shipping and bunker industry.

Other directorships
Chairman and member of the boards in most USTC Group companies. Member of the boards in Fayard Holding ApS, Fayard A/S, Fiberline Holding ApS, H.J. Hansen Holding A/S, Gottfred Petersen Holding A/S and Jensen's Food Group A/S. Chairman of the board in Middelfart Bycenter A/S and Selected Car Leasing A/S.

Other
German Honorary Consul from 1988-2020. Member of Corps Consulaire since 1988. Member of Danske Bank Erhvervsråd.

NINA ØSTERGAARD BORRIS

COO

Born in 1983.
Board member since 2014.
Owner of the USTC Group (A/S United Shipping & Trading Company).

Special competences
Company evaluations, mergers and acquisitions, financial due diligence, business restructuring, reorganisation, turnarounds and compliance.

Other directorships
Member of the boards in Uni-Tankers A/S, SDK FREJA A/S, Bunker Holding A/S, Unit IT A/S, CM Biomass Partners A/S, Middelfart Erhvervsråd and Marius Pedersens Fond.
Member of Beiratsitzung Nord, Deutsche Bank.

Education
MSc in Applied Economics and Finance supplemented by courses at Harvard University and London School of Economics and Political Science.

JAKOB SCHULTZ NIELSEN

CFO

Born in 1980.
Joined the USTC Group in 2009.
Member of the Excecutive Board and CFO in the USTC Group (A/S United Shipping & Trading Company) since 2019.

Special competences
Extensive experience within investments and financing, and knowledge of the real estate market. An in-depth knowledge of the various business activities in the USTC Group.

Other directorships
Member of the boards in Middelfart Bycenter A/S, Selfpremises A/S, Selected Car Investment 1 A/S and Havnepladsen, Odense ApS. Chairman of the board in Ejendomsselskabet DP 1 A/S.

Education
MSc in Business Administration and Auditing.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INCOME STATEMENT

1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Note	2021/22	2020/21
Revenue	1	118,518,124	65,597,706
Direct expenses		(113,821,355)	(62,634,057)
Gross profit		**4,696,769**	**2,963,649**
Other operating income		23,590	53,990
Other external expenses		(1,002,195)	(600,505)
Staff expenses	2	(1,969,337)	(1,445,464)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	5,6,7	(577,428)	(378,386)
Profit before financial income and expenses		**1,171,399**	**593,284**
Share of profit/loss in associated companies	8	24,721	13,626
Financial income	3	85,365	63,732
Financial expenses	3	(252,857)	(182,915)
Profit before tax		**1,028,628**	**487,727**
Corporation tax	4	(231,344)	(102,020)
Net profit for the year		**797,284**	**385,707**
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		105,309	5,934
Shareholder in USTC		691,975	379,773
Total		**797,284**	**385,707**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Note	2021/22	2020/21
Profit for the year		**797,284**	**385,707**
Items that may be reclassified to income statement			
Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments	13	18,647	207,786
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		322,632	(231,280)
Other items		0	(6,075)
Income tax relating to these items		1,110	(46,794)
Items that are not reclassified to income statement		**0**	**0**
Other comprehensive income		**342,389**	**(76,363)**
Total comprehensive income		**1,139,673**	**309,344**
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		91,478	8,000
Shareholder in USTC		1,048,195	301,344
Total		**1,139,673**	**309,344**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DKK '000	Note	30 April 2022	30 April 2021	30 April 2020
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	5	1,956,519	1,270,637	419,594
Property, plant and equipment	6	1,735,769	1,395,084	1,483,690
Right-of-use assets	7	1,041,520	1,023,403	436,277
Investments in associates	8	169,258	63,153	56,201
Securities		7,313	6,758	0
Other receivables		25,696	4,368	2,641
Deferred tax assets	4	98,465	69,666	64,951
Total non-current assets		**5,034,540**	**3,833,069**	**2,463,354**
Current assets				
Inventories	9	3,989,418	2,270,909	749,804
Trade receivables	12	11,044,382	6,596,419	4,649,923
Receivables from group enterprises		88,365	63,796	13,631
Receivables from associates		253	60,635	66,724
Other receivables		458,194	293,321	243,075
Prepayments		116,929	64,853	94,650
Corporation tax		165,482	96,206	126,726
Derivatives	10	1,348,747	440,233	2,023,808
Cash and cash equivalents		1,892,699	820,203	830,429
Total current assets		**19,104,469**	**10,706,575**	**8,798,770**
Assets		**24,139,009**	**14,539,644**	**11,262,124**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CONTINUED

DKK '000	Note	30 April 2022	30 April 2021	30 April 2020
Equity				
Share capital	14	4,900	4,900	4,900
Reserves		256,377	(112,702)	(47,899)
Retained earnings		3,542,152	2,919,623	3,153,870
Equity, shareholders		**3,803,429**	**2,811,821**	**3,110,871**
Non-controlling interests		491,271	158,412	1,200
Equity		**4,294,700**	**2,970,233**	**3,112,071**
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	12	2,679,838	1,701,934	1,474,771
Lease liabilities	7	756,966	794,687	325,137
Debt to non-controlling interests		108,735	100,000	0
Provisions		35,374	3,230	3,273
Put-option liability		433,300	137,541	0
Other payables		282,001	43,746	18,189
Deferred tax	4	169,108	115,479	40,036
Total non-current liabilities		**4,465,322**	**2,896,617**	**1,861,406**
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	12	3,024,273	2,152,010	1,832,294
Lease liabilities	7	332,326	278,713	118,009
Trade payables		8,525,471	4,741,875	2,860,637
Payables to group enterprises		22,614	5,497	9,728
Payables to associates		1,743	2,498	1,255
Corporation tax		223,395	123,771	176,960
Contract liabilities		21,290	7,869	12,944
Prepayments received		4,113	3,619	12,333
Provisions		0	1,026	0
Derivatives	10	2,143,280	719,831	693,303
Other payables		1,080,482	636,085	571,184
Total current liabilities		**15,378,987**	**8,672,794**	**6,288,647**
Total liabilities		**19,844,309**	**11,569,411**	**8,150,053**
Total equity and liabilities		**24,139,009**	**14,539,644**	**11,262,124**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES

1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Share capital	Hedging reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Reserve under the equity method	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners	Non-controlling interests	**Total equity**
2021/22								
Equity at 1 May	**4,900**	**23,252**	**(182,868)**	**46,914**	**2,919,623**	**2,811,821**	**158,412**	**2,970,233**
Earnings after tax (EAT)	0	0	0	14,508	677,467	691,975	105,309	797,284
Other comprehensive income net of tax	0	33,930	322,283	(1,642)	1,649	356,220	(13,831)	342,389
Total comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**33,930**	**322,283**	**12,866**	**679,116**	**1,048,195**	**91,478**	**1,139,673**
Dividends to shareholders	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	(11,155)	(11,155)
Contribution from owners	0	0	0	**0**	250,000	250,000	0	250,000
Additions to non-controlling interests	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	253,614	253,614
Put-option liability related to non-controlling interests	0	0	0	**0**	(295,759)	(295,759)	0	(295,759)
Sale of subsidiary without changes in control	0	0	0	**0**	(10,828)	(10,828)	(1,172)	(12,000)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	94	94
Total transactions with shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(56,587)**	**(56,587)**	**241,381**	**184,794**
Equity at 30 April	**4,900**	**57,182**	**139,415**	**59,780**	**3,542,152**	**3,803,429**	**491,271**	**4,294,700**

DKK '000	Share capital	Hedging reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Reserve under the equity method	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners	Non-controlling interests	**Total equity**
2020/21								
Equity at 1 May	**4,900**	**(151,898)**	**66,616**	**37,383**	**3,153,870**	**3,110,871**	**1,200**	**3,112,071**
Earnings after tax (EAT)	0	0	0	13,626	366,147	379,773	5,934	385,707
Other comprehensive income net of tax	0	175,150	(249,484)	(4,095)	0	(78,429)	2,066	(76,363)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**175,150**	**(249,484)**	**9,531**	**366,147**	**301,344**	**8,000**	**309,344**
Dividends to shareholders	0	0	0	**0**	(755,000)	(755,000)	(1,607)	(756,607)
Additions to non-controlling interests	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	136,531	136,531
Put-option liability related to non-controlling interests	0	0	0	**0**	(137,541)	(137,541)	0	(137,541)
Sale of subsidiary without changs in control	0	0	0	**0**	(14,782)	(14,782)	14,800	18
Contribution from owners	0	0	0	**0**	305,000	305,000	0	305,000
Transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	**0**	1,929	1,929	(512)	1,417
Other equity movements	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
Total transactions with shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(600,394)**	**(600,394)**	**149,212**	**(451,182)**
Equity at 30 April	**4,900**	**23,252**	**(182,868)**	**46,914**	**2,919,623**	**2,811,821**	**158,412**	**2,970,233**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Earnings before tax (EBIT)	1,171,399	593,284
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	577,428	378,386
Changes in receivables	(3,239,949)	(1,998,811)
Changes in inventories	(1,056,362)	(1,643,349)
Changes in trade payables, other payables, etc	3,571,559	3,686,088
Other adjustments	168,642	(57,937)
Cash flows from operating activities before financial items and tax	**1,192,717**	**957,661**
Financial income received	77,998	45,134
Financial expenses paid	(302,512)	(183,153)
Corporation tax paid	(188,734)	(138,784)
Other adjustments	(76,676)	44,681
Cash flows from operating activities	**702,793**	**725,539**

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Business acquisition	(463,675)	(816,514)
Investment in associates	(47,230)	(1,340)
Dividends received	15,853	0
Purchase of intangible assets	(44,325)	(49,133)
Sale of financial assets	42,765	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(315,687)	(181,088)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	11,396	102,295
Cash flows from investing activities	**(800,903)**	**(945,780)**
Proceeds from borrowings and mortgage debt	1,321,901	1,051,792
Repayment of borrowings and mortgage debt	(137,352)	(173,740)
Principal elements of lease payments	(320,734)	(187,221)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	0	15,833
Capital increase	250,000	305,000
Dividend paid	(11,155)	(756,607)
Other adjustments	(16,710)	(45,042)
Cash flows from financing activities	**1,085,950**	**210,015**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**987,840**	**(10,226)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 May	820,203	830,429
FX translation of cash and cash equivalents at 1 may	84,656	0
Change in cash and cash equivalents	987,840	(10,226)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 April	**1,892,699**	**820,203**

BUNKER HOLDING

111,398

INQUIRIES OVER THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

NOTES CONTENTS

1 REVENUE 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK mill	2021/22	2020/21
Sale and mediation of bunkers	107,795	61,546
Shipping and Logistics	5,999	2,633
Ship owning	1,493	1,278
IT Services	183	141
Other activities	3,048	0
Total	**118,518**	**65,598**
Revenue specified on geographical areas		
Europa	56,702	24,906
Asia	40,285	27,893
Americas	17,846	12,746
Other	3,685	53
Total	**118,518**	**65,598**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	112,315	61,460
Goods and services transferred over time	6,203	4,138
Total	**118,518**	**65,598**

2 STAFF EXPENSES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Staff expenses		
Hiring of crew	58,730	54,016
Wages and salaries	1,623,717	1,189,529
Pensions	98,506	75,187
Other social security expenses	188,384	126,732
Total	**1,969,337**	**1,445,464**
Number of employees*	**3,920**	**3,582**

*) Calculated as annual full-time employees.

