



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	919 178 086
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	SCALE AQUACULTURE GROUP AS
Forretningsadresse:	Nordskag 7266 KVERVA

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020
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Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Geir Myklebust
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	31.08.2021

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2020: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2019: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2020

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 17.08.2022



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Kostnader			
Annen driftskostnad		232 204	17 158 824
Sum kostnader		232 204	17 158 824
Driftsresultat		-232 204	-17 158 824
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern		11 066 326	10 267 003
Annen renteinntekt		668	745
Annen finansinntekt			20 490 662
Sum finansinntekter		11 066 994	30 758 410
Nedskrivning av finansielle eiendeler		16 849 946	
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern		6 160 796	5 884 146
Annen rentekostnad		4 299 506	5 307 857
Sum finanskostnader		27 310 248	11 192 003
Netto finans		-16 243 254	19 566 407
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		-16 475 458	2 407 583
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat		82 387	529 667
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		-16 557 845	1 877 916
Årsresultat		-16 557 845	1 877 916
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		-16 557 844	1 877 916
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Ordinært utbytte			10 000 000
Avsatt til annen egenkapital		-16 557 844	-8 122 084
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		-16 557 844	1 877 916



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap		1 246 970 683	1 243 092 280
Lån til foretak i samme konsern		224 045 533	254 980 467
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		1 471 016 216	1 498 072 747
Sum anleggsmidler		1 471 016 216	1 498 072 747
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Andre kortsiktige fordringer		3 036 339	
Konsernfordringer		427 956 675	32 209 224
Sum fordringer		430 993 014	32 209 224
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter o.l.		125 260	66 901
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		125 260	66 901
Sum omløpsmidler		431 118 274	32 276 125
SUM EIENDELER		1 902 134 490	1 530 348 872
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Aksjekapital		25 777 778	25 777 778
Overkurs		1 128 032 007	1 128 032 007
Sum innskutt egenkapital		1 153 809 785	1 153 809 785



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		-24 679 928	-8 122 084
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-24 679 928	-8 122 084
Sum egenkapital		1 129 129 857	1 145 687 701
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Andre avsetninger for forpliktelser		2 135 634	
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		2 135 634	
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner			135 000 000
Langsiktig konserngjeld		189 210 580	127 263 305
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		189 210 580	262 263 305
Sum langsiktig gjeld		191 346 214	262 263 305
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner		411 464 041	
Leverandørgjeld		5 181 696	
Betalbar skatt			-1
Kortsiktig konserngjeld		162 761 260	122 382 867
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		2 251 422	15 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		581 658 419	122 397 866
Sum gjeld		773 004 633	384 661 171
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		1 902 134 490	1 530 348 872



Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt		2 469 234 000	2 068 879 000
Annen driftsinntekt		13 543 000	5 017 000
Sum inntekter		2 482 777 000	2 073 896 000
Kostnader			
Varekostnad		1 985 972 000	1 433 074 000
Lønnskostnad		358 282 000	327 917 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler		131 187 000	113 737 000
Nedskrivning av varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler		46 659 000	10 040 000
Annen driftskostnad		206 636 000	213 545 000
Sum kostnader		2 728 736 000	2 098 313 000
Driftsresultat		-245 959 000	-24 417 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen finansinntekt		25 088 000	23 703 000
Sum finansinntekter		25 088 000	23 703 000
Annen finanskostnad		57 803 000	65 021 000
Sum finanskostnader		57 803 000	65 021 000
Netto finans		-32 715 000	-41 318 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		-278 674 000	-65 735 000
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat		-58 738 000	-5 223 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		-219 936 000	-60 512 000
Årsresultat		-219 936 000	-60 512 000
Minoritetsinteresser		-764 000	-3 181 000
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		-219 172 000	-57 331 000
Andre resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak		971 000	1 151 000
Sum resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak		971 000	1 151 000



Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
Totalresultat		-218 201 000	-56 180 000



Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Konsesjoner, patenter, lisenser, varemerker og lignende rettigheter		350 931 000	400 761 000
Utsatt skattefordel		124 069 000	44 217 000
Goodwill		690 619 000	690 620 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		1 165 619 000	1 135 598 000
Varige driftsmidler			
Tomter, bygninger og annen fast eiendom		169 322 000	168 763 000
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy, kontormaskiner og lignende		88 011 000	78 941 000
Leieavtaler		168 190 000	214 845 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		425 523 000	462 549 000
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Andre finansielle eiendeler		24 675 000	23 395 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		24 675 000	23 395 000
Sum anleggsmidler		1 615 817 000	1 621 542 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Varer		558 890 000	525 863 000
Sum varer		558 890 000	525 863 000
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer		312 826 000	383 033 000
Andre fordringer		11 841 000	34 864 000
Kontraktseiendeler		79 649 000	15 980 000
Sum fordringer		404 316 000	433 877 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		114 942 000	213 865 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		114 942 000	213 865 000



Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
Sum omløpsmidler		1 078 148 000	1 173 605 000
SUM EIENDELER		2 693 965 000	2 795 147 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital		25 778 000	25 778 000
Overkurs		1 128 032 000	1 128 032 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		1 153 810 000	1 153 810 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital		-124 104 000	95 069 000
Valuttadifferanser		-180 000	-1 151 000
Minoritetsinteresser		-1 431 000	-667 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-125 715 000	93 251 000
Sum egenkapital		1 028 095 000	1 247 061 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt		79 979 000	79 903 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		79 979 000	79 903 000
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld		82 091 000	141 109 000
Lån		28 138 000	157 845 000
Leasinggjeld		196 074 000	198 642 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		306 303 000	497 596 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		386 282 000	577 499 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		244 689 000	250 629 000
Betalbar skatt		21 014 000	0
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		164 912 000	194 563 000
Lån		534 148 000	272 254 000



Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
Leasinggjeld		34 235 000	28 136 000
Avsetninger		41 167 000	97 065 000
Kontraktsgjeld		239 421 000	127 939 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		1 279 586 000	970 586 000
 Sum gjeld		 1 665 868 000	 1 548 085 000
 SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		 2 693 963 000	 2 795 146 000



Skatteetaten

Vår dato
18.10.2021

Din/Deres dato

Saksbehandler
Kjetil Solbø Zahl

800 80 000
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse

Telefon

Org.nr
974761076

Vår referanse
2021/6295196

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 OSLO

U.off. offl. § 13, sktfvl. § 3-1, sktbl. § 3-2

KVETRE AS
c/o Aqualine AS Postboks 2200
7412 TRONDHEIM

Dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide konsernregnskap på norsk

Vi viser til Kvetre AS (org.nr. 919 178 086) sin søknad om dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide konsernregnskap på norsk.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapet dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide konsernregnskap på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med konsernregnskapet/årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden siteres:

[...]

Et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere, som investorer, Långivere, kunder, Leverandører, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Vi har derfor gjennomgått sentrale brukere av regnskapet og hvilke konsekvenser bruk av engelsk får for brukerne.

Kvetre konsernet driver virksomhet i flere ulike land. To av de sentrale brukergruppene av konsernregnskapet er konsernets kunder og leverandører. Av konsernets totale omsetning utgjør ca. 30,2% salg til utlandet. Av virksomhetens innkjøp utgjør ca. 25,2 % kjøp fra utenlandske leverandører. Dette taler for bruk av et internasjonalt språk som virksomheter fra ulike land vil kunne forstå.

Vi har også videre vurdert om det er andre brukergrupper som får sin nytte særlig forringet ved avleggelse på engelsk. Selskapets mest sentrale brukergrupper i Norge er eiere, større norske virksomheter samt finansinstitusjoner. Dette er brukere som er vant med å lese regnskap på engelsk.

[...]

**Skattekontorets vurdering**

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *"årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte, kunder og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I dette tilfellet er det opplyst at konsernet driver virksomhet i flere land og at en vesentlig del av konsernets omsetning og innkjøp er knyttet kunder og leverandører i utlandet. De mest sentrale øvrige brukergruppene av konsernregnskapet vil antatt være vant med å lese regnskap på engelsk. Skattekontoret finner at disse forholdene samlet tilsier at dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide konsernregnskap på norsk kan gis.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Kit M. Midttun
Underdirektør
Innsats, storbedrift
Skatteetaten

Kjetil Solbø Zahl

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.

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Årsregnskap 2020

Kvetre AS

Styrets årsberetning
Resultatregnskap
Balanse
Kontantstrøm
Noter til regnskapet

Org.nr.: 919 178 086



Årsberetning 2020 for Kvetre AS

Virksomhetens art

Kvetre AS er morselskap i teknologikonsernet Kvetre. Kvetre konsernet er en ledende totalleverandør av utstyr til oppdrettsnæringen både på land og på sjø med produkter som forflåter, foringsstystem, merder, nøter, forankring, kamera, arbeidsbåter og diverse produkter til lukkede anlegg på til sjø og land. Konsernet har mer enn 900 ansatte i 9 land.

Kvetre AS sin virksomhet omfatter hovedsakelig investeringsvirksomhet og konsernfinansiering gjennom hel- eller deleide selskaper. Selskapet er lokalisert i Frøya kommune.

Finansiering og fortsatt drift

Kvetre konsernet inngår i konsernet Scale Aquaculture AS.

Konsernet har hatt felles finansiering for de fleste selskap.

De selskapene som er inkludert i denne felles finansieringen er finansiert gjennom interne lån og konsernkontoavtale. Konsernet har gjennom 2020 vært i brudd med vilkår i låneavtalen, men fikk innvilget waiver for 2020, samt for Q1 2021 på de vesentligste vilkår.

Etter hovedforfall 30. april 2021 har selskapet inngått ny finansieringsavtale gjort av Kvetre AS med DNB for 3 år. Denne er tilpasset selskapets finansielle mål og strategier.

Styret er av den oppfatning at gjenværende finansieringsrisiko er lav ettersom konsernets virksomhet er innenfor en fremtidsrettet og bærekraftig bransje med høy attraktivitet for både aksjonærer og ekstern finansiering.

Fortsatt drift

I samsvar med regnskapslovens § 3-3a bekreftes det at forutsetningen om fortsatt drift er til stede og at denne forutsetningen er lagt til grunn ved utarbeidelsen av regnskapet.

Fremtidig utvikling

Styret vurderer selskapets fremtidige utvikling som tilfredsstillende. På nåværende tidspunkt mener styret at selskapets innførte tiltak knyttet til COVID-19 i de underliggende datterselskaper er tilfredsstillende.

Redegjørelse for årsregnskapet

Styret kjenner ikke til noen forhold av viktighet for å bedømme selskapets stilling og resultat som ikke fremgår av regnskapet og balansen med noter. Det er heller ikke etter regnskapsårets utgang inntrådt forhold som etter styrets syn har betydning ved bedømmelse av regnskapet.

Finansiell risiko

Overordnet målsetting og strategi

Selskapet er eksponert for finansiell risiko på ulike områder. Målsettingen er å avdempe den finansielle risiko i størst mulig grad ved relevante og effektive tiltak.

Markedsrisiko

Selskapet er ikke eksponert for endringer i valutakurser.

Kredittrisiko



Risiko for at motparter ikke har økonomisk evne til å oppfylle sine forpliktelser anses lav, da det historisk sett har vært lite tap på fordringer i selskapet. Fordringer består hovedsakelig av lån og fordringer med øvrige konsernselskaper.

Likviditetsrisiko

Selskapet følger likviditeten tett for å minimere risiko for likviditetsproblemer. Selskapet vurderer likviditeten som tilfredsstillende og arbeider kontinuerlig for å sikre en forsvarlig og effektiv kapitalstruktur.

Likestilling og diskriminering

Kvetre AS har ingen ansatte

Selskapets styre består av 0 personer, hvorav 0 er kvinne.

Miljørapportering

Selskapet driver ikke virksomhet som forurensar det ytre miljøet.

Resultat, investeringer, finansiering og likviditet

Driftsresultatet for 2020 er forbedret sammenlignet med fjoråret og skyldes en nedgang i driftskostnadene.

Finansresultat er gått betydelig ned. Dette skyldes nedskrivning av finansielle eiendeler i 2020 samt at selskapet inntektsførte betydelige konsernbidrag i 2019.

Netto kontantstrøm fra operasjonelle aktiviteter ble 3.013.498 i 2019 sammenlignet med 2,484,642 i 2019.

