

Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V.

Annual Report 31 December 2020

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Report of the Board of Management

General

The Board of Management herewith submits its Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. ("the Company") for the year ended on 31 December 2020.

The Company was incorporated on 5 November 2015 with the sole purpose to act as a holding company. The Company is the sole (100%) owner of the Dutch company Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. and its subsidiaries ("Koole" and together the Group).

The Group is a leading independent storage platform in Northwest Europe and continues to expand its product portfolio as a result of significant investments into new storage capacity, infrastructure, and various add-on acquisitions.

The Group operates around 4,0 million m3 with approximately 90% of storage capacity being located in Rotterdam, the key trade flow hub in Europe. Koole's service offering comprises best-in-class storage services and a wide range of value-added handling, processing and transshipment services tailored to needs of customers and supported by its own shipping fleet. Koole handles a diversified product portfolio of mineral oils, vegetable oils, chemicals, oleo-chemicals, biofuels and other liquid bulk.

Purpose

The purpose of the Company is to act as a holding company. As at 31 December 2020 the Company invests in Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V.

Operations

The main activities within the Group are storage, transshipment and shipping of mineral oil products, edible oils and fats, biofuels, oleo chemicals and certain base oils in Northwest Europe. In addition the Group also performs distillation activities at the KTB terminal.

Going concern

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2020 on the basis of the going concern assumption, based upon the business plan of the Company and the intended strategy of management and shareholders.

The Board of management of the Company confirms that the Company has sufficient liquidity to continue its operational activities for at least a period of twelve months after the date of these financial statements.

Current Year Activities

Operations

Koole is a leading independent storage terminal operator for edible oils and fats, biofuels, oleo chemicals and certain base oils in Northwest Europe and operates a mineral oil products terminal as well as a minerals & (hazardous) chemicals terminal in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

For the storage of edible oils and fats, biofuels, oleo chemicals and certain base oils, Koole's assets include a deep-sea terminal in Rotterdam, which is the natural port of entry for vegetable oil imports into Europe and has a capacity of 676,000 m3 (the "Pernis Terminal"). Besides the terminal in the port of Rotterdam, Koole operates regional hub terminals in Amsterdam, Zaandam, Nijmegen and Dodewaard, and foreign terminals located in Liverpool (UK), Avonmouth (UK) and Gdynia (Poland) which have a combined capacity of 330,000 m3. In addition, Koole provides its integrated logistics and transshipment services via 14 owned ships (3 coasters, 11 inland barges) as well as trucks and complements its service offering with the provision of control and measurement services. Koole's customers are primarily crushers, refiners, processing companies and traders.

The mineral oil products terminal in Rotterdam is a key link in the 24-hour logistics chain of the port of Rotterdam (the "Minerals Terminal" or "KTM"). With an operational capacity of over 1,400,000 m3 the terminal facilities provide a buffer for refineries. The terminal operates dedicated facilities for its customers in order to optimize its performance in its customers' supply chain. The terminal is situated alongside the deep water harbor and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Another key terminal in the Koole Group is the Koole Tankstorage Botlek ("KTB") terminal. This terminal provides for 1.6 million m3 gross capacity with an integrated Petrochemical Industrial Distillation (PID) facility used by customers to split products. Part of the capacity is currently not in service, but is being brought back into usage again in the coming months and years. The terminal primarily stores, handles and processes mineral and (hazardous) chemical products.

In February 2019 the Group acquired 100% of the shares of Riho Holding B.V. and its operating subsidiaries ("Riho"). Riho is a provider of liquid bulk storage, handling and transport of non-hazardous food and feed (oil) products. The majority of the capacity (60,500 m3) is located in Nijmegen. The remainder (19,500 m3) is located in Dodewaard, which is only accessible to road transport and is equipped with a highly automated drum and IBC filling line. In 2020 Riho was accounted for on a 100% basis compared to 2019 when 11 months were recorded in the financials.

The policy of Koole is to provide customers with dedicated service facilities on a long-term relationship basis in order to fulfill a key role in its customers' supply chains and to operate flexibly, efficiently and in a safe and responsible manner.