Key Management consists of Excutive Board and Board of Directors. The compensation paid or payables to key management is shown in note 16.

3 FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Income from derivatives	0	14,165
Interest income on loans and receivables	46,648	36,622
Foreign exchange rate gains	19,040	12,895
Other financial income	19,618	50
Securities, gains	59	0
Financial income	**85,365**	**63,732**
Interest on debts and borrowings	180,771	144,961
Interest expenses from leases	28,167	17,459
Foreign exchange rate losses	5,512	629
Financial expenses from group enterprises	0	823
Securities, losses	23,851	17,463
Other financial expenses	14,556	1,580
Financial expenses	**252,857**	**182,915**

4 TAXES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Income Statement	Other com-prehensive income	Total
2021/22			
Curent tax for the year	228,901	1,110	230,011
Current tax concerning previous years	1,275	0	1,275
Deferred tax for the year	1,163	0	1,163
Deferred tax concerning previous years	5	0	5
Total tax for the year	**231,344**	**1,110**	**232,454**
2020/21			
Curent tax for the year	66,464	46,794	113,258
Current tax concerning previous years	3,354	0	3,354
Deferred tax for the year	0	0	0
Deferred tax concerning previous years	32,202	0	32,202
Total tax for the year	**102,020**	**46,794**	**148,814**

RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSES

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Profit before tax	1,028,628	487,727
Share of profit/loss in associated companies	(14,508)	(13,626)
Tonnage tax regime	47,551	21,932
Non-deductible expenses, net	69,221	4,365
Other adjustments	(36,810)	(22,705)
Profit before tax adjusted	**1,094,082**	**477,693**
Tax using the Danish corporation tax rate (22%)	(240,698)	(105,092)
Tax rate deviations in foreign jurisdictions	27,066	7,649
Adjustment to previous years taxes	(1,280)	(3,354)
Deferred tax assets previously not recognised, utilised	0	506
Other adjustments, net	(16,432)	(1,729)
Total Income tax	**(231,344)**	**(102,020)**

DEFERRED TAXES

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Deferred tax at 1 May	(45,813)	24,915
Foreign exchange adjustments	7,092	(1,548)
Acquired in business combinations	(30,764)	(36,978)
Adjustment to previous years	5	0
Recognised in the income statment	(1,163)	(32,202)
Deferred tax at 30 April	**(70,643)**	**(45,813)**
Deferred tax is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	98,465	69,666
Deferred tax liability	(169,108)	(115,479)
Deferred tax at 30 April	**(70,643)**	**(45,813)**

Deferred tax assets including the tax base of tax loss carry forwards are recognised at the amount by which they are estimated to reduce future tax payments.

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised amount to DKK 40 million in 2021/22 (2020/21: DKK 62.6 million). Unrecognised tax asset may be carried forward for an unlimited period of time, and it is uncertain whether the tax loss can be utilised.

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
Intangible assets	230	513	(100,757)	(79,109)
Property, plant and equipment	2,934	12,461	(38,849)	(19,330)
Other assets	17,972	367	15,825	(5,163)
Provisions and other	20,357	19,217	(45,183)	(3,985)
Tax losses etc.	56,972	37,108	(144)	(7,892)
Deferred tax at 30 April	**98,465**	**69,666**	**(169,108)**	**(115,479)**
Expected to be used as follows				
Within 12 months	19,693	13,933	(33,822)	(23,096)
More than 12 months	78,772	55,733	(135,286)	(92,383)
Total	**98,465**	**69,666**	**(169,108)**	**(115,479)**

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Goodwill	Customer relationship	Brand	Technologies and knowhow	Acquired rights	Software	Completed development projects	Total
2021/22								
Cost at 1 May	**913,192**	**262,008**	**160,000**	**0**	**111,884**	**171,317**	**8,340**	**1,626,741**
Exchange rate adjustment	1,306	30,107	76	0	13,207	26,548	0	71,244
Additions	0	42,811	0	0	0	43,962	0	86,773
Acquired in business combinations	543,135	2,396	4,384	68,697	2,850	0	0	621,462
Disposals	0	0	0	0	(25,995)	0	0	(25,995)
Other adjustments	12,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,740
Cost at 30 April	**1,470,373**	**337,322**	**164,460**	**68,697**	**101,946**	**241,827**	**8,340**	**2,392,965**
Amortisation at 1 May	**0**	**198,847**	**0**	**0**	**91,389**	**57,533**	**8,335**	**356,104**
Exchange rate adjustment	0	29,327	0	0	10,821	9,641	0	49,789
Amortisation	0	21,692	0	1,576	10,392	21,604	5	55,269
Reversed amortisation of disposals	0	0	0	0	(24,703)	(13)	0	(24,716)
Depreciation at 30 April	**0**	**249,866**	**0**	**1,576**	**87,899**	**88,765**	**8,340**	**436,446**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**1,470,373**	**87,456**	**164,460**	**67,121**	**14,047**	**153,062**	**0**	**1,956,519**

INTANGIBLE ASSETS CONTINUED

DKK '000	Goodwill	Customer relationship	Brand	Acquired rights	Software	Completed development projects	Total
2020/21							
Cost at 1 May	293,031	227,963	0	117,685	144,100	8,340	791,119
Exchange rate adjustment	(8,980)	(23,371)	0	(12,130)	(15,082)	0	(59,563)
Additions	0	0	0	6,329	41,811	0	48,140
Acquired in business combinations	631,374	57,416	160,000	0	12,066	0	860,856
Disposals	(2,233)	0	0	0	(11,578)	0	(13,811)
Cost at 30 April	**913,192**	**262,008**	**160,000**	**111,884**	**171,317**	**8,340**	**1,626,741**
Amortisation at 1 May	0	208,938	0	99,779	54,847	7,961	371,525
Exchange rate adjustment	0	(21,671)	0	(10,162)	(5,307)	0	(37,140)
Amortisation	0	11,580	0	1,772	15,299	374	29,025
Reversed amortisation of disposals	0	0	0	0	(7,306)	0	(7,306)
Depreciation at 30 April	**0**	**198,847**	**0**	**91,389**	**57,533**	**8,335**	**356,104**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**913,192**	**63,161**	**160,000**	**20,495**	**113,784**	**5**	**1,270,637**

INTANGIBLE ASSETS CONTINUED

GOODWILL ON CASH GENERATING UNITS

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Goodwill has been tested on the following CGU's:		
LQM Petroleum Services LLC	39,318	34,275
SDK FREJA	812,802	773,005
CM Biomass	462,648	0
CGU's with insignificant goodwill	155,605	105,912
Carrying ammount at 30 April	**1,470,373**	**913,192**

Goodwill is monitored by management at CGU level.

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on either fair value less cost to sell or value-in-use calculations. Both methods require the use of assumptions.

For the value-in-use calculation the cash flow projections are based on financial budgets and forecasts approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which each CGU operates.

Goodwill on CM Biomass has been based on fair values less cost to sell. The impairment test was performed on an update of the purchase price estimate used in pricing the purchase of CM Biomass at 1 September 2021. The development of all significant factors has since the purchase of CM Biomass been assessed. The purchase price was determined based on an EBITDA multiple. None of the factors have developed in a unfavorable direction, thus no impairment loss.

ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED IN THE IMPAIRMENT TESTS

DKK '000		2021/22	2020/21
LQM Petroleum Services LLC			
Annual growth rate %		2.0 %	2.0 %
EBIT Margin %		18.0 %	31.0 %
Discount rate		6.3 %	5.9 %
SDK Freja			
Annual growth rate %		1.5 %	2.0 %
EBIT Margin %		4.4 %	2.5 %
Discount rate		8.0 %	10.1 %
CGU's with insignificant goodwill			
Annual growth rate %	Avg.	2.0 %	2.0 %
EBIT Margin %	Avg.	25.0 %	43.0 %
Discount rate	Avg.	6.8 %	6.7 %

Management has determined the values assigned to each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Annual growth
This is the weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period. The rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports.

EBIT margin
This is weighted average EBIT margin defined as EBIT divided by gross profit. Based on past performance and management's expectations.

Discount rate
The discount rate is a WACC that reflects the risk free interest rate with the addition of a risk premium associated with the particular cash generation unit.

During the impairment tests we have concluded that there were no impairment losses for 2021/22 (2020/21: DKK 0 million).

Management finds that no reasonable change in key assumptions upon which recoverable amount is based would lead to an impairment loss.

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Land and buildings	Ships and equipment	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Prepayment for fixed assets	Plant and Machinery	Total
2021/22							
Cost at 1 May	**292,317**	**2,086,076**	**271,001**	**8,210**	**867**	**0**	**2,658,471**
Exchange rate adjustment	2,981	258,776	13,487	252	0	0	275,496
Transfers	0	0	0	412	(412)	0	0
Additions	24,048	113,909	50,286	692	0	121,110	310,045
Acquired in business combinations	76,919	0	25,696	0	0	0	102,615
Disposals	(8,396)	(69,468)	(32,997)	(24)	0	0	(110,885)
Cost at 30 April	**387,869**	**2,389,293**	**327,473**	**9,542**	**455**	**121,110**	**3,235,742**
Depreciation and impairment at 1 May	88,618	983,270	189,876	1,623	0	0	1,263,387
Exchange rate adjustment	2,890	114,421	6,331	233	0	201	124,076
Depreciation	14,075	146,953	39,562	1,629	455	4,130	206,804
Reversed depreciation and impairments of disposals	(3,718)	(69,468)	(21,108)	0	0	0	(94,294)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation and impairments at 30 April	**101,865**	**1,175,176**	**214,661**	**3,485**	**455**	**4,331**	**1,499,973**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**286,004**	**1,214,117**	**112,812**	**6,057**	**0**	**116,779**	**1,735,769**