Årsresultat og disponeringer

I 2020 hadde selskapet et resultat etter skattekostnad på kr -16 557 844 som foreslås disponert slik:

Disponering	Beløp
Til annen egenkapital	-16 557 844

Trondheim, 31.08.2021
Styret i Kvetre AS

Geir Myklebust
styreleder

Åse Eilertsen
styremedlem



Kvetre AS			
Resultatregnskap			
Driftsinntekter og driftskostnader	Note	2020	2019
Annen driftskostnad	1	232 204	17 158 824
Sum driftskostnader		232 204	17 158 824
Driftsresultat		-232 204	-17 158 824
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	7	11 066 326	10 267 003
Annen renteinntekt		668	745
Annen finansinntekt	7	0	20 490 662
Nedskrivning av finansielle eiendeler	7	16 849 946	0
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	7	6 160 796	5 884 146
Annen rentekostnad	6	4 299 506	5 307 857
Resultat av finansposter		-16 243 253	19 566 407
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		-16 475 457	2 407 583
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	2	82 387	529 667
Ordinært resultat		-16 557 844	1 877 916
Ekstraordinære inntekter og kostnader			
Årsresultat		-16 557 844	1 877 916
Overføringer			
Avsatt til utbytte	5	0	10 000 000
Avsatt til annen egenkapital	5	-16 557 844	-8 122 084
Sum overføringer		-16 557 844	1 877 916
Kvetre AS		Side 4	



Kvetre AS			
Balanse			
Eiendeler	Note	2020	2019
Anleggsmidler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investeringer i datterselskap	3	1 246 970 683	1 243 092 280
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	7	224 045 533	254 980 467
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		1 471 016 217	1 498 072 747
Sum anleggsmidler		1 471 016 217	1 498 072 747
Omløpsmidler			
Fordringer			
Andre kortsiktige fordringer		3 036 339	0
Konsernfordringer	7	427 956 675	32 209 224
Sum fordringer		430 993 014	32 209 224
Bankinnskudd, kontanter o.l.		125 260	66 901
Sum omløpsmidler		431 118 274	32 276 125
Sum eiendeler		1 902 134 490	1 530 348 872
Kvetre AS		Side 5	



Kvetre AS			
Balanse			
Egenkapital og gjeld	Note	2020	2019
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Aksjekapital	4, 5	25 777 778	25 777 778
Overkurs	5	1 128 032 007	1 128 032 007
Sum innskutt egenkapital		1 153 809 785	1 153 809 785
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital	5	-24 679 928	-8 122 084
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-24 679 928	-8 122 084
Sum egenkapital		1 129 129 857	1 145 687 701
Gjeld			
Avsetning for forpliktelser			
Andre avsetninger for forpliktelser		2 135 634	0
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	6, 8	0	135 000 000
Langsiktig konserngjeld	7	189 210 580	127 263 305
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		189 210 580	262 263 305
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner		411 464 041	0
Leverandørgjeld		5 181 696	0
Betalbar skatt	2	0	-1
Konserngjeld	7	162 761 260	122 382 867
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		2 251 422	15 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		581 658 419	122 397 866
Sum gjeld		773 004 633	384 661 171
Sum egenkapital og gjeld		1 902 134 490	1 530 348 872
Trondheim, 31.08.2021			
Styret i Kvetre AS			
Geir Myklebust styreleder		Åse Eilertsen styremedlem	
Kvetre AS			Side 6



Indirekte kontantstrøm			
Kvetre AS			
	Note	2020	2019
Kontantstrømmer fra operasjonelle aktiviteter			
Resultat før skattekostnad		-16 475 457	2 407 583
Nedskrivning anleggsmidler		16 849 946	0
Endring i leverandørgjeld		5 181 696	0
Endring i andre tidsavgrensningsposter		-2 542 686	77 059
Netto kontantstrøm fra operasjonelle aktiviteter		3 013 498	2 484 642
Kontantstrømmer fra investeringsaktiviteter			
Utbetalinger ved kjøp av aksjer og andeler i andre	3	0	147 774 419
Netto kontantstrøm fra investeringsaktiviteter		0	-147 774 419
Kontantstrømmer fra finansieringsaktiviteter			
Utbetalinger ved nedbetaling av langsiktig gjeld	6, 8	10 000 000	20 000 000
Endring i konsernmellomværende	7	7 044 861	27 297 854
Innbetalinger av egenkapital	5	0	148 000 000
Utbetalinger av utbytte	5	0	10 000 000
Utbetalinger av konsernbidrag	7	0	166 461
Netto kontantstrøm fra finansieringsaktiviteter		-2 955 139	145 131 393
Netto endring i kontanter og kontantekvivalenter		58 359	-158 384
Beh. av kont. og kontantekvivalenter ved per. beg		66 901	225 285
Beh. av kont. og kontantekvivalenter ved per. s		125 260	66 901
Kvetre AS		Side 7	



Kvetre AS

Org.nr: 919 178 086

Regnskapsprinsipper

Årsregnskapet er satt opp i samsvar med regnskapslovens bestemmelser og god regnskapsskikk.

Inntekter

Selskapet fremstår som et investeringsselskap og har ikke ordinære driftsinntekter.

Skatt

Skattekostnaden i resultatregnskapet omfatter både periodens betalbare skatt og endring i utsatt skatt. Utsatt skatt er beregnet med 22 % på grunnlag av de midlertidige forskjeller som eksisterer mellom regnskapsmessige og skattemessige verdier, samt ligningsmessig underskudd til fremføring ved utgangen av regnskapsåret. Skatteøkende og skattereduserende midlertidige forskjeller som reverserer eller kan reverseres i samme periode er utlignet og nettoført. Netto utsatt skattefordel balanseføres i den grad det er sannsynlig at denne kan bli utnyttet.

Klassifisering og vurdering av anleggsmidler

Langsiktig gjeld balanseføres til nominelt beløp på transaksjonstidspunktet.

Klassifisering og vurdering av omløpsmidler

Omløpsmidler og kortsiktig gjeld omfatter normalt poster som forfaller til betaling innen ett år etter balansedagen, samt poster som knytter seg til varekretsløpet. Omløpsmidler vurderes til laveste verdi av anskaffelseskost og virkelig verdi. Kortsiktig gjeld balanseføres til nominelt beløp på transaksjonstidspunktet.

Datterselskap og tilknyttet selskap

Datterselskap og tilknyttede selskaper vurderes etter kostmetoden i selskapsregnskapet. Investeringen er vurdert til anskaffelseskost for aksjene med mindre nedskrivning har vært nødvendig. Det er foretatt nedskrivning til virkelig verdi når verdifall skyldes årsaker som ikke kan forventes å være forbigående og det må anses nødvendig etter god regnskapsskikk. Nedskrivninger er reversert når grunnlaget for nedskrivning ikke lenger er til stede.

Utbytte, konsernbidrag og andre utdelinger fra datterselskap er inntektsført samme år som det er avsatt i givers regnskap. Overstiger utbytte / konsernbidraget andelen av opptjent resultat etter anskaffelsestidspunktet, representerer den overskytende del tilbakebetaling av investert kapital, og utdelingene er fratrukket investeringens verdi i balansen til morselskapet.

Fordringer

Kundefordringer og andre fordringer oppføres til pålydende etter fradrag for avsetning til forventet tap. Avsetning til tap gjøres på grunnlag av en individuell vurdering av de enkelte fordringene. For øvrige kundefordringer utføres en uspesifisert avsetning for å dekke forventet tap på krav.

Garanti

Det er avsatt til forventede garantikostnader. Garantiavsetningen er i balansen oppført under annen kortsiktig gjeld.



Kvetre AS

Org.nr 919 178 086

Noter til regnskapet 2020

Note 1 Lønnskostnader og ytelser, godtgjørelser til daglig leder, styret og revisor

Kvetre AS har ikke hatt lønns- eller personalkostnader i 2020 og det foreligger heller ingen slike forpliktelser.

Det er ikke utbetalt godtgjørelse til selskapets styre.

Revisor	2020	2019
Kostnadsført revisjonshonorar	18 000	15 000
Andre attestasjonstjenester	49 843	-
Sum	67 843	15 000

Note 2 Skatt

Årets skattekostnad	2020	2019
Resultatført skatt på ordinært resultat:		
Betalbar skatt	82 388	4 287 552
Endring i utsatt skatt / utsatt skattefordel		-3 757 885
Skattekostnad ordinært resultat	82 388	529 667

Skattepliktig inntekt:		
Ordinært resultat før skatt	-16 475 457	2 407 583
Permanente forskjeller	16 849 946	-
Endring i midlertidige forskjeller		17 081 293
Mottatt konsernbidrag		11 718 562
Avgitt konsernbidrag	-374 489	-31 207 438
Skattepliktig inntekt	-	-

Betalbar skatt i balansen:		
Betalbar skatt i årets totale skattekostnad	82 388	4 287 553
Skatt på avgitt konsernbidrag	-82 388	-6 865 636
Skatt på mottatt konsernbidrag	-	2 578 084
Sum betalbar skatt i balansen	0	0

Beregning av effektiv skattesats:		
Resultat før skatt	-16 475 457	2 407 583
Beregnet skatt av resultat før skatt	82 388	529 668
Sum	82 388	529 668
Effektiv skattesats	-1 %	22 %



Kvete AS

Org.nr 919 178 086

Skatteeffekten av midlertidige forskjeller og underskudd til fremføring som har gitt opphav til utsatt skatt og utsatte skattefordeler, spesifisert på typer av midlertidige forskjeller:

	2020	2019	Endring
Andre avsetninger til forpliktelser	-	-	-
Sum	-	-	-
Akkumulert fremførbart underskudd	-	-	-
Grunnlag for utsatt skattefordel	-	-	-
Utsatt skattefordel (22%)	-	-	-

Note 3 Datterselskap, tilknyttet selskap m.v.

	Kontor- kommune	Eierandel / Stemmerett	Anskaffelses- kost	Balanseført verdi	Egenkapital	Resultat
Datterselskap:						
Steinsvik Group AS	Tysvær	100,0%	560 605 220	560 605 220	171 722 968	-4 440 541
Scale Aquagroup AS	Frøya	100,0%	469 546 367	469 546 367	134 675 640	46 473 086
Moen Marin AS	Nærøysund	100,0%	216 819 096	216 819 096	80 824 015	2 783 788
Sum			1 246 970 683	1 246 970 683	387 222 623	44 816 333

Note 4 Aksjekapital og aksjonærinformasjon

Aksjekapitalen i Kvete AS pr. 31.12.20 består av 12 888 889 aksjer pålydende kr 2 pr aksje. Samlet aksjekapital utgjør kr. 25 777 778.

Selskapet har to aksjonærer:

Navn	Foretaksnr	Antall	Eierandel
Kveto AS	919 122 943	11 612 889	90,10 %
Frøyaringen AS	977 374 677	1 276 000	9,90 %

Note 5 Egenkapital

	Aksjekapital	Overkurs	Annen egenkapital	Sum egenkapital
Egenkapital 31.12.2019	25 777 778	1 128 032 007	5 201 324	1 159 011 109
Korreksjon IB			-13 323 408	-13 323 408
Egenkapital 01.01.2020	25 777 778	1 128 032 007	-8 122 084	1 145 687 701
Årets resultat	-	-	-16 557 845	-16 557 845
Utbytte	-	-	-	-
Egenkapital 31.12.2020	25 777 778	1 128 032 007	-24 679 929	1 129 129 856



Kvetre AS

Org.nr 919 178 086

Eierkostnader tilsvarende kr 17 081 292,- med en tilhørende skatt på kr 3 757 884,- ble belastet 2019 regnskapet til Scale Aquaculture AS. Dette er kostnader som skulle vært belastet Kvetre AS. Effekten av dette er bokført over egenkapitalen for 2020 og fjorårets sammenligningstall er ommarbeidet.

Note 6 Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner

Bokført gjeld som er sikret ved pant og lignende	2020	2019
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	125 000 000	135 000 000
Sum	125 000 000	135 000 000

Bokført verdi av eiendeler stilt som sikkerhet for bokført gjeld	2020	2019
Aksjer i datterselskaper	1 246 970 683	1 243 092 280
Totalt	1 246 970 683	1 243 092 280

Aksjer i datterdatterselskapene Steinsvik Group AS, Aqualine AS og Moen Marin AS er pantsatt som sikkerhet for lån i morselskapet Kveto AS.

Note 7 Mellomværende med selskap i samme konsern m.v.

Mellomværende med selskap i samme konsern er presentert på egne linjer i balansen. Langsiktige fordringer og -gjeld til selskap i samme konsern er regulert i avtale og renteberegnet.

Det er foretatt en nedskrivning av fordring på konsernselskapet AquaOptima AS i sin helhet på kr 16 849 946,-

Selskapet har overtrekk på konsernkontiordning med 286 464 041,-

	2020	2019
Samlede fordringer med forfall senere enn ett år etter balansedagen	224 045 532	254 980 467
Samlede gjeld med forfall senere enn 5 år etter balansedagen	-	-

Note 8 Finansiering og fortsatt drift

Selskapet inngår i konsernet Scale Aquaculture AS. Konsernet har felles finansiering som inkluderer de fleste selskapene i konsernet herunder Kvetre AS. De selskapene som er inkludert i denne felles finansieringen er finansiert gjennom interne lån og konsernkontoavtale. Konsernet har gjennom 2020 vært i brudd med vilkår i låneavtalen, men fikk innvilget waiver for 2020, samt for Q1 2021 på de vesentligste vilkår.

Etter hovedforfall 30. april 2021 har selskapet etablert en ny finansieringsavtale tilpasset selskapets finansielle mål og strategier.