Market

The year 2020 has been an extraordinary year due to the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in severe HSEQ measures at Koole's terminals, headoffice and within the shipping activities. In order to keep staff as safe as possible and limit the risk of infections, measures like mandatory hygiene actions, minimal distance requirements and transparent barriers were introduced and working from home was implemented, where possible. At the same time the mineral oils market entered into contango and (other) oil markets experienced disruptions in supply chains and reduced throughputs, which resulted in high inventories and a significant increase in demand for storage capacity. During 2020 Koole was able to significantly increase its revenues, from EUR 263.6 million in 2019 to EUR 289.6 million in 2020. In particular the Rotterdam terminals were able to benefit from the increased demand for storage, and the recently expanded capacity, with approximately EUR 12.3 million higher revenues at KTB, EUR 8 million higher revenues at KTM and EUR 4.5 million higher revenues at KTP, compared to 2019. Sales at the non-hazardous terminals were also higher due to higher utilisation levels. Revenues generated by short sea shipping and barging activities slightly declined during 2020 due to stagnating transport requirements relating to disruptions in supply chains.

Financial results and financial position of the Group

The net turnover of EUR 289.630k relates to revenue earned during the accounting period from 1 January 2020 until 31 December 2020. The consolidated loss for the year amounted to EUR 51.134k. Koole has a strong operational cash flow and access to a debt facility which will be sufficient to fulfill its financial obligations and fund the further expansion of Koole.

During 2020 the Group has delivered a growth in revenues of approximately EUR 26 million compared to 2019. This was primarily due to an increase of capacity and higher utilisation at KTB (approx EUR 12.3 million higher than 2019), KTM (approximately EUR 8.5 million) and KTP (approximately EUR 2 million higher than 2019). In addition there was higher utilisation at the Dutch non-hazardous terminals. Riho accounted for 12 months compared to 2019 when it was acquired in February (total 11 months).

On the cost side 2020 has shown an increase in operating expenses of approximately EUR 23 million compared to 2019 due to higher costs from wages/salaries and costs from subcontractors and external charges, which was related to the increase of activities and the effect of the Collective Labour Agreement. This was somewhat compensated by lower energy costs as a consequence of lower gas prices. Depreciation expenses increased as a result of the larger asset base resulting from recently completed construction projects.

The resulting 2020 EBITDA (adjusted for exceptional items) is EUR 132.9 million and increased compared to 2019 because of the following main factors: additional installed tank capacity at KTB and KTM resulting in higher revenues, favorable market conditions at the other terminals resulting in higher average storage rates and higher utilisation levels.

The 2020 consolidated loss of EUR 51.1 million has increased compared to the 2019 consolidated loss of EUR 48.6 million. The higher 2020 loss after taxation was primarily attributable to 2020 tax impact of higher future tax rates on the deferred tax liability.

The cash flow from operating activities for the period from 1 January 2020 until 31 December 2020 amounts to EUR 91,382k and is sufficient to service the debt and to make the necessary investments in maintaining the good operating conditions of the terminals and ships. Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. ended the year with a positive net cash flow of EUR 5,286k, with significant capital expenditures related to the construction projects offset by additional debt drawdowns to fund the ongoing growth. The construction activities have further increased the operational storage capacity and have been funded by a combination of operational cash flow and bank loans. Koole expects to further invest in upgrading and expanding the operational capacity at the KTB terminal in order to deliver additional future growth in revenue and profitability and invest in additional capacity at the KTB II site.

Summary EUR'000

	Turnover	EBITDA*	Consolidated result	Cash flow from business operations	Net Cash flow
1 January 2020 until 31 December 2020	289.630	132.844	(51.134)	120.724	5.286
1 January 2019 until 31 December 2019	263.585	118.938	(48.618)	127.073	(11.916)

* = corrected for exceptional items

Human resources

The average number of employees for the Group during the year amounted to 615 FTE's (2019: 624). The number of employees is expected to remain stable in 2021.

Environment

The Group places great emphasis on the responsible use of energy and environmental awareness. The Group limits energy consumption wherever possible by implementing effective measures (e.g. insulation) and using smart systems, and making efforts to reduce waste output.