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 30 APRIL CONTINUED

DKK '000	Land and buildings	Ships and equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
2020/21						
Cost at 1 May	314,182	2,210,250	260,511	2,023	1,023	2,787,989
Exchange rate adjustment	1,195	(215,941)	(5,996)	(130)	64	(220,808)
Transfers	0	632	(4,873)	0	(632)	(4,873)
Additions	22,145	124,602	32,121	1,196	412	180,476
Acquired in business combinations	84,990	0	30,756	5,121	0	120,867
Disposals	(130,195)	(33,467)	(41,518)	0	0	(205,180)
Cost at 30 April	**292,317**	**2,086,076**	**271,001**	**8,210**	**867**	**2,658,471**
Depreciation and impairment at 1 May	104,048	1,003,101	196,046	1,104	0	1,304,299
Exchange rate adjustment	(1,514)	(102,131)	(5,446)	(72)	0	(109,163)
Depreciation	11,059	115,767	33,517	591	0	160,934
Reversed depreciation and impairments of disposals	(24,975)	(33,467)	(34,241)	0	0	(92,683)
Depreciation and impairments at 30 April	**88,618**	**983,270**	**189,876**	**1,623**	**0**	**1,263,387**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**203,699**	**1,102,806**	**81,125**	**6,587**	**867**	**1,395,084**

7 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS 30 APRIL

The balance sheets shows the following amounts relating to leases:

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Land and buildings	626,451	602,818
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	415,069	420,585
Right-of-use assets at 30 April	**1,041,520**	**1,023,403**
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	147,353	104,552
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	168,002	83,873
Total	**315,355**	**188,425**
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	29,224	17,459
Expenses relating to short-term leases	466,207	843,232
Additions to right-of-use assets	141,205	263,497
Additions to right-of-use from business combinations	0	537,474
Total cash outflow for leases	208,504	926,966

The following table sets out lease liabilities split into current and non-current liabilities:

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Non-current lease liabilities	756,966	794,687
Current liabilities	332,326	278,713
Lease liabilities at 30 April	**1,089,292**	**1,073,400**

For the maturity analysis of lease payments please refer to note 13.

USTC operates as lessor, primarily related to time charter contracts.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	Operating leases	
DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Less than one year	113,465	88,169
One to two years	50,106	49,287
Two to three years	29,300	28,306
Three to four years	0	10,748
Four to five years	0	0
More than five years	0	0
Total undiscounted lease receivables	**192,871**	**176,510**

8 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES 30 APRIL

The Group owns interest in a number of associates which are not individually considered material from the Group.

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Cost at 1 May	16,239	18,818
Exchange adjustments	2,262	(1,756)
Acquisitions	56,905	0
Additions for the year	69,620	0
Disposals for the year	(43,132)	(823)
Cost at 30 April	**101,894**	**16,239**
Value adjustments at 1 May	46,914	37,383
Exchange rate adjustment	7,958	(4,095)
Share of profit for the year	26,700	13,626
Dividends	(15.853)	0
Disposals for the year	1,481	0
Other equity movements	164	0
Value adjustments at 30 April	**67,364**	**46,914**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**169,258**	**63,153**

9 INVENTORIES 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Bunkers	3,631,593	2,269,913
Wood pallets and biofuel	357,646	0
Other	179	996
Total inventory	**3,989,418**	**2,270,909**

Write-downs of inventory to net realisable value have been recognised as an expense during the year and included in direct expenses in the statement profit or loss.

10 DERIVATIVES 30 APRIL

Derivatives are used only for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedging criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes below. The Group has the following derivative financial instruments:

	2021/22		2020/21	
DKK '000	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Commodity swaps	10,355,584	(11,182,284)	14,382,998	(14,402,945)
Commodity futures	6,280,062	(5,518,182)	2,415,377	(2,280,277)
Fixed price physical	5,846	(2,711)	22,538	0
Commodity options	20,376	(12,652)	43,691	(42,713)
Interest rate hedge	48,970	0	0	(3,797)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	68,802	(94,395)	0	(64,439)
Gross balance	**16,779,640**	**(16,810,224)**	**16,864,604**	**(16,794,171)**
Balances qualifying for offsetting				
Commodity swaps, -futures and -options	(13,582,843)	13,582,843	(15,961,372)	15,961,372
Net balance	**3,196,797**	**(3,227,381)**	**903,232**	**(832,799)**
Margin deposits	(1,848,050)	1,084,101	(462,999)	112,968
Amunts presented in the balance sheet	**1,348,747**	**(2,143,280)**	**440,233**	**(719,831)**
Amounts with right of set-off	(522,547)	522,547	(135,832)	135,832
Net exposure	**826,200**	**(1,620,733)**	**304,401**	**(583,999)**

The Group has a master netting agreement with some customers and obtains and provides collateral in excess of agreed credit limits. In the balance sheet, derivative assets and liabilites and related collateral with the same counterparty is presented net to the extent that the amounts will be settled net.

Offsetting is typically limited within specific products. According to IFRS, financial assets and liabilities are presented net, if there is both a legal right and intention to settle amounts with a counter party net or simultaneously.

Derivatives are classified as held for trading and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss unless they are designated as hedges. They are presented as current assets or liabilities if they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

11 FAIR VALUE 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2021/22				
Financial assets				
Derivatives	6,564,108	10,209,685	5,847	16,779,640
Securities	0	0	7,313	7,313
Total	**6,564,108**	**10,209,685**	**13,160**	**16,786,953**
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	(5,901,514)	(10,865,048)	(2,711)	(16,769,273)
Contingent considerati-on from acquisitions	0	0	(178,250)	(178,250)
Total	**(5,901,514)**	**(10,865,048)**	**(180,961)**	**(16,947,523)**
2020/21				
Financial assets				
Derivatives	2,532,228	14,316,220	16,156	16,864,604
Securities	0	0	6,758	6,758
Total	**2,532,228**	**14,316,220**	**22,914**	**16,871,362**
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	(2,351,233)	(14,442,938)	0	(16,794,171)
Total	**(2,351,233)**	**(14,442,938)**	**0**	**(16,794,171)**

Fair value hierachy – Financial instruments measured at fair value
Financial instruments measured at fair value comprise only derivatives and can be divided into three levels:

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the year. Neither were there any transfers into or out of level 3.

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1
Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2
Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). To a large extent level 2 is based on observable quoted prices, however in some instances forward prices are not observable. In these situations we use the most liquid forward curves and derive a spread to the specific location. For options theoretical pricing models with implied volatiliti-es are used to calculate market prices.

These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is avaliable and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to calculate the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2;

Level 3
Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. Fair value of listed securities falls within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Non-listed shares and other securities fall within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value of derivatives falls mainly within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and is calcula-ted on the basis of observable market data as of the end of the reporting period. A minor amount of crude oil price derivatives fall within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value of level 3 assets and liabilities is primarily based on the present value of expected future cash flows. A reasonably possible change in the discount rate is not estimated to affe-ct the Group's profit or equity significantly.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- for commodity futures – the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- for interest rate swaps – the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves

11 FAIR VALUE 30 APRIL CONTINUED

- for foreign commodity swaps and forward exchange contracts – the present value of future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- for commodity options – option pricing models (eg. Black-scholes model), and
- for other financial instruments – discounted cash flow analysis.
- for securities – quoted prices for similar securities or discounted present value analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2, except for certain derivative contracts, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rate used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

The group obtain independent valuations for its investments properties at least annually. At each reporting period, the directors update their assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independt valuations, and determines the fair value within a range of reasonable estimates.

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not avalialbe the directors consider information from a variety of sources including:

- current prices in an active market for properties of a different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences.
- discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimats of future cash flows
- capitalised income projections based on a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market eviedence

All resulting fair value estimates for properties are included in level 3.

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

Categories of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IFRS 9. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were made.

Management determines the classification of its investments on initial recognition and reevaluates this at the end of every reporting period to the extent that such a classification is permitted and required.

Financial instruments carried at fair value
The Group has entered into financial bunker sale agreements with customers with the bunker price in places where the price is not observable as the underlying. Fair value is determined as the present value of the difference between the price fixed in the agreement and the forward price for the same quality of bunker in a liquid place (Rotterdam, Singapore) with the addition of an estimated spread between the liquid place and the place of delivery under the contract for the same quality of bunker and an estimated margin. The spread is determined on the basis of an analysis of the historical difference between the actual price in the liquid place and available price observations for the place of delivery. The margin is estimated to be equal to the margin on inception of the contract over the term of the agreement. Refer to note 10 for futher information.

Financial instruments carried at amortised cost
Fair value of the short term financial assets and other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost is not materially different from the carrying amount.

In general, fair value is determined primarily based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted with an interest rate reflecting the credit rating of the company. Where a market price was available, however, this was deemed to be the fair value.

Fair value of borrowing items fall within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and is calculated on the basis of discounted future cash flows. The carrying amount of financial liabilites measured at amortised cost is not considered to differ significantly from fair value.

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY 1 MAY - 30 APRIL CONTINUED

DKK '000	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
2021/22			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	17,799	11,616,890	11,634,689
Derivative financial instruments	1,348,747	0	1,348,747
Securities	7,313	0	7,313
Cash and cash equivalents	0	1,892,699	1,892,699
Total financial assets	**1,373,859**	**13,509,589**	**14,883,448**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	30,250	9,396,334	9,426,584
Borrowings	0	5,704,111	5,704,111
Lease liabilities	0	1,089,292	1,089,292
Derivative financial instruments	2,143,280	53,445	2,196,725
Total financial liabilities	**2,173,530**	**16,243,182**	**18,416,712**
Total			**(3,533,264)**

DKK '000	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
2020/21			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	3,163	7,018,539	7,021,702
Derivative financial instruments	440,233	0	440,233
Securities	6,758	0	6,758
Cash and cash equivalents	0	820,203	820,203
Total financial assets	**450,154**	**7,838,742**	**8,288,896**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	0	5,667,242	5,667,242
Mortgage debt and borrowing	0	3,853,944	3,853,944
Lease liabilities	0	1,073,400	1,073,400
Derivative financial instruments	719,831	0	719,831
Total financial liabilities	**719,831**	**10,594,586**	**11,314,417**
Total			**(3,025,521)**

13 FINANCIAL RISKS 30 APRIL

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks herein market risks such as currency risks, interest rate risks and price risks. Besides these significant risks, there are credit risks and liquidity risks.

Market risk is the risk of losses on financial positions arising from movements in market prices to which the Group is exposed through financial instruments. Market risks are regularly assessed and prioritised based on how likely they are to occur and their potential impact. The Group's risk management programme seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by a central department under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The below sensitivity analyses relate to the position of financial instruments at 30 April 2022.

Currency risk
The functional currency of the largest entities in the Group, Bunker Holding and Uni-Tankers is USD and thus all amounts are recorded in USD but reported in DKK as DKK is the reportingcurrency.
However, payments of local costs such as office expenses, local taxes, local employee compensation and GST/VAT payments may be denominated in local currency. In some limited locations, suppliers are paid in local currency. The largest gross exposures are to the Singapore Dollar, Danish Krone and Euro.