Årsregnskap

Signers:

Name	Method	Date
Myklebust, Geir	BANKID_MOBILE	2021-08-31 21:05
Eilertsen, Åse	BANKID_MOBILE	2021-08-31 19:13

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Konsernets årsberetning 2020 for Kvetre AS

Virksomhetens art

Kvetre AS er morselskap i teknologikonsernet Kvetre. Kvetre konsernet er en ledende totalleverandør av utstyr til oppdrettsnæringen både på land og på sjø med produkter som forflåter, foringsstystem, merder, nøter, forankring, kamera, arbeidsbåter og diverse produkter til lukkede anlegg både til sjø og på land. Konsernet har mer enn 900 ansatte i 9 land.

Konsernet er lokalisert i Frøya kommune.

Finansiering og fortsatt drift

Kvetre konsernet inngår i konsernet Scale Aquaculture AS.

Konsernet har hatt felles finansiering for de fleste selskap.

De selskapene som er inkludert i denne felles finansieringen er finansiert gjennom interne lån og konsernkontoavtale. Konsernet har gjennom 2020 vært i brudd med vilkår i låneavtalen, men fikk satt nye vilkår for 31. desember 2020, samt for Q1 2021.

Etter hovedforfall 30. april 2021 har Kvetre konsernet inngått ny finansieringsavtale gjort av Kvetre AS med DNB for 3 år. Denne er tilpasset konsernets finansielle mål og strategier.

Styret er av den oppfatning at gjenværende finansieringsrisiko er lav ettersom konsernets virksomhet er innenfor en fremtidsrettet og bærekraftig bransje med høy attraktivitet for både aksjonærer og ekstern finansiering.

Fortsatt drift

I samsvar med regnskapslovens § 3-3a bekreftes det at forutsetningen om fortsatt drift er til stede og at denne forutsetningen er lagt til grunn ved utarbeidelsen av regnskapet.

Resultat, investeringer, finansiering og likviditet

Omsetningen i konsernet økte med MNOK 409,- fra MNOK 2 073,- til MNOK 2 482,- i 2020.

Hovedårsakene til økningen er som følger:

- MNOK 190, vedrører Moen Marin som ble kjøpt i slutten av 2019.
- MNOK 75, knyttet til økt aktivitet i forbindelse med gjennomføring av kontraktportefølje i den landbaserte virksomheten i AquaOptima.
- MNOK 144, vekst i den sjøbaserte virksomheten i Scale Aquaculture AS (tidligere Aqualine) og Steinsvik konsernet sammenlignet med foregående år.



Konsernets ebitda gikk ned fra 99 MNOK i 2019 til – 68 MNOK i 2020, noe som i stor grad var drevet av tap på fordringer, betydelige kostnadsoverskridelser, samt avsetning for forventede tap i forbindelse med gjennomføring av prosjektporteføljen innenfor den landbaserte virksomheten. Videre opplevde konsernet en nedgang i inntektene og dermed ebitda i Moen Marin som følge av forskyvninger i kontrahering nye båter fra første til andre halvår 2020. Forskyvningen i kontrahering antas å være knyttet til usikkerhet i markedet relatert til Covid-19. Moen Marin hadde 31. desember rekordhøy ordresreserve.

Sjøbasert hadde et godt år med en ebitda som var høyere enn 2019 primært drevet av høyere inntekter.

Andre større enkelthendelser med betydelig effekt på resultatet i 2020 gjelder nedskrivning av leiekontrakter med MNOK 45,-

Konsernets total kapital er på 2 693 mill. i 2020 mot 2 795 mill. i 2019 mens egenkapitalandelen var 38% i 2020 mot 45% i 2019.

Det ble kjøpt varige driftsmidler for MNOK 54,3 i 2020 mot MNOK 86,5 i 2019.

Netto kontantstrøm fra operasjonelle aktiviteter var -62,5 MNOK.

Fremtidig utvikling

Konsernets utvikling følger konsernets langsiktige planer. Konsernet påvirkes av de internasjonale markedsmessige forhold innenfor oppdrettsbransjen, samt den generelle økonomiske og politiske utvikling både i det norske- og i internasjonale markeder. Konsernet deltar aktivt i egen regi og i samarbeid med internasjonale aktører for å utvikle produktporteføljer som gir en større og sikrere plattform for fremtidig drift.

Det er gjennomført en rekke tiltak gjennom 2020 i form av bemanningsreduksjoner og effektivisering gjennom synergier for å redusere Konsernets kostnadsbase. Videre er ledelsen av større prosjekt og service sentralisert for bedre kontroll og kundeopplevelse.

Konsernets landbaserte virksomhet er besluttet avvirket i sin nåværende form gjennom at pågående leveranseprosjekter vil bli gjennomført, men at konsernet ikke vil inngå avtale om tilsvarende nye prosjekter. Konsernet vil fokusere satsningen innenfor Landbasert, med sikte på å ta en rolle som ledende leverandør av produkter og teknologi til lukkede anlegg både til sjøs og på land.

Videre er resultatet for 2020 påvirket av negative valutaeffekter som forventes å være forbigående.

Resultatet i 2020 har også andre betydelige engangseffekter som for eksempel restruktureringskostnader og kostnader relatert til data hacking.

Ved utgangen av 2020 har konsernet vesentlige ordreserver innen både den sjøbasert virksomheten og innen i båtsegmentet.

I sum er dette forventet å gi en kraftig forbedring av konsernets lønnsomhet.

Styret vurderer konsernets fremtidige utsikter som gode.



Covid 19

COVID-19-pandemien fortsetter å forårsake økt risiko. Konsernet har fra slutten av 2020 og fram til 2021 opplevd store forstyrrelser i forsyningskjedene og råvaremarkedene, noe som har ført til betydelige høyere priser. I tillegg førte usikkerhet i den første fasen av Covid-19-pandemien til utsatt signering av nye prosjekter i båtsegmentet i første halvår som hadde en negativ innvirkning på 2020-resultatene. Signering av nye prosjekter innen dette segmentet tok seg opp i løpet av andre halvdel. Båtsegmentet gikk dermed inn i 2021 med en ordresreserve som understøtter en vesentlig resultatforbedring i 2021. På nåværende tidspunkt mener styret at innførte tiltak knyttet til COVID-19 er tilfredsstillende.

Redegjørelse for konsernregnskapet

Styret kjenner ikke til noen forhold av viktighet for å bedømme konsernets stilling og resultat som ikke fremgår av regnskapet og balansen med noter. Det er heller ikke etter regnskapsårets utgang inntrådt forhold som etter styrets syn har betydning ved bedømmelse av regnskapet.

Finansiell risiko

Overordnet målsetting og strategi

Konsernet er eksponert for finansiell risiko på ulike områder. Målsettingen er å avdempe den finansielle risiko i størst mulig grad ved relevante og effektive tiltak.

Markedsrisiko

Konsernet er eksponert for valutarisiko gjennom sin virksomhet i ulike land.

Det er gjennomført valutasikring knyttet til prosjektleveranser og større bestillinger i konsernet. Det er ikke gjennomført rentesikring.

Kredittrisiko

Risiko for at motparter ikke har økonomisk evne til å oppfylle sine forpliktelser anses lav, da det historisk sett har vært lite tap på fordringer i konsernet.

Likviditetsrisiko

Konsernet følger likviditeten tett for å minimere risiko for likviditetsproblemer. Konsernet vurderer likviditeten som tilfredsstillende og arbeider kontinuerlig for å sikre en forsvarlig og effektiv kapitalstruktur.



Arbeidsmiljø, likestilling og diskriminering

Styret anser arbeidsmiljøet i konsernet som godt. Det er ikke iverksatt spesielle tiltak i denne forbindelse.

Det har ikke forekommet noen alvorlige arbeidsuhell eller ulykker. Det er heller ikke rapportert om andre problemer eller misligheter, og arbeidsmiljøet anses som godt. Kvetre konsernet har som mål å være en arbeidsplass der det råder full likestilling mellom kvinner og menn, og har innarbeidet en personalpolitikk anses for å være kjønnsnøytral på alle områder. Kvetre konsernet er en arbeidsplass som fremmer likestilling og hindrer diskriminering. Konsernet arbeider aktivt for å forhindre diskriminering som følge av nedsatt funksjonsevne, kjønn, etnisitet, nasjonal opprinnelse, hudfarge, religion eller livssyn. Mangfold er viktig og ivaretas gjennom av individuelle egenskaper og ulikheter respekteres og verdsettes.

Konsernet hadde ved årets utløp 774 ansatte, 115 kvinner og 659 menn. Konsernets styre består av 2 personer, hvorav 1 kvinne.

Sykefraværet har vært 4,10 %

Miljørapportering

Virksomheten er ikke regulert av konsesjoner eller spesielle pålegg. Driften gir ikke utslipp eller annen forurensing av betydning. Konsernet kildesorterer overskuddsmateriell og avfall.

Det er av styrets oppfatning at konsernet ikke driver aktiviteter som forårsaker skade på det ytre miljø ut over det som er normalt for denne type virksomhet.

Forsknings- og utviklingsaktiviteter

Konsernet har investert betydelige ressurser innen forskning, utvikling og innovasjon og har som mål å være et av de ledende virksomheter i verden på teknologi- og produktutvikling innenfor vår industri.



Årsresultat og disponeringer

I 2020 hadde konsernet et resultat etter skattekostnad på kr – 219 937 000,- som foreslås disponert slik:

Disponering	Beløp
Avsatt til annen egenkapital	– 219 937 000,-

Trondheim, 31.08.2020

Styret i Kvetre AS

Geir Myklebust
Styrets leder/daglig leder for konsernet

Åse Eielertsen
Styremedlem



Kvetre AS

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Revenue		2 489 234	2 068 879
Other operating income		13 543	5 017
Operating income	6, 12	2 482 777	2 073 896
Cost of materials	12, 17	1 985 972	1 433 074
Salaries and personnel cost	8	358 282	327 917
Depreciation and amortisation	7, 13, 14, 15	131 187	113 737
Impairment losses	7	46 659	10 040
Other operating expenses	9, 12	206 636	213 545
Operating expenses		2 728 736	2 098 314
Operating profit (loss)		-245 959	-24 418
Finance income	10	25 088	23 703
Finance expense	10	57 803	65 021
Profit (loss) before tax		-278 675	-65 736
Income tax expense	11	-58 738	-5 223
Profit (loss) for the year		-219 937	-60 513
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently through profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation		971	-1 151
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		971	-1 151
Total comprehensive income for the year		-218 966	-61 664
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to:			
-Owners of the parent company		-219 173	-57 332
-Non-controlling interest		-764	-3 181
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
-Owners of the parent company		971	-1 151
-Non-controlling interest		-	-



Kvatre AS Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Goodwill	13	690 619	690 620	621 475
Other intangible assets	14	350 931	400 761	357 636
Deferred tax assets	11	124 069	44 217	37 533
Property, plant and equipment	15	257 332	247 703	245 457
Right-of-use assets	7	168 190	214 845	180 256
Non-current financial assets	12	24 675	23 395	37 451
Total non-current assets		1 615 817	1 621 541	1 479 808
Current assets				
Inventories	17	556 890	525 863	445 498
Contract assets	6	79 649	15 980	42 825
Trade receivables	12, 18	312 826	383 033	259 127
Other current receivables	12	11 841	34 864	52 483
Cash and cash equivalents	19	114 942	213 865	57 795
Total current assets		1 076 146	1 173 606	857 727
Total assets		2 693 963	2 795 147	2 337 535
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	20	25 778	25 778	12 889
Share premium		1 128 032	1 128 032	992 921
Currency translation reserve		-180	-1 151	-
Retained earnings		-124 104	95 069	183 013
Non-controlling interest		-1 431	-667	-3 423
Total equity		1 028 096	1 247 082	1 185 399
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	22, 23	28 138	157 845	170 019
Deferred tax liabilities	11	79 979	79 903	73 700
Lease liability	7	196 074	198 642	167 236
Other non-current liabilities	12	82 091	141 109	138 267
Total non-current liabilities		386 282	577 500	549 223
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	22, 23	534 148	272 254	178 726
Provisions	26	41 167	97 065	36 492
Contract liabilities	6	239 421	127 939	104 432
Trade payables	12, 25	244 689	250 629	174 661
Income tax payable	11	21 014	0	4 020
Lease liability	7	34 235	28 136	20 095
Other current liabilities	12, 25	164 910	194 563	84 487
Total current liabilities		1 279 585	970 585	602 914
Total liabilities		1 665 867	1 548 085	1 152 136
Total equity and liabilities		2 693 963	2 795 146	2 337 536