Risk Management

From a risk management point of view six major areas can be distinguished: operational / strategic risk, legal risk, counterparty credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and Covid 19. Koole has a very low appetite for risk and has taken measures to manage its risks.

Operational / strategic risk

The Group stores and handles both hazardous and non-hazardous goods. Due to the nature of the hazardous goods, the Group is exposed to Health, Safety & Environmental (HSE) risks. The Group mitigates all risks through investment in HSE-awareness, proper maintenance of its assets and a large focus on safety culture. Regular audits are performed by the Group's staff, customers and authorities. Any findings or observations have been corrected or suggestions have been taken on board. The Group aims to continuously improve its results in this area. The KTB terminal provides for distillation services to a selected group of customers. The risks associated with these activities are mitigated and managed continuously by a very skilled and experienced group of operational and HSEQ staff with relevant industry background.

Legal risk

Legal risks arise from uncertainties about the possibility that legal or regulatory changes may adversely affect the Group's position. All legal matters are coordinated by management, which involves external legal advisers as deemed necessary. The Group ensures that its rights and obligations are clearly documented and legally enforceable through the use of legal documentation and external advice.

Counter party credit risk

The Group trades only with creditworthy parties and has implemented procedures to monitor the creditworthiness of parties. The Group has also drawn up guidelines for limiting the credit risk associated with each party. Furthermore, the group applies strict credit control and reminder procedures. The Group's credit risk is minimal due to the above measures. In addition, there are no significant concentration of credit risk within the Group and the Group has a very low appetite for credit risk.

Interest rate risk

As the Group's long-term loans are partly based on the six month EURIBOR rate, changing market rates can influence the interest payable on these loans. The Group hedges this risk by entering into interest rate swap contracts. Under these contracts, variable rates of interest are converted to fixed rates for 100% of the senior bank term facilities (Facility A). The swap contracts currently in place were executed on March 2018 (at the refinancing) for notional amount equalling 100% of the commitment under Facility A, and supplemented by additional swaps entered into concurrently with the additional term loan facility raised in December 2018. The fair value of all interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2020 was negative EUR 13.7 million. Facility B is not hedged as it is a revolving facility for capital expenditure and investment purposes. Facility C is not hedged as it is a short term revolving facility for working capital purposes. Koole also holds long-term institutional debt notes which yield fixed rates of interest and therefore do not need to be hedged.

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. Koole manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, and by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Koole has a EUR 150 million committed Capex Facility and a EUR 30 million committed Revolving Credit Facility. In October 2020 Koole has entered into a long term financing agreement with an Institution for EUR 145 million. The received funds have been utilised to repay the capex facility. As a result drawdowns net of repayment in 2020 accounted for EUR 55 million. The Revolving Credit Facility is undrawn.

Covid 19

After one year the COVID-19 pandemic is still not at an end, but good progress is being made to reduce the impact through the roll-out of (inter)national vaccination programs. Koole recognises the macroeconomic consequences, the impact on the financial performance and HSEQ effects to its staff. Although Koole is currently not experiencing any material negative impact on the operational and financial performance of the business, this may change in the short to medium term. The scope, duration and breadth of pandemic-related restrictions as well as the subsequent economic effects thereof could have a negative impact on future throughput volumes or demand for Koole's services. At present, management cannot reliably estimate what this negative impact could be, as this is highly dependent on a range of external factors and the subsequent course of the pandemic. Koole management continues to closely monitor the developments on this.

Diversity

The Company has all seats on the management board held by men. The company must seek to have at least 30% of seats on the management board held by women and at least 30% by men to the extent that those seats are held by natural persons. For future nominations the Company will take into account the requirements of the balanced male and female representation.

Subsequent events

Principal conversion:

On 1 April 2021 Koole Terminals Holding B.V. received a contribution of share premium in the amount of EUR 448.6 million, with this contribution being provided in the form of loan receivables outstanding from Koole Terminals Holding B.V. to IIF Dutch Koole Holdco B.V. (the loan receivable having been transferred from IIF Int'l Ivy Investment S.a.r.l. to IIF Dutch Koole Holdco B.V. immediately prior). The loan receivable positions were contributed as share premium contribution, following which the loan receivable and loan payable principal balances with respect these loans were netted off, whereby these shareholder loans have been repaid in full. Interest accrued on the repaid principal balances between 1 January and 1 April remain outstanding and payable by Koole Terminals Holding B.V.