CM Biomass whose functional currency is DKK enters into sales as well as purchase transactions in foreign currencies. The main currency to which CM Biomass is exposed is USD. However the risk management policy requires the use of hedging strategies to mitigate the impact of foreign currency exchange risk. Consequently, the Group enters into foreign currency contracts to hedge the FX risk.
As of 30 April 2022, a 10% increase in the USD rate would have increased profit for the year before tax by 4.5 MDKK and decreased other comprehensive income/equity by 98 MDKK.

Other Group entities, primarily have transactions in Danish Kroner or Euro which is also their functional currency. Therefore, the net exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is insignificant for these entities.

As of 30 April 2022, CM Biomass has designated foreign currency forward contracts as cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast sales.

Principal	Nominal amount TUSD	Fair value as of 30 April 2022, TDKK	Maturity	Average Hedge Rate
USD	138,850	(93,593)	1-20 months	625
Other currencies	0	(789)	1-12 months	0
Total		**(94,382)**		

40 MUSD of the USD contracts mature after more than 1 year.
The loss deferred through other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve as of 30 April 2022 amounts to 45.4 MDKK before tax. The difference to fair value as 30 April 2022 reflects foreign currency forward contracts where the term has been extended at the original FX rate. The loss as of the respective extension dates has been recycled to the income statement. Consequently, the average hedge rate does not reflect the full impact on the income statement upon realisation of hedge contracts.

Interest rate risk
The Group has most of its debt denominated in USD. The remaining debt is denominated in DKK or EUR. Borrowings issued at variable interest rates expose the Group to interest rate risk. The Group's policy is to have its borrowings mainly in floating rate instruments, as the borrowings are mainly financing short term assets.

A general increase in interest rates by one percentage point is estimated, all other things being equal, to have a negative impact on profit before tax and equity, excluding tax by MDKK 61 (2020/21: MDKK 48), as a result of higher interest cost on borrowings.
The pricing model of the Group allows to a large extent the pass-through of interest costs to customers. Hence, from an operational point of view the Group is not as exposed as the analysis indicates. As such the analysis is therefore not representative for the Group.

13 FINANCIAL RISKS 30 APRIL CONTINUED

NET INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowing	2,679,838	1,701,934
Leasing liabilities	756,966	794,687
Current liabilities		
Borrowings	3,024,273	2,152,010
Leasing liabilities	332,326	278,713
Interest-bearing debt	**6,793,403**	**4,927,344**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,892,699	820,203
Interest-bearing assets	**1,892,699**	**820,203**
Net interest-bearing debt	**4,900,704**	**4,107,141**

Oil price risk
The major bulk of the Bunker Holding Groups´s trading activities is back-to-back trading of bunker products with delivery on short notice (so called spot trading), where sale and purchases are made simultaneously. This eliminates the oil price risk as there are no open positions in such transaction. The same is the case when the Bunker Holding Group enters into fixed price agreements with customers for delivery of bunker products on future dates.

Here the oil price exposure of such contracts is always hedged to mitigate any oil price risk arising. When it comes to physical activities the Bunker Holding Group possesses stocks of oil as the bunker products are bought in larger quantities and stored for blending and resale. The oil price risk arising from these oil price stocks is mitigated by entering into hedge agreements and only a small risk is allowed for each company involved in physical activities – this risk allowed for operational reasons.

The overall risk limit set in the policy is defined by a maximum net open (unhedged) position for the Group and for the individual companies involved in physical exposure having a limit for open oil-price-risk.

The sensitivity of the consolidated net open position is calculated every day on a 1 day Value-at-Risk basis, based on a confidence level of 95% and 500 days of historical observations. Measured on these terms Value-at-Risk was respectively DKK 0.7 million and DKK 3.1 million for 2021/22 and 2020/21.

The Group is exposed to oil price risk arising from future purchases and sales of bunkers and from bunker inventories. The Group regularly enters into financial derivatives to hedge this risk. The risk is measured as the net open position until December 2023.

The company designates the spot component of oil futures and swaps as the hedging instrument. The changes in the forward element that relate to the hedged item ('aligned forward element') are deferred in the costs of hedging reserve and recognised against the related hedged transaction when it occurs. The forward element relates to the respective hedged item if the critical terms of the forward or swap are aligned with the hedged item. Any residual time value and forward points (the non-aligned portion) are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. During the years ending 30 April 2021 and 2020, the company did not have any hedging instruments with terms which were not aligned with those of the hedged items.

The spot component of forward contracts is determined with reference to relevant spot market prices. The differential between the contracted forward rate and the spot market exchange rate is defined as the forward point.

The effects of applying hedge accounting on the company's financial position and performance are:

13 FINANCIAL RISKS 30 APRIL CONTINUED

OIL FUTURES AND SWAPS HEDGING FUTURE SALES OF OIL

	2021/22	2020/21
Notional amount (MTS)	46,069	23,042
Carrying amount, assets (DKK'000)	21,068	21,338
Carrying amount, liabilities (DKK'000)	31,079	(1,139)
Maturity dates	May '22-Mar '23	May '21-Dec '21
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 May (DKK'000)	(33,183)	42,547
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness (DKK'000)	(33,183)	42,547
Weighted average hedge price per metric tonne included forward points (USD)	1,258.0	391.3

The carrying amount of DKK 33.2 million (2020/21: DKK 42.5 million) has been netted with carrying amount of the oil futures and swap hedging futures purchased of oil. Net carrying amount is posive DKK 33.9 million (2020/21: DKK 43.1 million).

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Incurred losses	(120,101)	(198,005)
Movement in expected credit losses	(34,811)	100,920
Reversal of previous incurred losses	8,568	14,640
Loss recognised in the income statement	**(146,344)**	**(82,445)**

During the year, the following movement in provision were recognised in balance in relation to impaired recievables:

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Opening loss allowance 1 May	(79,294)	(192,954)
Movement in provision for impairment	(7,285)	101,020
Business combinations	(26,958)	(3,907)
Exchange rate adjustment	(11,575)	16,547
Carrying amount at 30 April	**(125,112)**	**(79,294)**

Individual receivables, which are known to be uncollectible, are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables are assessed collectively to determine whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since their initial recognition. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses are recognised in a separate provision for impairment.

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognised are written off against the provision when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are likewise credited within other expenses.

13 FINANCIAL RISKS 30 APRIL CONTINUED

Liquidity risk
Funding and adequate liquidity are fundamental factors in driving an expanding business, and management of both is an integrated part of the Group's continuous budget and forecasting process.

To ensure focus on managing the risks related to funding and liquidity, the Group's Treasury department manages and monitors funding and liquidity for the entire Group and ensures sufficient cash and bank credit facility reserves to enable the Group to meet the operating liquidity needs, having an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and monitoring forecast and actual cash flow by matching the maturity profiles.

The borrowings are primarily based on loan facilities committed by the banks for a 3-year period ending April 2024. The financing is granted as overdraft facilities without an agreed repayment profile.

The Group's borrowings are subject to standard clauses, according to which the Group's debt must be repaid in case of a change of control. The credit facilities with banks are furthermore subject to a few covenants focusing on the group's ability to generate sufficient cash flow and meet its obligations.

The covenants have not been breached in 2021/22, nor were they breached in 2020/21.

It is crucial for the Group to maintain a financial reserve to cover the Group's obligations and investment opportunities and to provide the capital necessary to offset changes in the Group's liquidity due to changes in the cash flow from operating activities. At 30 April 2022 the group had total unutilised credit facilities of DKK 5,153.3 million (2020/21: DKK 3,435.5 million). Besides the unutilised credit facilities the Group has factoring lines and inventory financing facilities of DKK 3,979.2 million (2020/21: DKK 3,770.9 million).

Maturities of liabilities and commitments
The tables below detail the group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilites based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

OIL FUTURES AND SWAPS HEDGING FUTURE PURCHASES OF OIL

	2021/22	2020/21
Notional amount (MTS)	0	2,400
Carrying amount, assets (DKK'000)	0	677
Carrying amount, liabilities (DKK'000)	0	0
Maturity dates	-	May '21
Hedge ratio	1:1	0
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 May (DKK'000)	(777)	757
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness (DKK'000)	(777)	757
Weighted average hedge price per metric tonne included forward points (USD)	0	487.75

The carrying amount of DKK 0.1 million (2020/21: DKK 0.6 million) has been netted with carrying amount of the oil futures and swap hedging future purchases of oil. Net carrying amount is posive DKK 33.9 million (2020/21: DKK 43.1 million).

OIL FUTURES AND SWAPS HEDGING INVENTORY

	2021/22	2020/21
Notional amount (MTS)	(178)	(384)
Carrying amount, assets (DKK'000)	14,911	1,077
Carrying amount, liabilities (DKK'000)	(117,171)	0
Maturity dates	May '21-Dec '23	May '21-Dec '23
Hedge ratio	1:1	0
Change in discounted spot value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 May (DKK'000)	32,999	(198,708)
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness (DKK'000)	32,999	(198,708)
Weighted average hedge price per metric tonne included forward points (USD)	1,296.63	435.58

13 FINANCIAL RISKS 30 APRIL CONTINUED

Credit risk
The Group is exposed to credit risk relating to its customers, and all customers and other business partners are credit rated regularly in accordance with the Group's policy for assuming credit risks. Thorough internal procedures are in place to minimise the credit risks and the international conventions for obtaining maritime lien for bunker deliveries mitigate the negative impact from defaulting payers. In addition, the Group insures the credit risk on certain receivables where considered adequate due to the credit worthiness of the counter party or the size of the credit exposure.

The Group's cash at bank and in hand is deposited with banks that meet the appropriate credit criteria. In terms of credit rank banks must be at an acceptable level. Risk Management services are offered to our customers. These services include derivatives on fixed price contracts to customers which have been approved in line with the Group´s credit policy.

The ageing of receivables is as follows:

DKK '000	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-5 year	after 5 years	Total
2021/22					
Borrowings	5,704,111	3,009,310	2,323,053	440,380	5,772,743
Lease liabilities	1,089,292	340,569	630,150	218,901	1,189,620
Payables to related parties	24,357	24,357	0	0	24,357
Trade payables	8,525,471	8,525,471	0	0	8,525,471
Other payables	1,362,483	1,080,482	282,001	0	1,362,483
Derivatives	2,143,280	2,143,280	0	0	2,143,280
Financial instruments	**18,848,994**	**15,123,469**	**3,235,204**	**659,281**	**19,017,954**
Total	**18,848,994**	**15,123,469**	**3,235,204**	**659,281**	**19,017,954**
2020/21					
Borrowings	3,853,944	2,184,716	1,379,112	395,685	3,959,513
Lease liabilities	1,073,400	291,930	636,688	241,004	1,169,622
Payables to related parties	7,995	7,995	0	0	7,995
Trade payables	4,741,875	4,741,875	0	0	4,741,875
Other payables	917,372	642,526	280,972	705	924,203
Derivatives	719,831	719,831	0	0	719,831
Financial instruments	**11,314,417**	**8,588,873**	**2,296,772**	**637,394**	**11,523,039**
Total	**11,314,417**	**8,588,873**	**2,296,772**	**637,394**	**11,523,039**

13 FINANCIAL RISKS 30 APRIL CONTINUED

During the year, the following gains/(losses) were recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired receivables.