Trondheim 31.08.2021

Geir Myklebust
Styrets leder

Åse Eilertsen
Styremedlem



Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	Year Ended 31 December 2020	Year Ended 31 December 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(278 675)	(65 736)
Income tax paid	(0)	(4 020)
Gain (loss) from sale of assets	(727)	(8 071)
Net interest expense	23 416	18 595
Interest received	(1 672)	(5 108)
Depreciation and amortisation	131 187	113 737
Impairment losses	46 659	10 040
Change in inventories	(33 026)	(1 227)
Change in trade receivables	70 207	(65 742)
Change in trade payables	(5 940)	70 518
Change in contract assets and contract liabilities	47 814	50 351
Change in other receivables and payables	(61 807)	127 466
Net cash flow from operating activities	-62 564	240 803
Cash flow from investing activities		
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	747	49 701
Payments for property, plant and equipment	-54 316	-86 563
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash	-61 043	-165 457
Receipt from sale of intangible assets	634	3 790
Payment for development of intangible assets	-1 180	-21 817
Net cash flow from investing activities	-115 158	-220 347
Cash flow from financing activities		
Receipts from borrowings	-129 707	-12 174
Change in bank overdraft and short-term borrowings	261 893	49 232
Principal elements of lease payments	-32 618	-24 805
Issue of ordinary shares	-	148 000
Dividend paid	-	-10 000
Interest paid	-21 744	-13 486
Net cash flow from financing activities	77 824	136 767
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-99 898	157 223
Net foreign currency translation difference	974	-1 152
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	213 866	57 795
Bank deposits, cash and equivalents as at 31 December	114 942	213 866



Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December

(Amounts in NOK*1000)

	Share capital	Share premium	Currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2019	12 889	992 921	-	183 013	1 188 823	(3 423)	1 185 399
Profit (loss) for the year				(57 332)	(57 332)	(3 181)	-60 513
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			-1 151		(1 151)	-	-1 151
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-1 151	-57 332	-58 483	-3 181	-61 664
Issue of ordinary shares	12 889	135 111			148 000		148 000
Dividend paid				-10 000	(10 000)		-10 000
Equity effect acquisition of non-controlling interest				-20 611	(20 611)	5 938	-14 673
Balance at 31 December 2019	25 778	1 128 032	-1 151	95 070	1 247 729	-666	1 247 062
Balance at 1 January 2020	25 778	1 128 032	-1 151	95 070	1 247 729	-666	1 247 062
Profit (loss) for the year				(219 173)	(219 173)	(764)	-219 937
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			971		971	-	971
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	971	-219 173	-218 202	-764	-218 966
Balance at 31 December 2020	25 778	1 128 032	-180	-124 104	1 029 527	-1 430	1 028 096

Refer to note 20 for information related to share capital.



Kvetre AS

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2020

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Note 1 – General information

Kvetre AS is a limited liability company founded in 2017, which controls the shares in Scale Aquaculture AS, Steinsvik Group AS, Moen Marin AS and subsidiaries. Kvetre AS is incorporated and domiciled in Norway, and the address of the registered office is Nordskog, 7266 Kverva, Norway.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on date. Minor rounding differences may exist and the total may deviate from the total of the individual amounts. This is due to the rounding of whole amounts to thousands for presentation purposes.

The Group provides technology and equipment to customers in the aquaculture industry globally. The Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 are listed below:

Company name	Owned by	Location	Ownership and voting share interest
Moen Marin AS	Kvetre AS	Kolvereid, Norway	100 %
Moen Marin Inc	Moen Marin AS	Campel River, Canada	100 %
Scale Aquaculture AS(former Aqualine AS)	Kvetre AS	Frøya, Norway	100 %
Aqualine Chile LTD	Aqualine AS	Puerto Varas, Chile	100 %
Aqualine Australasia	Aqualine AS	Tasmania, Australia	100 %
Aqualine AS (former Vandstrand Eiendom AS)	Aqualine AS	Trondheim, Norway	100 %
Steinsvik Group AS	Kvetre AS	Tysvær, Norway	100 %
Steinsvik AS	Steinsvik Group AS	Tysvær, Norway	100 %
Steinsvik Mediterranean Ltda	Steinsvik AS	Alicante, Spain	100 %
Steinsvik Iceland ehf	Steinsvik AS	Hafnarfjörður, Iceland	100 %
Panlogica Pty Ltd	Steinsvik AS	Tasmania, Australia	100 %
Steinsvik Turkey	Steinsvik AS	Izmir, Turkey	70 %
Steinsvik Diamond AS	Steinsvik Group AS	Tysvær, Norway	100 %
Steinsvik Rental AS	Steinsvik Group AS	Tysvær, Norway	100 %
ScaleAQ Chile SPA	Steinsvik Group AS	Puerto Varas, Chile	100 %
ScaleAQ North America Inc.	Steinsvik Group AS	Campbell River, Canada	100 %
Steinsvik Poland S.A	Steinsvik Group AS	Gdynia, Poland	100 %
Steinsvik Oceania Pty Ltd	Steinsvik Group AS	Huonville, Australia	100 %
Steinsvik UK Ltd	Steinsvik Group AS	Fort William, Scotland	100 %
ScaleAQ CO Ltd	Steinsvik Group AS	Cam Lam, Vietnam	100 %
Aquaoptima Holding AS	Steinsvik Group AS	Trondheim, Norway	100 %
Aquaoptima AS	Aquaoptima Holding AS	Trondheim, Norway	100 %

Note 2 – Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis for preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. The going concern basis for accounting has been adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly

observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in IAS 36.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies. Areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, and areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to cause increased risk. The Group has from the tail-end of 2020 and continuing into 2021 experienced major disturbances in the supply chains and raw material markets, leading to significantly higher prices. In addition, uncertainty in the first phase of the Covid-19 pandemic led to postponed signing of new projects in the boat segment in the first half of the year which had a negative impact on the 2020 results. Signing of new projects within this segment picked up during the second half of the year. The boat segment thus entered 2021 with all time high order book, which bodes well for 2021. The presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements is Norwegian kroner (NOK), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2.2 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control noted above. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting periods as the parent company and consistent accounting policies are applied. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the income statement from the date when control is obtained and until control ceases, respectively. Intercompany transactions, balances, revenues, expenses and unrealised Group internal gains or losses are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation are initially measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group ceases to consolidate an investee because of a loss of control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in the carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value of the retained interest becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the investment.

2.3 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred and all the identifiable assets and liabilities of acquired entities are measured at fair values at the date of acquisition, except deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements, which are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured at the amount by which the total consideration transferred exceeds the net fair value of assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortised, but its value is tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated, may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes contingent consideration arrangements, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments recognised in goodwill. Measurement period adjustments arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

2.4 Revenue recognition

The Group provides technology and equipment to aquaculture customers globally. The Group has subsidiary companies in Norway, Iceland, UK, Poland, Canada, Chile, Vietnam, and Oceania (Australia). Additionally the Group has agents in the Faroe Islands and Dubai. The Group divides its business into three product areas; seabased (78.9% of total revenue), landbased (6.2% of total revenue) and boats (14.6% of total revenue).

Revenue is recognised when goods and services are rendered and measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer net of discounts and sales related taxes. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.



The goods and service rendered are split into the following groups:

Type of good or service	Performance obligation and timing of recognition	Measurement of revenue
Seabased project sale	Seabased project sales include the product lines Thermolicer, Seaculture equipment, nets, feeding systems, mooring, barge and cages. Under this type of contracts, The Group offers seabased project sale that are customised to meet the customer's needs. To be able to make these projects available to other customers this will create significant costs that the Group would otherwise not have incurred in relation to that contract. Revenue from sale of seabased projects are recognised over time on a monthly basis over the contract period.	The revenue is based on the price specified in the contract, net of discount and value added tax.
Seabased sale of products, including short-term small projects (camera)	The Group promises to transfer products to the customer including short-term small projects, as sale of camera that are standardised products. Revenue from sale of these products and projects is recognised at point in time when control is transferred.	The revenue is based on the price specified in the contract, net of discount and value added tax.
Service agreement contracts – full-service or standard service agreements	The Group offers both full-service agreements and standard agreements on equipment. Included in these service agreements are free use of support, help desk, software upgrade and remote assistance. Revenue from these service agreement contracts are recognised over time, on a monthly basis over the contract period.	The revenue is based on the price specified in the contract, net of discount and value added tax.
Services on demand	The Group delivers services for customers on demand. This service include maintenance, help desk services etc. Revenue from sale of service on demand is recognised as the services are performed	The revenue is based on the price specified in the contract, net of discount and value added tax.
Software/Digital	The Group offers software and digital solutions for mostly sea-based aquaculture facilities. These digital solutions include registration and analysis of biological data, environmental data, production data, digital infrastructure for remote operations centres and local area networks. Revenue from sale of right to access the software is satisfied over	The revenue is based on the price specified in the contract, net of discount and value added tax.



	time and is recognised on a monthly basis.	
Boats	The Group offers supply working boats to the aquaculture industry. All vessels are standardised and can easily be sold to another customer. Revenue from contracts for sale of vessels including any added equipment or software, sale of stand-alone equipment, software sale and sale of spare parts are recognised at point of time.	The revenue is based on the price specified in the sales contract, net of discounts and value added tax
Landbased project sale	The Group designs facilities for landbased aquaculture and delivers turnkey systems with several different components within the concept of OptiFarm. The projects are manufactured on-site at the customer premises, and the customer controls the assets as it is created, with the delivery being in a number of different stages. Revenue from OptiFarm contracts for sale of landbased aquaculture projects is recognised over time.	The revenue is based on the price specified in the sales contract, net of discounts and value added tax

Contract assets

If recognised revenue exceeds amounts received or receivable from a customer, a contract asset is recognised.

Contract liabilities

When a customer pays consideration in advance, or an amount of consideration is due contractually before transferring of the services, the amount received in advance is presented as a liability. Contract liabilities represent prepayment from clients for partially satisfied performance obligation in relation to subscription and maintenance services.

2.5 Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as separate line items (current and non-current) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described under "Impairment of non-financial assets" in section xxx below.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other operating expenses" in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has used this practical expedient.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Group entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.7 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grants relate to an expense item, it is normally recognised as a reduction of the expense on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is presented on the statement of financial position by deducting the grant to the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognised in the income statement over the useful life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

2.8 Employee benefits

The Group operates defined contribution plans for the majority of the group companies. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to separate entity (insurance company). The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions to the pension plan for benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.9 Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.10 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

On disposal of a cash generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are recognised initially at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination that have definite estimated useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Separately acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent to initial recognition, separately acquired intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired in a business combination

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally generated intangible asset arising from development of the Group's technical platforms and software is recognised if, and only if, all the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired in a business combination.

2.11 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase price (including duties and non-refundable purchase taxes) and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be able to operate in the intended manner. Property, plant and equipment are subsequently recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is recognised so as to reduce the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Estimated useful life, depreciation method and residual values are reviewed at least annually. The straight-line depreciation method is used as this best reflects the consumption of the assets, which often is the passage of time. Residual value is estimated to be zero for each of the assets.

Repair and maintenance are expensed as incurred. If new parts are capitalised, replaced parts are derecognised and any remaining net carrying amount is recognised in operating profit (loss) as loss on disposal.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is presented as other income or other expenses in the income statement.

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Goodwill has been allocated to a group of cash generating units that constitute an operating segment and is tested for impairment at this level.

If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is



recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Restructuring

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Group has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation.

2.13 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, and which are measured at their transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

The categorisation of financial instruments (financial assets and liabilities) for measurement purposes is based on the nature and purpose of the financial instrument and is determined on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial asset. Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's financial assets, which primarily consist of trade receivables and other current receivables are measured at amortised cost.



Impairment of financial assets

The Group always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial liabilities

The Group does not have financial liabilities held-for-trading or liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade and other payables include trade payables and other current and non-current financial liabilities. Borrowings (long term and short term) include loans from financial institutions and bank overdrafts. These liabilities are initially recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value (net of any transaction costs), and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. Any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised, and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits

2.15 Cash Flow statement

The Group presents the statement of cash flows using the indirect method. Cash inflows and outflows are shown separately for investing and financing activities, while operating activities include both cash and non-



cash line items. Interest received and paid, and dividends distributed are reported as a part of financing activities. Value Added Tax and other similar taxes are regarded as collection of tax on behalf of authorities.

Note 3 – Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations

3.1 Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported in the current period

These consolidated financial statements are the first consolidated financial statements issued by the Group. All relevant new and revised IFRSs and IFRIC interpretations that are mandatory for periods commencing 1 January 2020 and earlier have been adopted for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations had been issued by the IASB but were not effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Management anticipates that these Standards and Interpretations will be adopted in the Group's financial statements for the period beginning 1 January 2021 or later. Management considers that the impact of the adoption of these new and revised/amended Standards and Interpretations on the Group will not be significant.