Refinancing

Koole has completed the arrangement of a refinancing of certain senior bank and institutional facilities outstanding, with documentation having been signed on 31 March 2021. Closing of this refinancing transaction is expected per 23 April 2021. As a result of this refinancing, the existing EUR 431 million in drawn bank facilities under the SFA will be refinanced into (i) a new bank term debt of EUR 200 million with a 7 year maturity and (ii) a EUR 290 million of institutional debt with maturities ranging from 8 to 12 years and a combination of fixed and floating interest rates. The surplus drawn debt raised through this transaction will be used partially to fund refinancing related to up-front fees and costs, and partly as pre-funding of planned growth capital expenditures. In addition, new revolving facilities totaling EUR 300 million will be raised, of which EUR 250 million for growth capital expenditures, EUR 30 million for working capital purposes and a EUR 20 million undrawn guarantee facility related to customs and tax guarantees of the Group. The revolving facilities also have a 7 year tenor.

Future Outlook

Due to the construction of new tanks and upgraded infrastructure to enable higher throughput and flexibility for the Groups' core customers, primarily at Koole's Rotterdam terminals, it is expected that turnover and operating result will further increase in 2021. These investments are supported by existing and/or new contracts. Due to the further expansion of business activities, an increase in costs is also anticipated for the coming year.

As the Covid-19 pandemic is still not fully contained, associated government measures, operational effects and supply chain consequences remain uncertain, also in 2021. While Koole's role as critical infrastructure in the food, fuels and industrial supply chains helps to ensure a higher degree of business resilience compared to many other sectors, the scope, duration and breadth of pandemic-related restrictions as well as the subsequent economic effects thereof could have a negative impact on throughput volumes or demand for Koole's services from customers. At present, management does not expect this to materially adversely affect Koole's operational or financial performance or liquidity. However, management continues to closely monitor the situation and has, and will continue to, implement appropriate measures to mitigate the operational and other risks potentially arising as a result of the pandemic.

For and on behalf of

Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V.

April 20, 2021

The Board of Management:

J. J. Kraakman

B. D. Wassenaar

A.G.H. Steenland

Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020
(before appropriation of result)

EUR'000	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	(1)	814.578	854.136
Tangible fixed assets	(2)	1.009.954	932.608
Financial fixed assets	(3)	<u>19.712</u>	<u>10.906</u>
		1.844.244	1.797.650
Current assets			
Inventories		2.953	3.309
Receivables	(4)	82.170	75.823
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)	<u>50.040</u>	<u>44.754</u>
		135.163	123.886
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1.979.407</u>	<u>1.921.536</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	(6)	0	0
Share premium		616.362	381.988
Revaluation reserves		(955)	(601)
Retained earnings		(369.927)	(321.309)
Result after taxation		<u>(51.134)</u>	<u>(48.618)</u>
		194.346	11.460
Provisions	(7)	232.731	219.805
Long-term liabilities	(8)	1.500.489	1.626.764
Current liabilities	(9)	51.841	63.507
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1.979.407</u>	<u>1.921.536</u>

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR 2020

EUR'000	Note	1 January 2020 until 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 until 31 December 2019
Net turnover	(12)	289.630	263.585
Costs of subcontracted work and other:			
External charges	(13)	(83.345)	(75.887)
Wages and salaries		(50.326)	(47.385)
Social security charges		(6.164)	(6.126)
Pension costs		(6.199)	(5.003)
Amortization of intangible fixed assets	(14)	(41.518)	(42.967)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	(15)	(60.040)	(48.681)
Release negative goodwill (badwill)	(8)	2.070	2.926
Other operating expenses	(16)	(11.719)	(11.079)
Total operating expenses		(257.241)	(234.202)
Operating result		32.389	29.383
Financial expenses	(17)	(78.727)	(76.035)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		(46.338)	(46.652)
Income taxes	(18)	(4.796)	(1.966)
Share in profit of participating interests	(19)	-	-
Profit/(loss) after taxation		(51.134)	(48.618)