DKK '000	Trade receivables	Provision for impairment		Net trade receivables
2021/22				
Receivables not due	8,845,678	0.2 %	(18,607)	8,827,071
Less than 90 days overdue	2,033,437	1.9 %	(39,237)	1,994,200
More than 90 days overdue	290,379	23.2 %	(67,268)	223,111
Carrying amount	**11,169,494**	**1.1 %**	**(125,112)**	**11,044,382**
2020/21				
Receivables not due	5,308,694	0.2 %	(10,574)	5,298,120
Less than 90 days overdue	1,051,134	1.0 %	(10,798)	1,040,336
More than 90 days overdue	315,884	18.3 %	(57,922)	257,962
COVID-19 impairment	0	0	0	0
Carrying amount	**6,675,712**	**1.2 %**	**(79,294)**	**6,596,418**

14 SHARE CAPITAL

At year end the share capital consists of 1 share with a par value of DKK 4.9 million. The share capital is unchanged relatively to 30 April 2021.

The Board of Directors proposes a dividend to the shareholders of DKK 0 per share – a total of DKK 0.

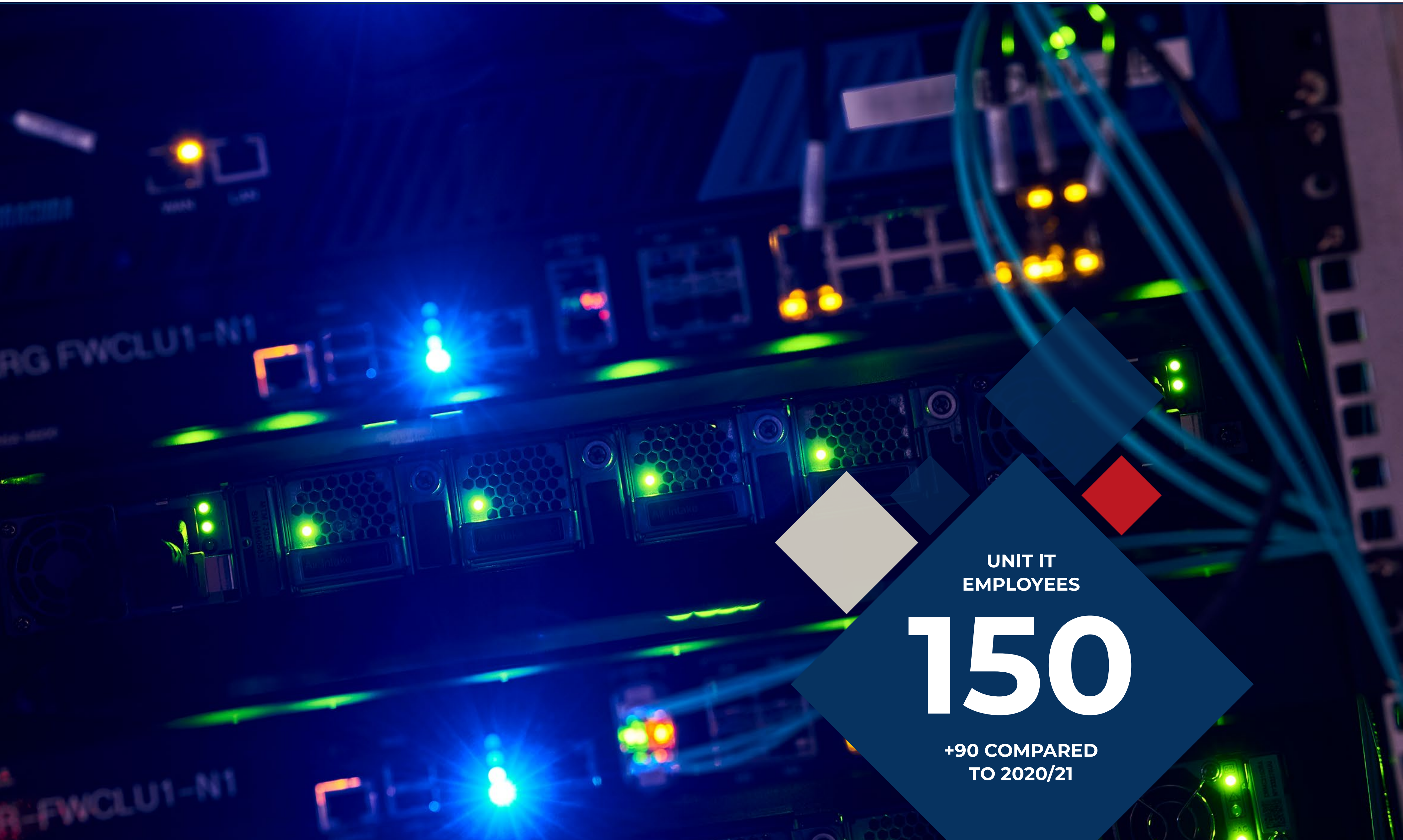
In the comparative year the Board of Directors proposes a dividend to the shareholders of DKK 0 million in 2020/21. In 2020/21 an extraordinary dividend, was paid of DKK 755 million.

15 PUT-OPTION LIABILITY RELATED TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests
The group has as part of the acquisition of subsidiaries entered into agreements in which the sellers continue to hold a non controlling interest and hold a right sell these non controling shares to the Group at a future point in time. if the non-controlling interest continues to be exposed to risks and rewards, a non-controlling interest is recognised and a put option liability measured at the present value of the expected purchase price under the option agreement.

As part of the the acquistion of Freja in December 2020, the seller of FREJA and key Management of FREJA A/S became 25.3% shareholder in the entity holding the combined logistics services actitivites. They hold an option to sell their shares to the Group as of 2024, and the Group holds an option to acquire the shares on similar terms. The transaction price will be based on a pre-agreed earnings multiple. The carrying amount of the liability is 237.8 MDKK as of 30 April 2022 (30 April 2021: 137.5 MDKK).

As part of the acquisition of CM Biomass in August 2021, the former majority share-holder and Key Management of CM Biomass became 40% owners of the holding company investing in CM Biomass. They hold an option to sell their shares to the Group as of 2025, and the Group holds an option to acquire the shares on similar terms. The transaction price will be based on a pre-agreed earnings multiple. The carrying amount of the liability is 195,5 MDKK as of 30 April 2022.


UNIT IT EMPLOYEES
150
+90 COMPARED TO 2020/21

16 CONTINGENT ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY		
Security		
As security for long-term debt, letters of indemnity have been provided in ships and equipment	1,787,019	613,159
At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of the assets provided as security was	1,114,015	995,754
As security bank facility, a mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor has been issued secured on the Company's ships	0	20,000
At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of the assets provided as security was	100,101	107,051
As security for bank debt, company charge has been provided in receivables, machinery, etc.	0	0
As security for bank facility, a charged has been granted on the Company's ships	58,000	58,000
At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of the assets provided as security was	100,101	107,051
Carrying amount of land and buildings provided as security for debt to mortgage credit institutes	95,819	95,276
Deposited owner's mortgage on buildings on owned and leased land has been provided as security for balance with mortgage credit and credit institutions	0	4,111
Guarantee obligations	7,241	0
Contingent liabilities		
Deferred tax concerning ship owning company registered under the Tonnage Tax Scheme	21,915	19,104

Events occurring after the reporting period
No events have occurred since the balance sheet date which could materially affect the Group's financial position.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
The Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for the tax on the Group's jointly taxed income etc. Total accrued corporation tax appears from the Annual Report of Selfinvest ApS which acts as management company in the jointly taxed group. Moreover, the Group's Danish enterprises are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding tax. Any subsequent adjustments to the corporation tax or withholding tax may result in an increase of the Company's liability.

Change of control
The bank borrowings are comitted and unsecured (no pledge on assets) and is subject to change-of-control clause.

17 OTHER INFORMATION 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

Related parties
Related parties are defined as parties with control or significant influence, including Group Companies.

The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the immediate Parent Company, Selfinvest ApS.

Controlling interest is exercised through the Company's immediate Parent Company, Selfinvest ApS. The Company's ultimate Parent Company which prepares Consolidated Financial Statements is SelfGenerations T ApS, in which Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, CEO, exercises control.

Other related parties comprise the Board of Directors and the Executive Board.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties.

DKK '000	Key Management	Parent company	Associated companies
2021/22			
Income statement			
Revenue	0	0	1,963
Operation costs	(10,255)	0	(7,851)
Other external expenses	0	(32,497)	652
Financial, net	0	(709)	2,086
Assets			
Trade receivables	0	198	607
Deposits	0	88,365	69,651
Liabilities			
Trade payables	0	0	798
Dividend paid	0	(177,559)	0

DKK '000	Key Management	Parent company	Associated companies
2020/21			
Income statement			
Revenue	0	0	23,337
Operation costs	(2,564)	0	(10,615)
Other external expenses	0	0	437
Financial, net	0	(823)	1,487
Assets			
Trade receivables	0	63,796	1,625
Deposits	0	0	59,010
Liabilities			
Trade payables	0	(5,947)	(2,498)
Dividend paid	0	(755,000)	0

There have been no transactions with key management personel in 2021/22 and 2020/21 other than ordinary remunerations, as described in this note and the financial statements for the Parent Company.

18 CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
2021/22			
Net debt as at 1 May 2021	**3,853,944**	**1,073,400**	**4,927,344**
Proceeds	1,396,291	0	1,396,291
Repayment	(137,353)	(320,733)	(458,086)
Cash flows	**1,258,938**	**(320,733)**	**938,205**
New leases	0	278,160	278,160
Business combinations	116,749	26,042	142,791
Foreign exchange adjustment	474,482	32,425	506,906
Non-cash flows	**591,231**	**336,627**	**927,857**
Net debt as at 30 April 2022	**5,704,113**	**1,089,294**	**6,793,407**
2020/21			
Net debt as at 1 May 2020	**3,307,065**	**443,146**	**3,750,211**
Proceeds	1,051,792	0	1,051,792
Repayment	(173,740)	(187,221)	(360,961)
Cash flows	**878,052**	**(187,221)**	**690,831**
New leases	0	291,070	291,070
Business combinations	0	537,474	537,474
Foreign exchange adjustment	(331,839)	(11,069)	(342,908)
Other	666	0	666
Non-cash flows	**(331,173)**	**817,475**	**486,302**
Net debt as at 30 April 2021	**3,853,944**	**1,073,400**	**4,927,344**

19 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS 1 MAY – 30 APRIL

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management makes various significant accounting estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the statements and in the notes to the financial statements.