Standard/ Interpretation	Title	Date of issue	Applicable to accounting periods commencing on
Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases ²	<i>Covid 19- Related Rent Concessions</i>	May 2020	1 June 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2</i>	August 2020	1 January 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ¹	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date</i>	January 2020 and July 2020	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	May 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment	<i>Proceeds before intended use</i>	May 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	<i>Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	May 2020	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements 2018-2020	<i>Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16, IAS 41</i>	May 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ¹	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	February 2021	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 ¹	<i>Disclosure of Accounting policies</i>	February 2021	1 January 2023

¹ The standard/revised standard/amendment has as at the date of issue of these financial statements not yet been adopted by the EU. Applicable accounting periods are IASB effective dates

Note 4 - Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant including expectations of future events that are deemed to be reasonable under the current circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Estimates, assumptions and management judgments that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Leases

The Group has entered into a number of lease arrangements as a lessee. Judgement has been applied in assessing the lease terms and the discount rates used in determining the right-of-use assets and lease liability. Estimates have been made by management with regards to the interest rate level as well as the probability of whether the group companies are reasonably certain to exercise the options. Refer to note 7 for further information

Amortisation of intangible assets

The Group's most significant accounting estimates are related to amortisation of intangible assets, the most significant being capitalised technology, customer relationships and trade names identified and valued in business combinations. Management estimates the useful life of technology to be 10 years based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. Customer relationships are also estimated to have a useful life of 10 years, based on historical experience of customer retention and best estimate. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer, depending on e.g. technical innovations and competitor actions. Trade names are considered to have an indefinite useful life and are not amortised, but subject to impairment testing at least annually. More information on intangible assets can be found in note 14.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. For the 2020 and 2019 reporting periods, the recoverable amount of the operating segments (group of cash-generating units) was determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets and business plans approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated in note 13. These growth rates are consistent with industry growth expectations.

Revenue from contracts with customers

When the Group transfers control of a good or service over time, revenue is recognised by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. The Group applies a single method of measuring progress to depict its performance in transferring control of goods or services, using an input method. The Group uses cost incurred as a percentage of expected total costs and estimate the total expected inputs that will be needed to satisfy the performance obligation. This requires that estimates are made by management and actual outcome may differ from these estimates. More information on revenue from contracts with customers can be found in note 6

**Deferred tax assets**

Management judgment is required in determining provisions for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised. The Group is also subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Judgement is required in determining the Group's provision for income taxes. There may be transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax liability and expense in the period in which such determination is made.



Note 5 - Business combinations

There were no business acquisitions during 2020. In 2019, the Group acquired PanLogica AS and Moen Marin AS. Moen Marin AS is a supplier of quality vessels and equipment to the aquaculture industry. 100 % of the voting equity interest of the company was acquired on 29 November 2019 and a purchase price allocation has been performed as of this date.

Moen Marin AS

Moen Marin AS is a supplier of quality vessels and equipment to the aquaculture industry. 100 % of the voting equity interest of the company was acquired by Kvetre AS on 29 November 2019, and the Group thus has an ownership interest of 90%. A purchase price allocation has been performed as of this date. The non-controlling interest is based on the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Total consideration paid comprises the following:

	Moen Marin AS
Cash consideration	134 200
Locked-box interest	10 029
Earn-out	54 222
Deferred cash consideration	2 084
Total consideration	200 535

date of the business combination. Management has identified customer relationships, customer contracts and trade name as major intangible assets.

Identifiable assets and liabilities recognised on the date of the business combination:

	Moen Marin AS
Customer relationships	45 100
Customer contracts	12 500
Trade mark	11 400
Deferred tax liabilities	(15 180)
Fair value of other net assets acquired*	73 285
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	127 105

Goodwill

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Consideration transferred	200 535
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(127 105)
Goodwill	73 430

*Fair value of other assets and liabilities acquired approximates their carrying value.

Goodwill originating from the business combination is related to anticipated synergies from on-going operations. No impairment has been recognised subsequent to the business combination. Goodwill that has arisen as part of the business acquisition is not tax deductible.

Acquisition related expenses of NOK 3 545 are recognised as other operating expenses in 2019.

PanLogica Pty Ltd

PanLogica Pty Ltd is a company located in Tasmania, Australia. 100% of the shares were acquired on 30 June 2019 by Steinsvik AS and the Group thus has an ownership interest of 90%. The intangible assets in the company consist primarily of technology and employee know-how. Management considers that the fair value of the technology is reflected in the financial statements of PanLogica. The excess of the consideration over the carrying value of the net assets of PanLogica is therefore allocated to goodwill.

	PanLogica Pty Ltd
Goodwill	
(Amounts in NOK'000)	
Consideration transferred	14 204
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(10 963)
Goodwill	3 241



Note 6 - Revenue

The Group derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services as described in the table provided in note 2 to the financial statements.

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Revenue per product line		
Seabased project sale	1 592 987	1 462 360
Seabased camera	133 027	161 151
Service	143 666	101 829
Software/Digital	42 848	43 522
Boats	362 602	171 760
Landbased	156 113	80 438
Other	51 534	52 836
Total	2 482 777	2 073 896

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
External revenue by timing of revenue		
Services transferred over time	1 935 614	1 688 149
Services transferred at a point in time	547 163	385 747
Total	2 482 777	2 073 896

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Revenue by Geographical distribution		
Norway	1 731 619	1 408 700
Chile	217 247	307 467
UK	112 497	102 771
Canada	161 242	74 742
Iceland	173 286	74 721
Oceania	20 444	43 004
Rest of world	66 442	62 491
Total	2 482 777	2 073 896

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Contract assets - accrued income	79 649	15 980	42 825
Contract liabilities - prepaid customer contracts	126 263	81 626	78 746

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Revenue recognised in the period from:		
Amounts included in the contract liability at the beginning of the period	81 626	78 746

The Group receives payments from customers based on a billing schedule, as established in our contracts. Contract liability relates to payments received in advance of performance under the contract. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as (or when) the Group perform under the contract.



Note 7 - Leases

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Set out below are the carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period

Right-of-use assets

Year ended 31 December 2020	Land and buildings	Veichles	Equipment	Sum
Cost at 1 January 2020	186 384	10 741	17 719	214 845
Additions in the year	17 390	1 535	17 225	36 150
Depreciation in the year	-25 560	-4 576	-6 836	-36 971
Impairment loss	-45 833			-45 833
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2020	132 382	7 701	28 108	168 190

Year ended 31 December 2019	Land and buildings	Veichles	Equipment	Sum
Cost at 1 January 2019	152 691	11 253	16 312	180 256
Additions in the year	54 055	3 497	6 699	64 251
Depreciation in the year	-20 362	-4 009	-5 292	-29 662
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2019	186 384	10 741	17 719	214 845

Lower of remaining lease term or useful life

Depreciation method Straight-line Straight-line Straight-line

An impairment loss of 45 833 has been recognised in 2020 on the right-of-use assets related to a property lease expiring in 2034. The Group does not expect to recover the cost of the lease through operation or disposal and the impairment of the asset is due to the fact that large parts of the premises are no longer in use by the Group, and that only parts of the premises have been sublet. The recoverable amount of the right-of-use asset is 25 611 and is based on a value-in-use calculation for the asset, calculating the difference between expected future cash inflows and the cash outflows associated with the lease, utilising a pre-tax discount rate of 6.8%.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Within 1 year	34 235	28 137	20 345
1-4 years	103 202	92 173	69 509
Over 5 years	92 872	106 468	97 479
Total	230 309	226 778	187 332

Amounts recognised in profit and loss	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	36 971	29 662
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12 810	12 049
	49 781	41 711



Carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Lease liability as at 1 January	226 778	187 332
Additions during the year	36 094	57 420
Repayments during the year	-45 371	-36 697
Interest	12 703	11 841
Currency effects	107	208
Other	-1	6 674
Lease liability as at 31 December	230 309	226 778

Extension and purchase options

The Group's lease of land and buildings have lease terms that vary from 2 to 17 years, and some agreements involve a right of renewal which may be exercised during the last period of the lease terms. The Group assesses at the commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the renewal right. The Group's potential future lease payments not included in the lease liabilities related to extension options are NOK 73 940 at 31 December 2020.

One of the leased properties is a leasehold land ("festekontrakt"). This is included with a 10 year duration.

Sensitivity analysis

The below table summarises the impact a change in discount rates of 1 percentage point would have on the lease liability as at 31 December 2020.

		Sensitivity (increase/ decrease percentage point)	Sensitivity (increase) amount in EUR	Sensitivity (decrease) amount in EUR
Lease liability at 31 December 2020	230 309	+/- 1 %	-8 208	8 837
Interest	12 703	+/- 1 %	1 686	-1 840



Note 8 - Payroll and related expenses

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	Year Ended 31 December 2020	Year Ended 31 December 2019
Salaries and personnel costs		
Salaries	310 311	293 147
Social security tax	29 230	28 035
Pension costs	10 678	7 729
Other allowances	8 063	(994)
Total	358 283	327 917
Average number of FTE	785	872

The pension plans in the Group comply with the pension legislation enacted in respective countries. The pension plans require that the Group pays premiums to public or private administrative pension plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. There are no further obligations once the annual premiums are paid. The premiums are accounted for as personnel expenses as soon as they are incurred. Pre-paid premiums are accounted for as an asset to the extent that future benefits can be determined as plausible.

Remuneration to key group employees during the year ended 31 December 2020

Key group employees are defined as employees who are part of group management. Some of these individuals are employed by Scale Aquaculture AS and remuneration to the management group and CEO is not included in total salaries and personnel cost.

Salary	Pension contribution	Other benefits	Total
15 828	1 439	935	18 167

Remuneration to Board of Directors during the year ended 31 December 2020

No remuneration has been paid to the Board of Directors of Kvetre AS in 2020.

The group purchases management services from Scale Aquaculture AS to a amount of 8 396.



Note 9 - Other operating expenses

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	Year Ended 31 December 2020	Year Ended 31 December 2019
Maintenance expenses	10 611	9 924
Equipment expenses	29 590	37 376
Other operating expenses	166 435	166 244
Total other operating expenses	206 636	213 545

Auditor's fees

The remuneration breakdown (excl. VAT) paid to the group's auditor is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Statutory auditing services	1 235	1 599
Other attestation services	99	55
Tax advisory services	27	33
Other services	2 914	3 495
Total fee to auditor	4 274	5 182



Note 10 - Finance income and finance expense

(Amounts in NOK'000)

The Group's other financial income and other financial expense mainly relates to gains and losses from foreign exchange

	Year Ended 31 December 2020	Year Ended 31 December 2019
Finance income		
Interest income	1 672	5 108
Other financial income	23 416	18 595
Total	25 088	23 703
Finance expense		
Interest expense	31 442	37 057
Other financial expenses	26 361	27 964
Total	57 803	65 021

Other finance income and expense include primarily exchange gains and losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies.



Note 11 - Deferred tax and tax expense

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Specification of income tax expense

The tax benefit/(expense) is calculated based on income before tax and consists of current tax and deferred tax.

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Current income tax payable	21 015	0
Change in deferred tax	(79 752)	(5 223)
Income tax expense	(58 738)	(5 223)

The foreign part of the tax expense amounts to -2 652 5 061

Income tax payable (balance sheet)

The income tax payable on this year's result is calculated as follows:

	2 020	2019
Profit before tax	(278 675)	(65 736)
Permanent and temporary differences	374 195	65 736
Basis for tax payable	95 521	0
Total tax payable on the year's result	21 015	0

Effective Tax Rate

The difference between income tax calculated at the applicable income tax rate and the income tax expense attributable to loss before income tax was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Profit/(loss) before income tax	-278 675	-65 736
Statutory income tax rate	22 %	22 %
Expected income tax expense/(benefit)	-61 308	-14 462
Tax effect non deductible expenses	778	7 934
Difference in tax rules and rates	-151	-633
Change in deferred tax asset not recognised	1 943	1 939
Income tax expense/income for the year	-58 738	-5 223
Effective tax rate	21 %	8 %

Deferred tax asset are not recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses when the Group cannot demonstrate that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

Tax losses carried forward

Tax effect of losses carried forward in selected countries expire as follows:

	Expires within 5 years	Expires within 5-10 years	More than 10 years	Indefinite	Total
Norway	-	-	-	19 830	19 830
Chile	-	-	-	21 001	21 001
Australia	-	-	-	358	358
Canada	-	-	4 473	-	4 473
Spain	-	-	-	1 179	1 179



Specification of the tax effect of temporary differences and losses carried forward

The tax effects of temporary differences and tax losses carried forward at 31 December are as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Non-current assets	-		
Property, plant and equipment	-72 574	-78 360	-73 208
Trade receivables	3 288	5 569	2 670
Inventory	6 782	8 640	7 993
Other temporary differences	68 703	11 408	2 495
Tax losses carried forward	19 830	6 280	9 860
Tax losses carried forward abroad	27 012	17 782	19 091
Total	53 039	-28 680	-31 100
Deferred tax assets/Deferred tax liabilities			-
Deferred tax assets/Deferred tax liabilities not recognized	-8 949	-7 006	-5 068
Recognized Deferred tax assets/Deferred tax liabilities	44 090	-35 686	-36 167



Note 12- Related parties

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Balances and transactions between Kveire AS and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of Kveire AS, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

During the year, the Group entered into the following trading transactions with related parties:

	Sale		Purchase	
	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
Aqualine AS	0	0	3	-
Arnarlax AS	63 156	29 951	-	-
Kveire AS	50	0	3 059	4473
Nutrimar Harvest AS	141	0	-	-
Ocean Farm Ltd	7 035	6 411	-	-
Ocean Farming AS	11	54	-	-
Salmar AS	526	177	-	-
Salmar ASA	201	1 454	-	-
Salmar farming AS	154 128	156 276	-	-
Salmar Ocean AS	42	0	-	-
Salmar Settefisk AS	218	474	-	-
Salmar Smolt AS	1 198	0	-	-
Scale Aquaculture AS	1 221	728	8 396	8 861

Most of the sales to group companies relate to operating equipment for the aquaculture industry.