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR 2020

EUR'000	Note	1 January 2020 until 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 until 31 December 2019
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating result		32.389	29.383
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	(8),(14),(15)	99.286	88.396
Movement in financial fixed assets		833	833
Movement in long term liabilities		-	(273)
Movement in provision	(7)	(5.403)	(1.472)
		94.716	87.484
<i>Changes in working capital</i>			
Receivables and inventories		4.657	(6.552)
Current liabilities		(11.038)	16.758
		(6.381)	10.206
Cash flow from business operations		120.724	127.073
IC Interest received / (paid)		-	-
Interest received / (paid)		(22.046)	(19.692)
Income tax paid		(7.477)	(7.982)
Share in profit of participating interests	(19)	-	-
Revaluation		181	16
		(29.342)	(27.658)
Cash flow from operating activities		91.382	99.415
Cash flow from investing activities			
Additions to intangible fixed assets	(1)	(1.960)	(3.436)
Additions to tangible fixed assets	(2)	(137.718)	(161.379)
Acquisition / other		-	(38.493)
Acquisition of cash in participations		-	2.838
Cash flow from investing activities		(139.678)	(200.470)
Cash flow from financing activities			
(Parent) loans drawn	(8)	-	-
(Bank) loans drawn	(8)	55.000	90.000
Paid transaction costs	(8)	(1.418)	(861)
Shareholder distribution	(8)	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities		53.582	89.139
Net cash flow		5.286	(11.916)
The movement of cash is as follows:			
Opening balance		44.754	56.669
Net cash flow		5.286	(11.916)
Closing balance		50.040	44.754

The notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

EUR'000	1 January 2020 until 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 until 31 December 2019
Consolidated profit /(loss) after taxation	(51.134)	(48.618)
Revaluation	(354)	249
Comprehensive result	<u>(51.488)</u>	<u>(48.369)</u>

Accounting policies used for the consolidated financial statements and company only financial statements

General

Both the consolidated financial statements and Company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V., statutory registered at the chamber of commerce in Amsterdam with registration number 64496147 and with its office at the Sluispolderweg 67 in Zaandam, holds 100% of the shares of Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V.

Activities

The Group's main activities are storage and transshipment of mineral oil products, edible oils and fats, biofuels, oleo chemicals and certain base oils in Northwest Europe. Another key activity is the shipping of edible oils and fats, biofuels, oleo chemicals and certain base oils in Northwest Europe.

The terminals in Rotterdam are a key link in the 24-hour logistic chain of the port of Rotterdam. With a joint capacity of over 4.000.000 m3 the terminals facilities provide a buffer for refineries and oil (trading) companies. Apart from storage and logistics services, the Group provides customs services to its customers. The wide variety in tanks of various sizes are used to provide storage and blending services to customers.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions are recognized in the financial statements according to the purchase accounting method. This means that any assets and liabilities acquired are carried at fair value as at the acquisition date. The difference between cost and the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired at the time of the transaction of a participating interest is recognized as goodwill. The amount by which the interest in the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date exceeds the purchase price is recognized as negative goodwill (badwill).

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial data of the Company and its group companies as at 31 December 2020. Group companies are legal entities over which the Company exercises control. In connection with this, financial instruments containing potential voting rights that can be exercised immediately are also taken into account.

Group companies are fully consolidated as from the date on which control is obtained up to the date that control no longer exists. The items in the consolidated financial statements are determined in accordance with consistent accounting policies.

Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. is the parent company of the consolidated group of the following 100% owned group companies as per 31 December 2020:

- Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Properties B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Terminals B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Botlek Holding B.V., Rotterdam (formerly: Odfjell Terminals Europe B.V.);
- Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V., Rotterdam (formerly: Odfjell Terminals Rotterdam B.V.);
- Koole Tankstorage Botlek II B.V., Rotterdam (formerly: Odfjell Terminals Maritiem B.V.);
- Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V., Zaandam;
- NOVA Douane Service B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Renewable Energy B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankrederij B.V., Zaandam;
- Star Bonaire B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Zaandam B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Nijmegen B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Vondelingenplaat B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Amsterdam B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage UK Ltd., Liverpool;
- Koole Tankstorage Gdynia Sp. z o.o., Gdynia;
- Krudo HSC B.V., Zaandam;
 - Krudo HSC Bvba;
- Hatech B.V., Wormerveer
- RiHo Dodewaard B.V., Dodewaard;
- RiHo Nijmegen B.V., Nijmegen.