These estimates are based on professional judgement, historical data and other factors that management considers appropriate under the given circumstances, but which are inherently uncertain or unpredictable. Such assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and unexpected events or circumstances may occur. In addition, the Group is subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual outcomes to deviate from these estimates. Risk factors specific to the Group are described in the management commentary. Though by their nature, estimates include a degree of uncertainty, and actual results may therefore deviate from the estimates at the reporting date. Estimates are continuously evaluated, and the effects of any changes are recognised in the relevant period. Management regards the following as the key accounting estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Purchasing Price Allocation for acquisition of businesses
For acquisitions of entities, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are recognised using the acquisition method. The most significant assets acquired generally comprise goodwill, customer contracts, trademarks, other non-current assets and receivables.

No active market exists for the majority of the acquired assets and liabilities, in particular in respect of acquired intangible assets. Accordingly, management makes estimates of the fair value of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Depending on the nature of the item, the determined fair value of an item may be associated with uncertainty and possibly adjusted subsequently.

Goodwill
The unallocated purchase price (positive amount) is recognised in the statement of financial position as goodwill, which is allocated to the Group’s cash-generating units. Management determines the acquired cash-generating units, the cash-generating units that already existed in the Group and the allocation of goodwill. The allocation of goodwill is based on the expected future cash flows for the business.

Management’s assessment of indication of impairment is based on the cash-generating units (CGUs). If there are indications that the carrying amount of assets exceeds the value of future cash flows from the assets (recoverable amount), an impairment test must be carried out.

The impairment test is carried out within the Group's CGUs. The impairment test is done by estimating the recoverable amount at value in use calculated as the present value of the total expected cash flows within the CGU. If the value in use is lower than the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU, the assets are written down by first reducing the value of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then pro rata reducing the value of the other assets of the CGU on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset. The assets are not written down to a lower amount than the individual assets net selling price.

The present value of expected future cash flows (value in use) is based on budgets and business plans. Key parameters are annual growth rate in the first five years, EBIT-margin and growth expectations beyond the next five years.

As the risk associated with cash flows is not included in the expected cash flows for newly acquired entities, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a WACC rate, cf the description below. Management believes that the purchase price accounted for in the consolidated financial statements reflects the best estimate of the total fair value of the business .

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires a comparison of the recoverable amount with the carrying amount. The recoverable amount is determined as the net present value of the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated. The carrying amount of goodwill as of 30 April 2022 amounts to 1,470 MDKK, and the assumptions applied for determining the recoverable amount is disclosed in note 5.

Customer agreements and portfolios
In business combinations, the value of acquired customer agreements and customer portfolios is assessed based on the value of repeat customers who buy our products. The current repeat customers have substantial value due to future revenue via additional purchases of products with a minimum sales effort as a result of established relationships. These relationships are defined as customer relationships. The valuation method applied is based on a capitalized value of future cash flows attributable to the customers based upon expected future mortality dispersion function and deducted with cost of goods sold, related expenses and corporate income taxes.

Brands
Acquired brands are initially recognised at their fair value being the estimated value of the acquired brands based on all future cash flows associated with the brands using the relief from royalty method as there for most acquired entities is a close relationship between brands and sales. Brands with an indefinite useful lives are subject to a yearly impairment test. The classification of the useful life is based on an assessment of the brand's name, overall position, presence and reputation in the market, its degree of exposure to changes in the economic environment and stability of the industry. Based on these criteria's management have assessed that the current brands all have an indefinite useful life. The useful life of assets with an indefinite life is assessed yearly.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost less write-down for estimated bad debt losses. Impairment losses are based on an individual review of the need for impairment based on customers’ creditworthiness and expected ability to pay, customer insolvency or anticipated insolvency, and past due amounts. Write downs are also considered on a portfolio level. In assessing the adequacy of write-downs for bad debt losses, Management specifically analyses receivables, including doubtful debts, concentrations of credit risk, credit ratings, current economic conditions and changes in customers’ payment behaviour.

The specific amount provided for as bad debt is estimated based on a specific assessment of the customers. In this assessment professional judgment such a possibility for taking collateral is taken into consideration.

Fair value
The Group measures a number of financial instruments at fair value, including all derivatives as well as shares and bonds.

Estimates are made in connection with the determination of the fair value of financial instruments in the following areas:

Choice of valuation technique
Determination of when available qouted prices do not represent fair value calculation of fair value adjustments to take into account relevant risk factors such as credit risk, model risk and liquidity risk.

Assessment of which market parameters must be observed
Estimating of future cash flows and required rates of return as regards unlisted shares. Furthermore, the Group holds a portfolio of investments properties which are also measured at fair value. As there are normally no active market for investment properties, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flow models. These models are based on assupmtion on future rents, vacancy levels, operating and maintenance costs, yield requirements and interest rates, and thus contain a number of accounting estimates.

Leases
In accounting for lease contracts, various judgements are applied in determining right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonable certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate.

20 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1 MAY – 30 APRIL

Basis of preparation
The Consolidated financial statements for 2021/22 for A/S United Shipping & Trading Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Consolidated financial statements are also in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have on 28 June 2022 considered and adopted the annual report for 2022/21, which will be presented for adoption by the shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 28 June 2020.

New and ammended standards
The Groups has applied new standards and amendments to existing standards which are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on 1 May 2021. This comprises the following:

IBOR reform phase 2 comprising amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.

The adoption has had no impact on recognition and measurement. Apart from adoption of this amendment, the accounting policies are unchanged compared to 2020/21

IASB has issued a number of new standards and amendments to existing standards which are not yet effective. The following amendments are relevant for the Group:

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020

Basis of measurement
Amounts in the Annual Report are presented in thousands Danish Kroner (DKK), unless otherwise stated. The Annual Report has been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of derivative financial instruments, securities, investment properties and acquisition opening balances, which are measured at fair value.

The accounting policies described in the notes have been applied consistently to the financial year and the comparative figures.

Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the parent company USTC and subsidiaries controlled by USTC.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its control over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by consolidating items of a uniform nature. In the consolidation, intercompany income and costs, balances, dividends and intercompany gains and losses are eliminated. The financial statements used for the consolidation are prepared in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Foreign currency translation
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in DKK, which is the Group's presentation currency and the functional currency of the parent company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in financial items.

The results and financial position of all of the Group entities

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1 MAY – 30 APRIL CONTINUED

that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet; income and costs for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Materiality in Financial Reporting
In preparing the Annual Report, Management seeks to improve the information value of the consolidated financial statements, notes to the statements and other measures disclosed by presenting the information in a way that supports the understanding of the Group's performance in the reporting period.

This objective is achieved by presenting fair transactional aggregation levels on line items and other financial information, emphasising information that is considered of material importance to the user and making relevant rather than generic descriptions throughout the Annual Report. All disclosures are made in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, Danish Financial Statements Act and other relevant regulations, ensuring a true and fair view throughout the financial statements.

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue – General principles
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue includes fair value gains and losses net related to commodity derivatives.

Trade receivables are recognised as sale of goods and service delivered are invoiced to the customer and are not adjusted for any financing components, due to short credit terms and thus insignificant. Where services delivered have yet to be invoiced, contract assets and accrued cost of services are recognised at the reporting date.

Revenue from sale and meditation of bunker
Revenue from sale and meditation of bunker comprise sales of fuel products across the globe. Sale of bunker is recognised upon passing of title to the customer which generally coincides with delivery and acceptance of the goods sold.

Revenue from sale of logistics services
Logistics services comprise freigth logistics faciliting transportation of goods by road and other forms of transportation. Logistics services are characterised by short delivery times as most transports are completed within days. Revenue is recognised are recognised over time.

Revenue from Ship owning
Revenue from ship owning comprises chartering of tank ships. Revenue is recognised when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring services to the customer, i.e. over time, provided the state of completion can be measured reliable.

Revenue from IT services
Revenue from IT services comprises sale of hosting and operations solutions and consulting services. Revenue of hosting and operations services are recognised in the period the services are provided which will either be based on an output measure or using the streight-line method. Consulting services are recognised as hours delivered or in accordance with the stage of completion method.

Revenue from Sustainable energy
Revenue from sustainable energy comprises of trading of various types of sustainable energy products. Revenue from sustainable energy is recognised when the risk 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 Group.

Direct expenses
Direct expenses include expenses for the purchase of goods for resale, are expensed as incurred.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include expenses for sales, administration as well as the running of office facilities, etc., and are expensed as incurred.

Staff expenses
Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses. Staff expenses are recognised in the financial year in which the employee renders the related service.

Share of profit/loss in associated companies
Share of profit or loss in associated companies is recognised net of tax and corrected for the share of unrealised intra-group gains and losses.

Other operating income
Grants from government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, fair value adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax comprises an estimate of current and deferred income tax as well as adjustments to previous years of those. 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. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Group is subject to a jointly taxation with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Statement of comprehensive income
Other comprehensive income consists of income and costs not recognised in the income statement, including exchange rate adjustments arising from the translation from functional currency to presentation currency, fair value adjustments of other equity investments and cash flow hedges. The Group's share of other comprehensive income in associated companies is also included.

Other comprehensive income includes current and deferred income tax to the extent the items recognised in other comprehensive income are taxable or deductible.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets:

Aquired rights	up to 20 years
Customer relations	up to 8 years
Software	up to 5 years
Completed development projects	up to 3 years
Technologies and knowhow	up to 10 years
Brands	indefinite

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

Land is measured at cost. No depreciation is made on land.

Interest paid on loans raised for indirect or direct financing or production of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the income statement.

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

Buildings	20-50 years
Ships and equipment (newbuilding)	25 years
Ships and equipment (not newbuilding)	25 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-15 years
Plant and Machinery	5-10 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed on a regular basis. Scrap values are assessed yearly.

Gains and losses on sale of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under Other operating income and Other external expenses, respectively.

Leases

Leases
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contain, a lease. This is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets
The group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date for the leases. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and lease term on a straight-line basis.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value for lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on a index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantiees. The lease payment also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that to not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the implied interest of the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. Additionally, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short term leases and low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term recognition exemption to its short-term leases insofar the leases have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Furthermore, the Group applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leasees that are considered to be of low value. Lease payments on short-term and low assets are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lessor
When the Group acts as lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

In order to classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transferes transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an assets. If this is the case, the lease is classified as finance lease; if not the lease is classified as operating leases.