The group purchases management services from Scale Aquaculture AS.

Payment to Kveire relates to interest on loans

At 31 December, the Company had the following outstanding balances with related parties:

	Amounts owed by related parties (included in other receivables)			Amounts owed to related parties (included in other current liabilities)		
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Salmar Farming AS	8 755	14 136	10 271	-	-	-
Arnarlax	16 281	-	2 887	-	-	-
Ocean Farming AS	3	-	-	-	-	-
Salmar AS	143	143	-	-	-	-

	Loans to related parties			Borrowings from related parties		
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scale Aq	16 102	15 589	11 000	15 458	8 862	0
Kveire	-	-	-	66 627	127 263	95 998

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Loans from key management personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-



Note 13 - Goodwill

(Amounts in NOK'000)

31 December 2020	Goodwill
Carrying value at 1 January 2020	690 620
Additions in the year	0
Disposals in the year	0
Impairment loss during the year	0
Carrying value at 31 December 2020	690 620

31 December 2019	Goodwill
Carrying value at 1 January 2019	621 475
Additions in the year	76 671
Disposals in the year	0
Impairment loss during the year	-7 526
Carrying value at 31 December 2019	690 620

Goodwill originating from the business combinations during the year are primarily related to anticipated growth prospects for the acquired businesses.

Goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment on an annual basis at a cash generating unit level, and more frequently if there are indications that amounts may be impaired. In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of assets*, the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill has been allocated is compared with the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit. The recoverable amount is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections approved by management covering a five year period. Subsequently a growth rate of 1% is used for the purpose of determining the terminal value. The pre-tax discount rates applied to the cash flows for both CGUs is calculated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is 9.6% (2019: 9.6%).

A sensitivity analysis has been performed for key assumptions, which are the terminal growth rate and the discounts rates. Any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions (1% increase in discount rate or 1% decrease in the terminal growth rate) would not cause a requirement for an impairment charge.

Based on the calculations referred to above, it has been concluded that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the CGUs. Consequently, no impairment charge has been recognised for 2020, nor at the time of transitioning to IFRS (1 January 2019). An impairment loss of NOK 7 526 was recognised in 2019 related to AquaOptima, a subsidiary in the Group. The background for the impairment charge was continued losses in the entity, which resulted in the carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount. Goodwill was consequently written down to zero.

Goodwill has been allocated to relevant operating segments (groups of CGUs) as included in the table below:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Seabased	617 190	617 190	621 475
Boats	73 430	73 430	0
Total	690 620	690 620	621 475



Note 14 - Intangible assets

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	Customer relationships	Customer contracts	Technology	Trade name	Other intangible assets	Total
31 December 2020						
Cost at 1 January 2020	305 200	12 500	48 752	89 501	94 283	550 236
Additions in the year	0				1 180	1 180
Additions through business combinations	0					0
Disposals in the year	0				-1 030	-1 030
Cost at 31 December 2020	305 200	12 500	48 752	89 501	94 433	550 386
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2020	62 697	1 042	10 777		74 959	149 475
Amortisation in the year	30 520	11 458	4 875		2 695	49 548
Impairment loss in the year					827	827
Disposals in the year					-395	-395
Accumulated amortisation at 31 December 2020	93 217	12 500	15 652	0	78 086	199 455
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2020	211 983	0	33 100	89 501	16 347	350 931
31 December 2019						
Cost at 1 January 2019	260 100	0	48 752	78 101	76 466	463 419
Additions in the year					21 817	21 817
Additions through business combinations	45 100	12 500		11 400		69 000
Disposals in the year					-4 000	-4 000
Cost at 31 December 2019	305 200	12 500	48 752	89 501	94 283	550 236
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2019	36 311	0	5 902	0	63 571	105 784
Amortisation in the year	26 386	1 042	4 875		9 085	41 388
Impairment loss in the year					2 513	2 513
Disposals in the year					-210	-210
Accumulated amortisation at 31 December 2019	62 697	1 042	10 777	0	74 959	149 475
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2019	242 503	11 458	37 975	89 501	19 324	400 761

Estimated useful life and amortisation plan is as follows:

Estimated useful life	10 years	1 year	10 years	Indefinite	5 - 10 years
Amortisation plan	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	Not amortised	Straight-line

Customer relationships

Customer relationships identified and valued in business combinations are expected to have a useful life of 10 years. This estimate is made by management based on prior experience related to customer attrition.

Technology

For technology acquired through business combinations the amortisation period is 10 years based on an evaluation of the type of

Trade name

Trade names acquired through business combinations are considered to have an indefinite useful life and are not amortised. Trade names are subject to impairment testing at least annually, or more frequently if there are indicators of impairment. Refer to note 13 for details of impairment testing. No impairment losses have been incurred in relation to trade names.

Other intangible assets

The carrying amount of other intangible assets comprises licences of NOK 9 862 and capitalised development costs of NOK 6 485.



Note 15 - Land, property, plant and equipment

(Amounts in NOK'000)

31 December 2020	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	207 896	195 750	403 646
Additions in the year	12 118	42 198	54 316
Additions/disposal through business combinations	0		0
Disposals in the year	390	531	921
Cost at 31 December 2020	219 624	237 417	457 041
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2020	39 133	116 809	155 942
Depreciation in the year	11 539	33 128	44 667
Reversed depreciation	-370	-531	-901
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2020	50 302	149 406	199 708
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2020	169 322	88 011	257 333
31 December 2019	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	189 016	174 985	364 001
Additions in the year	31 597	54 966	86 563
Additions/disposal through business combinations			
Disposals in the year	12 717	34 201	46 918
Cost at 31 December 2019	207 896	195 750	403 646
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2019	29 403	89 141	118 544
Depreciation in the year	11 126	31 560	42 686
Reversed depreciation	-1 396	-3 892	-5 288
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2019	39 133	116 809	155 942
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2019	168 763	78 941	247 704
Estimated useful life and depreciation plan is as follows:			
Useful life	25-50 years	3-10 years	
Depreciation plan	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Right-of-use assets are presented separately in note 7 - Leases.

Land, property, plant and equipment is pledged as security for liabilities, refer to note 27 - Collateral and guarantees



Note 16 - Non-current financial assets

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Non-current financial assets	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Investments in associated companies	1 169	69	76
Investments in shares	2 116	3 055	3 489
Other non-current financial assets	21 391	20 272	33 886
Total	24 675	23 395	37 451

Other non-current financial assets consists of receivables.

As at 31 December 2020 the Group has investments in the following associated companies:

Company name and location	Ownership share	Shares owned by
Marine Globe (Sibenik, Croatia)	40 %	Moen Marin AS
Kolbeinsvik Kai AS (Kolbeinvik, Norway)	50 %	Steinsvik Group AS

The interest of 50% in KD invest was sold during 2019 to Kverva. A gain on disposal of Nok 4 647 was recognised in profit or loss.



Note 17 - Inventories

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Inventory	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Raw materials and work in progress	487 648	410 397	193 668
Finished goods	71 241	115 467	251 830
Total	558 890	525 864	445 498
Inventories at cost	570 140	534 999	452 625
Inventory write-down to net realisable value	-11 250	-9 136	-7 127
Total	558 890	525 864	445 498
Carrying amount as at 1 January	525 864	445 498	
Purchase of inventory	2 021 112	1 515 449	
Recognised as expense	-1 985 972	-1 433 074	
Impairment of obsolete inventory	-11 250	-9 136	
Reversal of impairment of obsolete inventory	9 136	7 127	
Carrying amount as at 31 December	558 890	525 864	

There are no securities pledged over inventories.



Note 18 - Trade and other receivables

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Trade receivables	326 915	404 691	272 603
Allowances for impairment (analysed below)	14 090	21 658	13 475
Total trade receivables	312 826	383 033	259 127
Other receivables	11 841	34 864	52 483
Total trade and other receivables	324 666	417 897	311 610

Ageing of trade receivables	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Not past due date	199 636	251 222	182 672
0-30 days	62 349	77 271	33 153
31-60 days	35 359	26 228	16 223
61-90 days	9 772	26 688	6 252
Over 90 days	19 800	23 303	34 303
Total	326 915	404 691	272 603

Movements in the provisions for impairment of trade receivables	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Opening balance provision for bad debt as at 1 January	21 658	13 475
Change in provision for the year	5 187	-4 916
Receivables written off during the year	-13 646	12 667
Translation differences	891	433
Closing balance provision for bad debt as at 31 December	14 090	21 658



Note 19 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	<u>31 December 2020</u>	<u>31 December 2019</u>	<u>1 January 2019</u>
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	114 942	213 865	57 795
of which restricted cash	13 740	12 321	12 393

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts that is restricted due to regulatory requirements.



Note 20 - Share capital and shareholders

The share capital of Kveto AS consisted of 12 888 889 shares as at 31 December 2020, each with a nominal value of NOK 2 (amount in whole NOK). All shares have equal voting rights. There were no movements in the number of shares during the year.

As at 31 December 2020, 90,1 % of the shares were owned by Kveto AS, located in Norway. Frøyaringen AS owned 9,9%. There was no change in ownership during the year.



Note 21 - Categories of financial assets and liabilities

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Financial assets			
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i>			
Cash and equivalents (note 19)	114 942	213 865	57 795
Trade receivables	312 826	383 033	259 127
Other financial assets	36 516	58 259	89 933
Total	464 283	655 157	406 856

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Financial liabilities			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>			
Debt to financial institutions	562 285	430 099	348 745
Trade payables	244 689	250 629	174 661
Lease liability (note 7)	230 309	226 778	187 331
Other liabilities	247 001	335 672	222 755
Total	1 284 285	1 243 178	933 492

Most of the financial assets held by the Group are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and are thus measured subsequently at amortised cost less loss allowances. There are some minor investments in shares that are measured at fair value through profit or loss (see note 16).

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The Group does not have financial liabilities held-for-trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value as at 31 December 2020. Arrangements with financial institutions are entered into on market terms, and the carrying value at the reporting date has been assessed as approximating fair value.

The levels in the fair value hierarchy are based on the extent to which fair values are observable:

Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: fair value measurement are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input).

Fair value of the arrangements with financial institutions fall within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.



Note 22 - Borrowings

(Amounts in NOK'000)

Interest-bearing liabilities are measured at amortised cost

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Non-current financial liabilities			
Debt to financial institutions	28 138	157 845	170 019
Total borrowings	28 138	157 845	170 019
Current liabilities			
Debt to financial institutions*	534 148	272 254	178 726
Total borrowings	534 148	272 254	178 726

*Instalments falling due within 12 months after the reporting date are classified as current. This includes capitalised interest.

The Group's interest bearing liabilities consists of:

	Maturity	Interest rate terms	Currency	Nominal value	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Nordea NOK (Facility B Term Loan)	30.04.2021	NIBOR + 3,00% margin	NOK	200 000	125 000	135 000	155 000
Nordea (Overdraft Facility)	30.04.2021	NIBOR + 3,00% margin*	NOK	350 000	286 659	187 203	147 913
Banco Santander USD	07.12.2023	4,66 %	USD	500 000	3 789	4 833	6 266
Banco Santander USD	03.01.2019	4,16 %	USD	900 000	0	0	11 264
Banco Santander 2 USD	28.09.2022	3,54 %	USD	3 000 000	36 327	0	0
Nordea USD	30.04.2021	NIBOR + 3,00% margin	USD	2 641	9 201	10 962	13 691
Nordea NOK	30.04.2021	NIBOR + 3,00% margin	NOK	19 500	12 289	13 152	14 612
Danske Bank (Overdraft Facility construction loans/letters of credit)	30.04.2021		NOK	80 000	80 447	77 746	0
Danske Bank (Overdraft Facility)	30.04.2021		NOK	10 000	7 648	0	0
Other					925	1 203	0
Total					562 285	430 099	348 745
Unamortised portion of loan cost					246	985	1 723
Total borrowings					562 039	429 114	347 022

* 1,05% provision on available credit for Nordea revolving credit facility and Nordea overdraft facility.

The Group has acquired new long-term financing in the first quarter of 2021, see note 28.

The table below shows the cash and non-cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities during the year.