Going concern

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2020 on the basis of the going concern assumption, based upon the business plan of the Company and the intended strategy of management and shareholders.

The Board of management of the Company confirms that the Company has sufficient liquidity to continue its operational activities for at least a period of twelve months after the date of these financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Euro, the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the group.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially carried at the functional exchange rates at the date of transaction. Monetary balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement or translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are taken to the profit and loss account.

Foreign group companies outside the Netherlands qualify as carrying on of business operations in a foreign currency, with a functional currency different from that of the Company. For the translation of the financial statements of these foreign entities the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rate at balance sheet date and the profit and loss account items at the exchange rate at transaction date. The translation differences that arise are directly deducted from or added to group equity.

General accounting principles balance sheet

The valuation of the assets and liabilities and the determination of the result are, unless otherwise stated, on the basis of historical costs.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires the Board of Management to form opinions, to make estimates and assumptions that influence the application of principles and of the reported values of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are continuously assessed. Revisions of estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revision has consequences.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at the lower of cost of acquisition or production net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible fixed assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives. The useful economic life and the amortization method are reviewed at each financial year-end. Changes in the amortization method, expected useful life and/or residual value over time are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible fixed assets obtained on the acquisition of a group company are carried at the fair value as at the acquisition date. If the fair value of an intangible fixed asset cannot be determined by reference to an active market, the amount to be capitalized will be limited to an amount that does not result in negative goodwill, or an increase in negative goodwill.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets in use by the Company are carried at the cost of acquisition or production (less any investment grants) net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs of major maintenance are recognized under cost when incurred and if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of the components to be replaced will be regarded as a disposal and taken directly to the profit and loss account. All other repair and maintenance costs are taken directly to the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives, taking into account the residual value. Changes in the depreciation method, expected useful life and/or residual value over time are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Tangible fixed assets obtained on the acquisition of a group company are capitalized at the fair value as at the acquisition date.

Financial fixed assets

Participating interests over which significant influence is exercised

Participating interests over whose financial and operating policies the group exercises significant influence are valued using the net asset value method. Under this method, participating interests are carried at the Group's share in their net asset value plus its share in the results of the participating interests and its share of changes recognized directly in the equity of the participating interests as from the acquisition date, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in these financial statements, less its share in the dividend distributions from the participating interests. The Group's share in the results of the participating interests is recognized in the profit and loss account. If and to the extent the distribution of profits is subject to restrictions, these are included in a legal reserve. Revaluations are recognized in the revaluation reserve.

Other financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially at amortized cost. All purchases and sales of financial assets based on normal market conventions are recognized on the transaction date, i.e. the date the Group enters into a binding agreement.

Inventories

Inventories of raw materials, consumables and spare parts, are carried at the lower of cost of acquisition or net realizable value.

Receivables

Receivables are valued at amortized cost, when necessary a provision is recognized.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are valued at nominal value. Cash is free available, unless otherwise stated.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provisions are carried at discounted value when the effect of time is material and the duration is longer than 1 year. If the duration of the term for provisions is less than a year, nominal value is used. The deferred tax liability is valued at nominal value.

Pensions

Contributions payable to the pension plan administrator are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account. Contributions payable or prepaid contributions as at year-end are recognized under accruals and deferred income, and prepayments and accrued income, respectively.

Taxes

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available for set-off. Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are carried on the basis of the tax consequences of the realization or settlement of assets, provisions, liabilities or accruals and deferred income as planned by the Group at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are carried at nominal value. Deferred and other tax assets and liabilities are netted off if the general conditions for netting off are met.

Taxes are settled within this fiscal unity as if each company were an independent taxable entity. Taxes are calculated on the result disclosed in the profit and loss account, taking account of tax-exempt items and partly or completely non-deductible expenses.