Operating leases
Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in reveneue in the statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred is negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1 MAY – 30 APRIL CONTINUED

Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Financial leases
Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the lease. Financial lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the lease, and under due consideration of the amount recognised in income as an outright sale as described above in the section "Revenue from sport cars activities".

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the leases. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

Impairment of intangible and tangibel 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.

Impairment losses are recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds the higher of the estimated value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. Goodwill is attributed to cash-generating units on acquisition and impaired before other assets.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment, if there is an indication of impairment. However, annual impairment tests are carried out for goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Investments in associates
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures are recognised at USTC's share of the equity value inclusive of goodwill less any impairment losses. Goodwill is an integral part of the value of associated companies and is therefore subject to an impairment test together with the investment as a whole. Impairment losses are reversed to the extent the original value is considered recoverable.

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 in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion.

The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales sum.

The cost price of inventories whose fair value is effectively hedged from derivative financial instruments is adjusted for the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk.

Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entty and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amoritsed cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, the Group measures financial assets at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transactions costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principle and interest, are measured at amortised costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financial income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principle and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss.

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments
The Group subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Receivables
Receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional less expected credit losses. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, which generally corresponds to nominal values less expected credit loss provision.

The Group utilises a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses and uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Derivatives
Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. Any difference between the transaction price and fair value determined when applying a valuation model, which is not solely based on observable market data is deferred and recognized over the term of the contract.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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1 MAY – 30 APRIL CONTINUED

Derivative financial instruments are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Derivative financial assets and liabilities and related collateral payable and receivable are presented net if the company has both a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends to settle net. Net amounts of positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are presented in separate line items in the balance sheet.

Fair value of OTC (oil derivative contracts) are determined on the basis of generally applied forward and option pricing models. Inputs to the models are to the extent possible determined on the basis of observable prices for the underlying products. For contracts, where the most significant input is unobservable, Management estimates the input.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge acccounting.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

Hedge accounting
Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognized asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement, as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of highly probable future transactions are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate reserve within equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge.

The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognized in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognized directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities
Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year and adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years.

Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Own shares
Purchase and sales prices of own shares are recognised directly in equity. Capital reduction upon cancellation of own shares will reduce the share capital by an amount corresponding to the nominal amount of the shares and will increase retained earnings. Dividend on own shares is recognised directly in equity under “Retained earnings”.

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

Provisions
Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result fo past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be realiably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised when if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Business combinations
Upon acquisition of new entities, the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date control was achieved using the acquisition method. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they arise from a contractual right or can otherwise be separately identified. The difference between the fair value of the acquisition cost and the fair value of acquired identifiable net assets is recognised as goodwill.

Any subsequent changes to contingent acquisition costs are recognised as other income or other costs in the income statement.

Minority interests
Non-controlling interests' share of profit/loss for the year and of equity in subsidiaries is included as part of the Group's profit and equity respectively, but shown as separate items.

The Group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis.

The Group recognises non-controlling interests in an acquired entity either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners.

Put options held by non-controlling interests are recognised as financial liabliities at the present value of the expected exercise price. The non-controlling interest continues to be recognised unless risks and rewards have been transferred to the parent company. Changes in the carrying amount of the put option liability are recognised in equity unelss risks and rewards have transferred to the parent.

Cash flow statement
Cash flow from operating activities is presented according to the indirect method based on EBIT, adjusted for depreciation, non-cash operating movements, net interests, changes in working capital and income taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise the items "Cash at bank and in hand" under current assets as well as "Bank borrowings" under short-term debt.

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

New accounting standards and interpretations
The IASB has issued a number of new standards and amendments to existing standards which are not yet effective. The following amendments are relevant for the Group:

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020.

None of these amendments are expected to have any significant impact on the Group's accounting policies.

DEFINITION OF FINANCIAL RATIOS

$$\text{Gross margin} = \frac{\text{Gross profit x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

$$\text{Return on equity} = \frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

$$\text{Liquidity ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Short-term debt}}$$

$$\text{Solvency ratio} = \frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Number of employees = Employees and rented crew on vessels reported as annualised numbers

21 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK mill	Country	Acquired ownership	Acquisition date	Main activity	Consideration
2021/22					
CM Biomass Partners A/S	Denmark	60.0 %	1 September 2021	Commodity Trading, shipping and logistics	651
DSH ApS	Denmark	49.0 %	29 April 2022	Waste management of hazardous waste	44

As of 1 September 2021, USTC acquired 60.0% of the shares and voting rights in CMBiomass A/S resulting in obtaining control over the entity. The purpose of the acquisition was to strengthen USTC's global foothold within the shipping and trading industry of wood pellets. The consideration comprised a cash payment and contingent consideration based on an EBITDA multiple for 2021 and 2022. The highest amount payable is 21 MEUR. Management considers it highly probable that the EBTIDA target resulting in the maximum payment will be met and has recognized the liability at the present value of 21 MEUR.

As part of the transaction, the parties agreed on an option to the sellers to sell their remaining shares to the Group as of 2024 to the Group, and the Group holds an option to acquire the shares on similar terms. The 40,0% shareholding is classified as a non controlling interest, and the option arrangement is classified as a financial liability measured at the present value of the expected exercise price.

As of 1 July 2021, SDK FREJA A/S acquired 49.0% of the shares and votes in DSH ApS and was recognised as a joint venture. The purpose of the acquisition is according to the strategy for SDK FREJA A/S to enter into the area of waste management of hazardous waste. Subsequently, on 29 April 2022 the shareholder agreement was amended resulting in SDK FREJA A/S obtaining control over DSH ApS. According to the shareholders' agreement (SHA) in place up until 29 April 2022, SDK Freja was entitled to take day to day decisions. However, in case of significant disagreement in respect of operating or strategic decisions, each party could initiate a process in which the party offering the highest price for the other party's shares would be entitled to acquire the other harty's shares. On this basis, Management assessed that joint control existed. Following an amendment to the SHA effective as of 29 April 2022, SDK Freja has the right to acquire the shares of the other party at fair value in case of significant disagreement. Only if SDK Freja decides not to exercise this right, the other party is entitled to acquire SDK Freja's shares at fair value. On this basis, Management has assessed that SDK Freja Controls DSH as of 29 April 2022.

The financial development in the period since acquisition supports the original business case and Management has on this basis concluded that the carrying amount of the existing interest is equal to its fair value.

Additionally, as of 1 December 2021 Unit-IT A/S gained control of Solvo IT ApS located in Denmark. Furthermore, on 1 October 2021 SDK FREJA A/S gained control of Thoresen Transport AS and on 29 December 2021 they gained control of I.R.T Logistics AB.

Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill are as follow.

DKK mill	DSH ApS	CMB	Other
Purchase consideration:			
Cash paid	0	394	46
Loan from seller	0	109	0
Fair value of existing interests	44	0	0
Contingent consideration	0	148	31
Total purchase consideration	**44**	**651**	**77**

Assets acquired and liabilities recognised at the date of acquistion:

DKK mill	DSH ApS	CM Biomass	Other
Cash	5	4	5
Trade and other receivables	25	274	33
Brands	0	0	4
Customer relations	0	43	2
Inventory	0	240	0
Technologies and know-how	69	0	0
Right-of-use assets	23	0	0
Fixed assets investment	0	59	0
Plant and equipment	91	12	1
Deferred tax liability relating to intangibles	0	(9)	(1)
Trade payables	(9)	(63)	(27)
Lease commitments	(20)	0	0
Other liabilities	(4)	(21)	(5)
Tax payable	(2)	(29)	1
Contingent liability	(14)	(21)	0
Deferred tax liability	(29)	0	0
Borrowings	(36)	(117)	0
Net identifiable assets acquired	**99**	**372**	**13**
Non-controlling interests measured at fair value	(72)	(184)	0
Goodwill arising on acquisition	17	463	64
Badwill arising on acquisition	0	0	0
Net assets acquired	**44**	**651**	**77**

Goodwill of DKK 463 million arising the CM Biomass acquisition is among others attribtuable to the synergies with the Group's logistic activities and an assembled workforce.

The fair value of acquired trade receivables is DKK 25 million and DKK 274 million with no significant loss allowance recognised in the acquisition in DSH ApS and CM Biomass, respectively.

Of the total purchase consideration of DKK 772 million, DKK 440 million has been settled in cash.

DKK mill The acquired business' contributed to the group with:	DSH ApS	CMB	Other
Since date of acquistion			
Revenue	0	3,048	91
Net Profit	0	134	2
If acquired 1 of May:			
Revenue	111	4,572	232
Net Profit	36	200	20

These amounts have been calculated using the subsidiary's results and adjusted for differences in the accounting policies between the group and the subsidiary.

21 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS 1 MAY - 30 APRIL CONTINUED

Outflow of cash to acquire the subsidiary:

DKK mill	DSH ApS	CM Biomass	Other
Cash consideration	0	394	46
Less: Balances acquired			
Cash	(5)	(4)	(4)
Bank Overdraft	36	0	0
Net outflow – investing activities	**31**	**390**	**42**

Acquisition-related cost of DKK 1 million for DSH, DKK 12.7 millions for CMBiomass and DKK 1.7 million for other acquisitions are included in the statement of profit or loss and in the operating cash flow in the statement of cash flow.

Non-controlling interests
The group has chosen to recognise the non-controlling interests at its fair value for this acquisition. The fair value of the non-controlling interest in DSH and CMBiomass, both unlisted companies, were determined based on discounted cash flow model.

As part of the transaction, the seller of SDH ApS became 51.0% shareholder in the entity holding the waste management actitivites. They hold an option to sell their shares to the Group as of 2024, and the Group holds an option to acquire the shares on similar terms. The 51.0% shareholding is classified as a non-controlling interest, and the option arrangement is classified as a financial liability measured at the present value of the expected exercise price. The liability is charged against equity attributable to owners of the parent company. The effect of the transfer of the 51.0% of the existing waste management activities resulting in a (loss) of DKK 14,782k for equity attributable to the owners of the parent and a corresponding (gain) for the non-controlling interests.

Similar, as part of the transaction, the seller of CMBiomass A/S became 40.0% shareholder in the entity holding the Commodity trading, shipping and logistic actitivites. They hold an option to sell their shares to the Group as of 2024, and the Group holds an option to acquire the shares on similar terms. The 40.0% shareholding is classified as a non-controlling interest, and the option arrangement is classified as a financial liability measured at the present value of the expected exercise price. The liability is charged against equity attributable to owners of the parent company. The effect of the transfer of the 40.0% of the existing waste management activities resulting in a (loss) of DKK 14,782k for equity attributable to the owners of the parent and a corresponding (gain) for the non-controlling interests.