	1 January 2020	Net cash flows	New liabilities	31 December 2020
2020				
Borrowings	430 099	132 186		562 285
Lease liabilities (note 6)	226 778	-32 563	36 094	230 308
2019				
Borrowings	348 745	81 355		430 100
Lease liabilities (note 6)	187 332	-179 74	57 420	226 778



Debt covenants as of 31 December 2020

Following an amendment including waivers to the financial contract with its main bank in November 2020, the following loan covenants apply:

There is a minimum equity ratio covenant and minimum EBITDA amount on a LTM basis per 31 December 2020. Per 31 March 2021 and thereafter the minimum EBITDA amount is calculated on a quarterly basis.

The Group was in compliance with its loan covenants as of 31 December 2020.

New financial agreement in 2021

The Group has entered into a new long-term financing agreement in the third quarter of 2021, with the following loan covenants:

There is a minimum equity ratio covenant in 2021. Starting 31 December 2021, the Group has a NIBD/EBITDA and Equity Ratio covenant on its loan agreements.

The effective interest rate of borrowings are dependent if the Groups leverage ratio is above or below 3,00 or less than 1,50.



Note 23 - Maturity analysis financial liabilities

(Amounts in NOK'000)

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The maturity profile of the Group's leasing liabilities can be found in note 7.

As at 31 December 2020

	Total cash flow	Carrying value	Current		Non-current		
			1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	than 5 years
Debt to financial institutions	579 687	562 285	533 016	5 702	38 578	2 391	-
Trade payables and other payables	491 690	491 690	368 768	122 923	-	-	-
Total liabilities	1 071 377	1 053 976	901 784	128 624	38 578	2 391	-

As at 31 December 2019

	Total cash flow	Carrying value	Current		Non-current		
			1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	than 5 years
Debt to financial institutions	461 923	430 099	20 029	20 012	417 727	4 155	-
Trade payables and other payables	586 300	586 300	439 725	146 575	-	-	-
Total liabilities	1 048 223	1 016 400	459 754	166 587	417 727	4 155	-

As at 1 January 2019

	Total cash flow	Carrying value	Current		Non-current		
			1-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	than 5 years
Debt to financial institutions	386 911	348 745	29 664	18 383	36 587	302 277	-
Trade payables and other payables	397 416	397 416	298 062	99 354	-	-	-
Total liabilities	784 327	746 161	327 726	117 737	36 587	302 277	-



Note 24 - Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

This note explains the Group's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the group's future financial performance. Through its operations the most significant risks that the Group is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as it relates to interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. Management evaluates these risks and related risk management processes on an on-going basis.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a counterparty defaulting. The Group sells the vast majority of services and products to other businesses on credit terms and is hence exposed to credit risk. In 2020, the company expensed bad debts corresponding to approximately 0.3% of revenue (2019: 0%) and has made impairment allowances for approx. 3% of total accounts receivable (2019: 2%).

The carrying value of trade and other receivables represent the group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Group has debt service obligations and depends on continuous cash conversion of its revenue. The Group seeks to manage liquidity to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations under any circumstances without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to its reputation. A large proportion of the Group's borrowings as at 31 December 2020 fall due in April 2021. The Group has however entered into a new financing arrangement during the first quarter of 2021, refer to note 22, 23 and 28 for more details.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, as its interest-bearing borrowings carry floating interest rates. The Group has not entered into hedge arrangements at this time (both 2020 and 2019).

The sensitivity analysis below is based on the exposure to changes in interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the reporting date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount outstanding at reporting date was outstanding for the whole year. An increase/decrease of one percentage point represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	2020		2019	
	Effect on income (loss) after tax/equity if 1% increase in interest rate	Effect on income (loss) after tax/equity if 1% increase in interest rate	Effect on income (loss) after tax/equity if 1% decrease in interest rate	Effect on income (loss) after tax/equity if 1% decrease in interest rate
<i>(Amounts in NOK'000)</i>				
Interest bearing liabilities	- 3 870	- 3 037	3 870	3 037
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	1 282	1 059	- 1 282	- 1 059



Foreign exchange rate risk

The Group undertakes business across the global in foreign currencies and is consequently exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly EUR, GBP, AUD, CAD, CLP and VND. Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions related to operations conducted, and financial assets and financial liabilities arising in foreign currencies. Revenue and cost transactions within foreign subsidiaries are normally carried out in the same currency, which reduces the currency risk.

However, as the Group's overall financial reporting is presented in NOK, changes in foreign exchange rates in relation to NOK affect the Group's overall revenue, profit or loss and financial position. Based on exposure throughout the year and balances at the year-end, the Group assesses that fluctuations in CLP/NOK, VND/NOK and GBP/NOK have the most significant impact on the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities. The table below summarises the impact a change in these currencies will have on profit after tax and on equity as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019. The analysis is based on the assumption that the foreign exchange rates increase or decrease by 10%, all other variables held constant. Positive numbers indicate an increase in profit and other equity where NOK strengthens against the relevant currency and negative numbers indicate a decrease. For a weakening of NOK against the relevant currency there would be a reverse impact.

(Amounts in NOK'000)	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	CLP/NOK impact	VND/NOK impact	GBP/NOK impact	CLP/NOK impact	VND/NOK impact	GBP/NOK impact
Trade receivables	5 460	271	520	5 455	106	625
Trade payables	- 1 998	- 255	10	-3 320	-731	-25
Borrowings	- 4 985	-	-	-2 502	-	-

Capital management

The Group's objectives for capital management is to ensure that it maintains sufficient free liquidity with regards to cash and cash equivalents in order to support its business and obligations as well as having sufficient flexibility to invest in attractive investment opportunities. The Group manages its capital in light of changes in the economic conditions and developments in the underlying business.

There were no changes to objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020. The Group is, however, re-financing its borrowings in 2021, see note 28 for further details.



Note 25 - Accounts payable and other liabilities

(Amounts in NOK'000)

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Trade payables	244 689	250 629	174 661
Payroll tax, social security, VAT	46 229	73 989	34 919
Liabilities to group companies	56 087	34 986	252
Salary	29 394	29 090	25 625
Other current liabilities	33 201	56 498	23 691
Total	409 599	445 191	259 149



Note 26 - Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group is not involved in any disputes or trials as the balance sheet date or as the date of the approval of these financial statements, that would lead to recognition of a liability or require disclosure.

Management and the Board are not aware of any such incidents that may have a negative impact on the Group.

The Group has recognised the following provisions:

Provisions 2019	Restructuring	Warranties	Earnout	Total
Balance as of 1 January, 2019	0	36 492	0	36 492
Provisions changed during the year	4 466	-5 050	61 157	60 573
Balance as of 31 December 2019	4 466	31 442	61 157	97 065
Current portion	4 466	31 442	61 157	97 065
Total	4 466	31 442	61 157	97 065

Provisions 2020	Restructuring	Warranties	Earnout	Sum
Balance as of 1 January, 2020	4 466	31 442	61 157	97 065
Provisions changed during the year	-1 129	2 116	-56 885	-55 898
Balance as of 31 December 2020	3 338	33 558	4 271	36 896
Current portion	3 338	33 558	4 271	41 167
Total	3 338	33 558	4 271	41 167

Regarding the change in the earnout obligation, MNOK 2 028 consists of a change in the obligation while the remainder is due to payments.



Note 27 - Collateral and guarantees

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Liabilities secured by mortgages etc.			
Non current liabilities to financial institutions	28 136	157 845	170 019
Current liabilities to financial institutions	534 147	272 254	178 726
Total	562 285	430 099	348 745

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Book value of assets that form the basis of issued security			
Shares in subsidiaries	1 246 971	1 243 092	1 005 810
Intra Group receivables	90 315	120 461	92 468
Land and buildings	121 727	115 843	97 764
Fixtures and office machinery	34 301	29 495	30 761
Inventories	342 354	247 873	141 802
Accounts receivable	110 126	190 907	77 140
Cash and cash equivalents	125	67	225

As security for the loans and credit lines (limit TNOK 546 290 (TNOK 345 000)) the company has the following mortgages:

Company	Mortgages	Priority	Amount
Kvetre AS *	Shares in Scale Aquaculture AS	First	
Kvetre AS *	Shares in Moen Marin AS	First	
Kvetre AS *	Shares in Steinsvik Group AS	First	1 250 000
Kvetre AS *	Intra Group receivables	First	
Kvetre AS *	Deposit accounts	First	
Scale Aquaculture AS (previous Aqualine AS)	Real estate	First	50 000
Scale Aquaculture AS (previous Aqualine AS)	Factoring	First	160 000
Scale Aquaculture AS (previous Aqualine AS)	Inventories	First	160 000
Scale Aquaculture AS (previous Aqualine AS)	Fixtures and office machinery	First	80 000
Moen Marin AS	Fixtures and office machinery	First	10 000
Moen Marin AS	Inventory	First	165 000
Moen Marin AS	Accounts receivable	First	165 000
Steinsvik Chile SpA	Real estate	First	4 212

* A cross mortgage has been established between Kvetre AS and Kvetre AS with the amount TNOK 1 250 000

Company	Guarantees and other commitments	Currency	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	Expiration date
AquaOptima AS	On demand, irrevocable Viken Settefisk	NOK	6 716 688	6 716 688	6 716 688	30.06.2021
AquaOptima AS	Financial, surety bond NRS ASA	NOK	45 000 000	-	-	30.06.2021
AquaOptima AS	On demand, irrevocable Totalrenovering AS	NOK	21 809 676	21 809 676	-	31.07.2022
AquaOptima AS	Accessory, rental guarantee Rom eiendom AS	NOK	-	258 000	259 000	30.06.2020
Steinsvik AS	Accessory, rental guarantee Kanaiveien 105 AS	NOK	400 000	400 000	400 000	31.03.2022
Steinsvik AS	Accessory, rental guarantee Kanaiveien 105 AS	NOK	723 427	723 427	-	01.10.2025
Steinsvik AS	Accessory, advance payment, Mowi Norway AS	NOK	-	50 637 600	-	31.01.2020
Steinsvik AS	Accessory, advance payment, Martin E Birknes	NOK	-	-	1 657 500	31.05.2019
Steinsvik AS	Accessory, advance payment, Bolaks AS	NOK	-	-	8 152 500	30.06.2019
Steinsvik AS	Accessory, advance payment, Cernaq Norway	NOK	-	-	9 518 400	30.09.2019
Scale Aquaculture AS (previous Aqualine AS)	Accessory, rental guarantee Beddingen 16 AS	NOK	4 089 688	3 434 000	-	01.07.2029
Scale Aquaculture AS (previous Aqualine AS)	Accessory, advance payment, P/F Bakkafrøst	NOK	8 932 893	-	-	15.03.2021
Total guarantees secured by mortgages			87 672 382	83 980 391	26 704 088	
AquaOptima AS	Project guarantee NRS ASA	NOK	25 000 000	25 000 000	-	31.01.2024
AquaOptima AS	Project guarantee Dania Plast AS	EUR	-	57 489	-	31.05.2020
AquaOptima AS	Project guarantee Weber	EUR	-	58 595	-	31.12.2020
AquaOptima AS	Project guarantee DESMI Norge	NOK	8 169 693	-	-	31.12.2021
AquaOptima AS	Project guarantee Grundfos Norge	NOK	2 317 771	-	-	31.12.2020
AquaOptima AS	Project guarantee Dania Plast AS	EUR	470 985	-	-	31.12.2021
Total parent guarantees issued by Scale Aquaculture AS			40 416 816	26 154 890	-	



Note 28- Events after the reporting date

The Kvetre group is part of the Scale Aquaculture AS group. The group has had joint financing for most companies. The companies included in this joint financing are financed through internal loans and group account agreements.

Throughout 2020, the group has been in breach of terms in the loan agreement, but was granted a waiver for 2020, as well as for Q1 2021 on the most important terms.

After the main due date of 30 April 2021, the company has entered into a new financing agreement made by Kvetre AS with DNB for 3 years. This is adapted to the company's financial goals and strategies.

Otherwise, no significant circumstances have arisen after the balance sheet date in order to be able to assess the company's position and result that do not appear in the accounts.



Note 29 - Transition to IFRS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2019, the group prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Norway (NGAAP).

Accordingly, the Group has prepared financial statements that comply with IFRS, applicable as of 31 December 2020, together with the comparative period for the year ended 31 December 2019. In preparing the financial statements, the Group's opening statement of financial position was prepared as of 1 January 2019, the Group's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the group in restating its NGAAP financial statements, including the statement of financial position as of 1 January 2019 and the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS. The group has applied the following exemptions:

- The Group has assessed whether a contract existing at the date of transition to IFRSs contains a lease by applying paragraphs 9–11 of IFRS 16 to those contracts on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date. The Group has applied the following exemptions at the date of transition to IFRS:

- 1) The Group has elected not to recognise a lease liability and right-of-use asset for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of transition to IFRSs. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
- 2) The Group has elected to use hindsight, such as in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.
- 3) The Group has excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset.

- The Group has applied the transition provision in IFRS 15:C15. The date of initial application is interpreted as the 1 January 2019 according to IFRS 1 D34.

- Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero at 1 January 2019.

The Group has not applied the exemption allowed for accounting for business combinations, but has applied IFRS 3 retrospectively to business combinations occurring prior to the transition date.

Reconciliation of equity

		as of 1 January 2019 (date of transition to			as of 31 December 2019		
	Note	NGAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	NGAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Goodwill	3,4	529 814	91 662	621 475	541 534	149 087	690 620
Other intangible assets	3	357 636	-0	357 636	400 760	0	400 761
Deferred tax assets		-	37 533	37 533	-	44 217	44 217
Property, plant and equipment	2	268 714	-23 257	245 457	267 066	-19 362	247 703
Right-of-use assets	2	-	180 256	180 256	-	214 845	214 845
Non-current financial assets		37 451	-	37 451	23 395	-	23 395
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<i>1 193 615</i>	<i>286 193</i>	<i>1 479 808</i>	<i>1 232 755</i>	<i>388 786</i>	<i>1 621 541</i>
Current assets							
Inventories		445 498	-	445 498	525 863	-	525 863
Contract assets	1	-	42 825	42 825	-	15 980	15 980
Trade receivables	1	259 228	-100	259 127	373 149	9 884	383 033
Other current receivables		52 483	-	52 483	34 864	-	34 864
Cash and cash equivalents		57 795	-	57 795	213 865	-	213 865
<i>Total current assets</i>		<i>815 003</i>	<i>42 725</i>	<i>857 727</i>	<i>1 147 741</i>	<i>25 864</i>	<i>1 173 606</i>
Total assets		2 008 618	328 918	2 337 535	2 380 496	414 650	2 795 147



EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity							
Share capital		12 889	-0	12 889	25 778	-0	25 778
Share premium		992 921	-0	992 921	1 128 032	0	1 128 032
Currency translation reserve		-	-	-	-1 151	-	-1 151
Retained earnings	1,2,3	106 658	76 355	183 013	-30 714	125 783	95 069
Non-controlling interest		-3 423	-	-3 423	-667	-	-667
Total equity		1 109 045	76 355	1 185 399	1 121 279	125 783	1 247 062
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Borrowings	2	192 618	-22 599	170 019	176 663	-18 838	157 845
Deferred tax liabilities	1,2,3	38 309	35 391	73 700	40 084	39 819	79 903
Pension obligation		19 096	-19 096	-	12 715	-12 715	-
Lease liability	2	-	167 236	167 236	-	198 642	198 642
Other non-current liabilities		119 170	19 097	138 267	128 393	12 716	141 109
Total non-current liabilities		369 193	180 030	549 223	357 875	219 624	577 500
Current liabilities							
Borrowings		178 726	-	178 726	272 254	-	272 254
Provisions		-	36 492	36 492	-	97 065	97 065
Contract liabilities	1	-	104 432	104 432	-	127 939	127 939
Trade payables		174 661	-	174 661	250 629	-	250 629
Income tax payable		4 020	-	4 020	-1 218	1 218	0
Lease liability	2	-	20 095	20 095	-	28 136	28 136
Other current liabilities	1	172 973	-88 486	84 487	379 678	-185 115	194 563
Total current liabilities		530 380	72 533	602 914	901 342	69 243	970 585
Total liabilities		899 574	252 563	1 152 136	1 259 217	288 868	1 548 085
Total equity and liabilities		2 008 618	328 917	2 337 536	2 380 496	414 650	2 795 146

Reconciliation of comprehensive income 2019 (NGAAP amounts are reclassified to reflect IFRS line items)

		transition to		
		NGAAP	IFRS	IFRS
Revenue	1	2 089 506	-20 627	2 068 879
Other operating income		5 017	0	5 017
Operating revenue		2 094 523	-20 627	2 073 896
Cost of materials	1	1 448 175	-15 101	1 433 074
Salaries and personnel cost		327 917	-	327 917
Depreciation and amortisation	2	150 978	-37 241	113 737
Impairment losses	4	21 779	-11 740	10 040
Other operating expenses	2	239 991	-26 446	213 545
Operating expenses		2 213 043	-90 527	2 098 314
Operating profit (loss)		-118 521	69 900	-24 418
Finance income		23 703	-	23 703
Finance expense	2	56 962	8 059	65 021
Profit (loss) before tax		-151 780	61 841	-65 736
Income tax expense		-2 968	-2 256	-5 223
Profit (loss) for the year		-148 813	64 097	-60 513



1) It has been determined that under IFRS 15, certain revenue streams will be recognised at a point in time rather than over time. This has an effect of NOK 20 627 on revenue and NOK 15 101 on cost of sales in 2019. Implementation of the revenue recognition standard has also had the effect of recognising contract assets where performance obligations have been performed, but not yet invoiced and contract liabilities for performance obligations that have not been performed and for which payment has been received (contract liability)

2) Under NGAAP leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases. All lease arrangements entered into by the Group were classified as operating leases and the lease expense was classified within other operating expenses. IFRS 16 was adopted on transition to IFRS and the impact of the leasing standard was reflected in the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019 and subsequently. Except for low value leases and leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at the date of initial recognition, the Group has recognised a right-of-use asset of the amount of NOK 180 256 with a corresponding lease liability as at 1 January 2019 to the amount of NOK 187 331. The lease liability is measured at the present value of future lease payments. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the remaining lease term (useful life of the asset). In 2019 the depreciation expense was NOK 29 662. The subsequent measurement of the lease liability reflects interest expense and lease payments made. In 2019, an finance expense of NOK 8 139 was recognised.

3) Management decided to apply IFRS 3 retrospectively on adoption of IFRS. Under NGAAP, goodwill was amortised over a useful life of 10 years, and to reflect IFRS requirements, accumulated amortisation of goodwill was reversed as at 1 January 2019 by NOK 99 897 and by NOK 197 431 as at 31 December 2019. An amortisation expense of NOK 97 534 was reversed in 2019. Under IFRS, an impairment test must be performed on at least an annual basis. Impairment testing was carried out as at the date of transition and at subsequent reporting dates and revealed no need for recognising an impairment loss. Additionally, the fair value of identifiable intangible assets was identified, and resulted in an adjustment of NOK 344 739 as at 1 January 2019 and NOK 381 436 as at 31 December 2019, consisting of reclassifications from goodwill to intangible assets, comprising customer relationships, customer contracts, technology and trade name. In 2019, the Group acquired Moen Marin, and the adjustment also includes intangible assets acquired in that business combination.

4) The Group acquired the remaining non-controlling interest of AquaOptima during 2019. In connection with this, goodwill of NOK 14 673 recognised on the step-acquisition under NGAAP was reversed. Additionally, a related goodwill impairment charge of NOK 11 740 was reversed.



Til generalforsamlingen i Kvetre AS

Uavhengig revisors beretning

Uttalelse om revisjonen av årsregnskapet

Konklusjon

Vi har revidert Kvetre AS' årsregnskap, som består av:

- selskapsregnskapet, som består av balanse per 31. desember 2020, resultatregnskap og kontantstrømoppstilling for regnskapsåret avsluttet per denne datoen og noter til årsregnskapet, herunder et sammendrag av viktige regnskapsprinsipper, og
- konsernregnskapet, som består av balanse per 31. desember 2020, resultatregnskap, oppstilling over endringer i egenkapital og kontantstrømoppstilling for regnskapsåret avsluttet per denne datoen og noter til årsregnskapet, herunder et sammendrag av viktige regnskapsprinsipper.

Etter vår mening:

- er årsregnskapet avgitt i samsvar med lov og forskrifter
- gir det medfølgende selskapsregnskapet et rettviseende bilde av den finansielle stillingen til Kvetre AS per 31. desember 2020 og av selskapets resultater og kontantstrømmer for regnskapsåret som ble avsluttet per denne datoen i samsvar med regnskapslovens regler og god regnskapsskikk i Norge.
- gir det medfølgende konsernregnskapet et rettviseende bilde av den finansielle stillingen til konsernet Kvetre AS per 31. desember 2020 og av konsernets resultater og kontantstrømmer for regnskapsåret som ble avsluttet per denne datoen i samsvar med International Financial Reporting Standards som fastsatt av EU.

Grunnlag for konklusjonen

Vi har gjennomført revisjonen i samsvar med lov, forskrift og god revisjonsskikk i Norge, herunder de internasjonale revisjonsstandardene International Standards on Auditing (ISA-ene). Våre oppgaver og plikter i henhold til disse standardene er beskrevet i Revisors oppgaver og plikter ved revisjon av årsregnskapet. Vi er uavhengige av selskapet og konsernet slik det kreves i lov og forskrift, og har overholdt våre øvrige etiske forpliktelser i samsvar med disse kravene. Etter vår oppfatning er innhentet revisjonsbevis tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig som grunnlag for vår konklusjon.

Øvrig informasjon

Ledelsen er ansvarlig for øvrig informasjon. Øvrig informasjon omfatter informasjon i årsrapporten bortsett fra årsregnskapet og den tilhørende revisjonsberetningen.

Vår uttalelse om revisjonen av årsregnskapet dekker ikke øvrig informasjon, og vi attesterer ikke den øvrige informasjonen.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Brattørkaia 17B, Postboks 6365 Torgard, NO-7492 Trondheim
T: 02316, org. no.: 987 009 713 MVA, www.pwc.no
Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap

Uavhengig revisors beretning - Kvetre AS



I forbindelse med revisjonen av årsregnskapet er det vår oppgave å lese øvrig informasjon med det formål å vurdere hvorvidt det foreligger vesentlig inkonsistens mellom øvrig informasjon og årsregnskapet, kunnskap vi har opparbeidet oss under revisjonen, eller hvorvidt den tilsynelatende inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon.

Dersom vi konkluderer med at den øvrige informasjonen inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon er vi pålagt å rapportere det. Vi har ingenting å rapportere i så henseende.

Styrets og daglig leders ansvar for årsregnskapet

Styret og daglig leder (ledelsen) er ansvarlig for å utarbeide årsregnskapet i samsvar med lov og forskrifter, herunder for at det gir et rettviseende bilde, for selskapsregnskapet i samsvar med regnskapslovens regler og god regnskapsskikk i Norge, og for konsernregnskapet i samsvar med International Financial Reporting Standards som fastsatt av EU. Ledelsen er også ansvarlig for slik intern kontroll som den finner nødvendig for å kunne utarbeide et årsregnskap som ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil.

Ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet må ledelsen ta standpunkt til selskapets og konsernets evne til fortsatt drift og på tilbørlig måte opplyse om forhold av betydning for fortsatt drift. Forutsetningen om fortsatt drift skal legges til grunn for selskapsregnskapet så lenge det ikke er sannsynlig at virksomheten vil bli avviklet. Forutsetningen om fortsatt drift skal legges til grunn for konsernregnskapet med mindre ledelsen enten har til hensikt å avvikle konsernet eller legge ned virksomheten, eller ikke har noe realistisk alternativ til dette.

Revisors oppgaver og plikter ved revisjonen av årsregnskapet

Vårt mål med revisjonen er å oppnå betryggende sikkerhet for at årsregnskapet som helhet ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil, og å avgi en revisjonsberetning som inneholder vår konklusjon. Betryggende sikkerhet er en høy grad av sikkerhet, men ingen garanti for at en revisjon utført i samsvar med lov, forskrift og god revisjonsskikk i Norge, herunder ISA-ene, alltid vil avdekke vesentlig feilinformasjon som eksisterer. Feilinformasjon kan oppstå som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Feilinformasjon blir vurdert som vesentlig dersom den enkeltvis eller samlet med rimelighet kan forventes å påvirke økonomiske beslutninger som brukerne foretar basert på årsregnskapet.

For videre beskrivelse av revisors oppgaver og plikter vises det til:
<https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger>

Uttalelse om andre loumessige krav

Konklusjon om årsberetningen

Basert på vår revisjon av årsregnskapet som beskrevet ovenfor, mener vi at opplysningene i årsberetningen om årsregnskapet, forutsetningen om fortsatt drift og forslaget til resultatdisponering er konsistente med årsregnskapet og i samsvar med lov og forskrifter.

Konklusjon om registrering og dokumentasjon

Basert på vår revisjon av årsregnskapet som beskrevet ovenfor, og kontrollhandlinger vi har funnet nødvendig i henhold til internasjonal standard for attestasjonsoppdrag (ISAE) 3000 «Attestasjonsoppdrag som ikke er revisjon eller forenklet revisorkontroll av historisk finansiell

(2)



Uavhengig revisors beretning - Kvetre AS



informasjon», mener vi at ledelsen har oppfylt sin plikt til å sørge for ordentlig og oversiktlig registrering og dokumentasjon av selskapets regnskapsopplysninger i samsvar med lov og god bokføringsskikk i Norge.

Trondheim, 31. august 2021
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Kjetil Smørdal
Statsautorisert revisor
(elektronisk signert)



Revisjonsberetning

Signers:

Name	Method	Date
Smørdal, Kjetil	BANKID_MOBILE	2021-09-01 13:59

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