Long-term liabilities

Loans are initially recognized at fair value, net of financing fees incurred. Loans are subsequently stated at amortized cost, being the amount received taking account any premium or discount, less financing fees.

Badwill

Negative goodwill (badwill) is recognized as a deferred item and is systematically taken to the profit and loss account in proportion to the weighted average remaining useful economic lives of the acquired fixed assets that are amortized. The current portion of the badwill is presented as current liability.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities are valued at amortized cost.

General accounting principles profit & loss account**Income**

Net turnover represents the proceeds from the supply of goods and services, net of VAT, discounts, etc. If the result of a transaction relating to a service can be reliably estimated and the income is likely to be received, the income relating to that service is recognized in proportion to the service delivered.

Results on transactions with and between Group companies are eliminated in full. Results on transactions with and between participating interests carried at net asset value are recognized proportionally.

Expenses

Expenses are determined with due observance of the aforementioned accounting policies and allocated to the financial year to which they relate. Foreseeable expenses and other obligations as well as potential losses arising before the financial year-end are recognized if they are known before the financial statements are prepared and provided all other conditions for forming provisions are met.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful economic lives, taking into account their residual value.

Financial expenses

Interest is allocated to successive financial reporting periods in proportion to the outstanding principal. Premiums and discounts are treated as annual interest charges so that the effective interest rate, together with the interest payable on the loan, is recognized in the profit and loss account, with the amortized cost of the liabilities being recognized in the balance sheet. Period interest charges and similar charges are recognized in the year in which they fall due.

Taxes

Corporate income taxes are calculated over the result according to the current tariff, taking into account the fiscal facilities.

Share in profit of participating interests

The share of profit of the participating interests include the result of the non-consolidated participations, which have not been consolidated because of the small interest of their result in accordance with Article 2:407 of the Dutch Civil Code.

General accounting principles cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been drawn up using the indirect method. The cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement consist of cash at bank and in hand. Interest received and paid, dividends received and taxes paid are included in cash flow from operating activities. Dividend distributions are included under cash flow from financing activities. The cash and cash equivalents available in these group companies have been deducted from the purchase price and sales price respectively.

Change in accounting policies

With effect from January 1 2020, it is no longer permitted to recognize a provision at nominal value, if the effect of time is material and the term is longer than 1 year. Therefore, the valuation of the environmental provision in the financial statements has changed from valuation at nominal value to valuation at present value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

1) Intangible fixed assets

EUR'000	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Goodwill	149.953	163.999
Trade Name	11.908	12.704
Customer Relations / Lease Contract	647.774	673.560
Software	4.943	3.873
	814.578	854.136

Movement in these items were as follows:

EUR'000	Goodwill	Trade Name	Customer Relations / Lease Contract	Software	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2019					
Costs	221.054	15.921	787.625	24.429	1.049.029
Accumulated amortization	(57.055)	(3.217)	(114.065)	(20.556)	(194.893)
Balance as of 31 December 2019	163.999	12.704	673.560	3.873	854.136
Addition	-	-	-	1.960	1.960
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	(14.046)	(796)	(25.786)	(890)	(41.518)
Accumulated costs / impairment	221.054	15.921	787.625	26.389	1.050.989
Accumulated amortization	(71.101)	(4.013)	(139.851)	(21.446)	(236.411)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	149.953	11.908	647.774	4.943	814.578

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill and customer relations acquired in an acquisition is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergy in the acquisition. The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that goodwill is impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit (or group of cash generating units) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Goodwill related to the acquisition by the Group of Knight Infrastructure II B.V. "Knight" and Sword Infrastructure II B.V. "Sword" on 16 December 2015 is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic live of 20 years. As at 31 December 2020 the impairment test did not result in an impairment loss (2019: EUR 0k).

Goodwill related to the acquisition by the Group of Riho Holding B.V. (Riho) on 1 February 2019 is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic live of 10 years. As at 31 December 2020 the impairment test did not result in an impairment loss (2019: EUR 0k).

The trade name is amortized on a straight-line basis over 20 years.