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

USTC
PARENT COMPANY
EMPLOYEES

25

+18 COMPARED
TO 2020/21

INCOME STATEMENT 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Note	2021/22	2020/21
Other operating income		26,207	5,100
Other external expenses		(27,260)	(1,547)
Gross profit		**(1,053)**	**3,553**
Staff expenses	22	(35,123)	(10,638)
Impairment losses		(474)	(4)
Profit before financial income and expenses		**(36,650)**	**(7,089)**
Profit from investments in group enterprises and associates		643,412	333,275
Financial income		0	51
Financial expenses	23	(1,163)	(1,399)
Profit before tax		**605,599**	**324,838**
Tax on profit for the year	24	5,523	1,857
Net profit for the year		**611,122**	**326,695**
Proposed distribution of profits			
Extraordinary dividend		0	755,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		468,152	(442,956)
Retained earnings		142,970	14,651
		611,122	**326,695**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Note	2022	2021
Software		203	0
Intangible assets	25	**203**	**0**
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		535	79
Leasehold improvements		887	0
Property, plant and equipment, under contruction		0	412
Property, plant and equipment	26	**1,422**	**491**
Investments in subsidiaries		4,294,765	3,094,372
Fixed asset investments	27	**4,294,765**	**3,094,372**
Fixed assets		**4,296,390**	**3,094,863**
Trade receivables		433	0
Receivables from group entreprises		98,507	2,198
Other receivables		841	1,319
Corporation tax		5,994	3,489
Prepayments		1,307	0
Receivables		**107,082**	**7,006**
Securities		**25**	**25**
Cash at bank and in hand		**2,394**	**403**
Current assets		**109,501**	**7,434**
Assets		**4,405,891**	**3,102,297**

DKK '000	Note	2022	2021
Share capital	14	4,900	4,900
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		2,493,394	1,667,843
Retained earnings		1,623,609	1,230,639
Proposed dividend for the year		0	0
Total equity		**4,121,903**	**2,903,382**
Provision for deferred tax	28	274	4
Provisions		**274**	**4**
Credit institutions		12,531	30,000
Payable to group enterprises		237,800	137,541
Long-term debt		**250,331**	**167,541**
Short-term part of long-term debt		15,000	15,000
Trade payables		1,833	593
Payables to group enterprises		115	10,371
Other payables		16,435	5,406
Short-term debt		**33,383**	**31,370**
Debt		**283,714**	**198,911**
Liabilities and equity		**4,405,891**	**3,102,297**

Security etc.	29
Related parties	30
Subsequent events	31
Significant accounting policies	32

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

2021/22 DKK '000	Share capital	Reserve under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	**Total**
Equity at 1 May	4,900	1,667,843	1,230,639	0	2,903,382
Net profit for the year	0	468,152	142,970	0	611,122
Group contribution	0	0	250,000	0	250,000
Capital adjustments	0	357,399	0	0	357,399
Equity at 30 April	**4,900**	**2,493,394**	**1,623,609**	**0**	**4,121,903**

2020/21 DKK '000	Share capital	Reserve under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	**Total**
Equity at 1 May	4,900	2,165,695	910,988	0	3,081,583
Dividend paid	0	0	(755,000)	0	(755,000)
Net profit for the year	0	(442,956)	769,651	0	326,695
Group contribution	0	0	305,000	0	305,000
Capital adjustments	0	(54,896)	0	0	(54,896)
Equity at 30 April	**4,900**	**1,667,843**	**1,230,639**	**0**	**2,903,382**

NOTES CONTENTS

22 STAFF EXPENSES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Wages and salaries	32,331	10,116
Pensions	1,311	423
Other social security expenses	1,481	99
	35,123	**10,638**
Remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors	10,255	2,564
Number of employees, including hired crew	**25**	**7**

23 FINANCIAL EXPENSES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Financial expenses from group enterprises	705	990
Other financial expences	454	409
Exchange rate adjustments	4	0
	1,163	**1,399**

24 CORPORATION TAX 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Current tax for the year	(5,798)	(1,861)
Adjustment of provision for deferred tax	270	4
Tax concerning previous years	5	0
Total tax for the year	**(5,523)**	**(1,857)**

25 INTANGIBLE ASSETS 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Software
Cost at 1 May	0
Additions for the year	244
Transfer	0
Cost at 30 April	**244**
Depreciation at 1 May	0
Depreciation for the year	41
Depreciation at 30 April	**41**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**203**

26 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Property, plant and equipment under construction
Cost at 1 May	83	0	412
Additions for the year	690	673	0
Transfers	0	412	(412)
Cost at 30 April	**773**	**1,085**	**0**
Depreciation at 1 May	4	0	0
Depreciation for the year	234	198	0
Depreciation at 30 April	**238**	**198**	**0**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**535**	**887**	**0**

27 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS 30 APRIL

DKK ‘000	Investments in subsidiaries
Cost at 1 May	1,426,529
Additions	374,842
Cost at 30 April	**1,801,371**
Value adjustments at 1 May	1,667,843
Exchange rate adjustment	384,222
Shares of profit for the year	644,558
Dividend	(175,260)
Other equity movements	(26,823)
Amortisation of goodwill	(1,146)
Value adjustments at 30 April	**2,493,394**
Carrying amount at 30 April	**4,294,765**

The parent company’s investments in subsidiaries comprise:	Place of reg. office	DKK'000 Share capital	Votes and ownership
Bunker Holding A/S	Middelfart	10,000	100 %
Unit IT Holding A/S	Middelfart	1,000	100 %
SDK FREJA A/S	Fredericia	6,500	100 %
Rederiaktieselskabet Nyborg	Nyborg	610	100 %
Uni-Tankers A/S	Middelfart	67,221	100 %
BunkerEx Ltd.	London	3,556	100 %
CM Biomass Holding A/S	Middelfart	2,133	60 %
Adarts af 1/9-2019 A/S	Middelfart	502	100 %

For the complete list of subsidiaries please reefeer to the Financial Statements of the listed entities.

28 DEFERRED TAX 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Deferred tax at 1 May	(4)	0
Change for the year	(270)	(4)
	(274)	**(4)**

29 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND LEASE AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS 30 APRIL

DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21
Lease and rent obligations		
Lease and rent obligations	1,505	42

Other liabilities

The Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for the tax on the Group's jointly taxed income etc. Total accrued corporation tax appears from the Annual Report of Selfgenerations T ApS which acts as management company in the jointly taxed Group. Moreover, the Group's Danish enterprises are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding tax. Any subsequent adjustments to the corporation tax or withholding tax may result in an increase of the Company's liability.

As security for bank facility, a charged has been granted for the subsidiary Rederiaktieselskabet Nyborg on TDKK 58,000

30 RELATED PARTIES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

Related parties comprise the Board of Directors, the Executive Board and senior executives in group enterprises as well as companies in which these persons have significant interests.

Except for intercompany transactions, no transactions have been carried out with the Executive Board, managerial staff, significant shareholders or other related parties during the year.

The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the immediate Parent Company, Selfinvest ApS.

Controlling interest is exercised through the Company's immediate Parent Company, Selfinvest ApS and the ultimate Parent Company Selfgenerations T ApS, in which Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, CEO, exercises control.

31 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

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


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32 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 1 MAY - 30 APRIL

Basis of preparation
The Annual Report of A/S United Shipping & Trading Company for 2021/22 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 previous years. The Annual Report for 2021/22 is presented in DKK thousands.

Recognition and measurement
The Financial Statements have been prepared based on the historic cost principle.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned, and all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are deducted. Expenses include operating expenses, depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as changes due to changed accounting estimates. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are 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.

Recognition and measurement take into account profits, losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which relate to affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Translation Policies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated during the year at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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 are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Upon recognition of financial statements of foreign group enterprises, income statement items are translated into Danish kroner at the average exchange rate and balance sheet items at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on this translation are recognised directly in equity.

INCOME STATEMENT

Other operating income and expenses
Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include expenses for sales, administration as well as the running of office facilities etc. Fee to auditors is disclosed in Selfinvest ApS.

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

Share of profit/loss in subsidaries
Share of profit or loss in subsidaries is recognised net of tax and corrected for the share of unrealised intra-group gains and losses.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses and gains and losses on securities, amortisation of mortgage loans, as well as changes in the fair value of financial instrume.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and adjustment of 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 enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses). The jointly taxed enterprises have adopted the tonage account taxation scheme.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets:

Software .... up to 5 years

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

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straightline basis over the expected useful lives of the assets:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment .... 3-10 years
Leasehold improvements .... 3-5 years

Residual values and expected useful lives are reassessed on an annual basis.

Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation calculated on a straightline basis over the period until either the end of the expected useful life or the time ofexpected phasing out.

Gains and losses on sale of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income and other external expenses, respectively

Investments in subsidaries
Investments in subsidaries are recognised as A/S United Shipping & Trading Company share of the equity value inclusive of goodwill less any impairment losses. Goodwill is an integral part of the value of subsidaries and is therefore subject to an impairment test together with the investment as a whole. Impairment losses are reversed to the extent the original value is considered recoverable.

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. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Securities
Securities recognised in current assets are measured at the fair value at the balance sheet date. Fair value is determined on the basis of the latest quoted market price.

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

Deferred tax and liabilities
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities
Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year and adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset and presented as a net item if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial debts
Fixed-interest loans, such as 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.

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

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of A/S United Shipping & Trading Company for the financial year 1 May 2021 – 30 April 2022.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act, and the Parent Company Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management's Review has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 April 2022 of the Group and the Parent Company and of the results of the Group and Parent Company operations and consolidated cash flows for 2021/22.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Group and the Parent Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company as well as a description of the most significant risks and elements of uncertainty facing the Group and the Parent Company.

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

Middelfart, 28 June 2022

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Torben Østergaard-Nielsen
CEO

Nina Østergaard Borris
COO

Jakob Schultz Nielsen
CFO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Klaus Nyborg
Chairman

Torben Østergaard-Nielsen

Morten Hultberg Buchgreitz

Peter Frederiksen

Torben Janholt

Peter Appel

Peter Korsholm

Nina Østergaard Borris

Mia Østergaard Rechnitzer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF A/S UNITED SHIPPING & TRADING COMPANY

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position at 30 April 2022 and of the results of the Group's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 May 2021 – 30 April 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Moreover, in our opinion, the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's financial position at 30 April 2022 and of the results of the Parent Company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2021 – 30 April 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of A/S United Shipping & Trading Company for the financial year 1 May 2021 – 30 April 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement for the Group ("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 Group 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.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act and for the preparation of Parent Company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group and the Parent 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jens Jakobsen

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