Customer contracts are amortized over the remaining life of the contract, which is on average 25 years. The remaining economic useful life is assumed longer (than 20 years) based on the low historical attrition rate. This can be explained by the unique physical location of the tanks and the dedicated logistical infrastructure often at close proximity to customer's facilities. As such customers will typically continue to make use of the storage and logistical services of the Group. Taking into account the attrition rate, the range of the remaining useful life of the contracts is estimated at between 15 and 39 years.

Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows (in years):

- computer software and licenses 7- 10 years
- others 3-5 years

2) Tangible Fixed Assets

EUR'000	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Land and buildings	50.233	50.210
Ships	29.346	30.970
Plant & Equipment	799.386	736.235
Other fixed operating assets	8.071	7.721
Assets under construction	122.918	107.472
	1.009.954	932.608

Movements in these items were as follows:

EUR'000	Land and buildings	Ships	Plant & Equipment	Other fixed operating assets including ICT	Assets under construction	Total
Costs	57.869	40.738	853.856	11.961	107.472	1.071.896
Accumulated depreciation	(7.659)	(9.768)	(117.621)	(4.240)	-	(139.288)
Balance as of 31 December 2019	50.210	30.970	736.235	7.721	107.472	932.608
Additions	-	-	-	-	138.037	138.037
Transfers from under construction	2.346	1.655	116.243	2.229	(122.473)	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(266)	-	(53)	-	(319)
Revaluation	(72)	-	(411)	(1)	(50)	(534)
Depreciation	(2.251)	(3.013)	(52.681)	(1.825)	-	(59.770)
Impairments	-	-	-	-	(68)	(68)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	50.233	29.346	799.386	8.071	122.918	1.009.954
Costs	60.143	42.127	969.688	14.136	122.918	1.209.012
Accumulated depreciation	(9.910)	(12.781)	(170.302)	(6.065)	-	(199.058)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	50.233	29.346	799.386	8.071	122.918	1.009.954

Land and buildings

In land and buildings land is the price paid for acquiring lease contracts plus historical remediation costs. The land value is depreciated over a period of time in line with the remaining term of the lease contract.

Plant & Equipment

Plant & Equipment consists of storage tanks, pipeline connections, jetties and other terminal infrastructure.

Other fixed operating assets

Other fixed operating assets consist of inventory for the buildings, cars and ICT hardware.

Assets under construction

Assets under construction refer to the Company's improvement projects that are currently still in progress.

In 2020 the main investment projects are capacity expansion projects and further upgrades and improvements of the tank pits. As part of its tank storage expansion program Koole has entered into (contractual) commitments with construction companies and/or contractors. Some of these contracts are already in progress. The total exposure of these contractual commitments is approximately EUR 16.4 million for the year 2020 (2019: EUR 36 million).

Tangible fixed assets except for land are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. The useful economic lives per asset category is as follows:

- Land	In line with the remaining term lease contract
- Buildings	20-30 years
- Ships	20 years
- Plant & Equipment - Tank components	10-40 years
- Plant & Equipment - Pipeline components	10-25 years
- Other fixed operating assets	5-10 years

3) Financial fixed assets

EUR'000	Other participating interest	Prepaid costs	Deferred tax asset	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2019	2	3.836	7.068	10.906
Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Addition	-	-	9.639	9.639
Amortization	-	(833)	-	(833)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	2	3.003	16.707	19.712

The other participating interests are the 100% participation in Krudo HSC BvBa. Consolidation has not taken place due to the immateriality of these companies in accordance with article 2:407 paragraph 1a of the Dutch Civil Code.

Prepaid costs

The leasehold of the land of the terminal in Amsterdam has been prepaid for 25 years for the period of September 1996 until August 2021. Every year an amount of this prepayment is amortized in the result of the company, recognized as other operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

In 2005 a prepayment has been made for the rent of the jetty in Pernis, near the Pernis Terminal, for 25 years to the Port of Rotterdam for an amount of EUR 4.594k. Every year an amount of 1/25 of this prepayment is amortized in the result of the Company, recognized as other operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

In 2018 a penalty has been paid to a customer, because of the delay in building extra storage capacity. This claim is amortized during the duration of the initial contract. An amount of EUR 600k is yearly recognized as other operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

Deferred tax asset

The deferred tax asset receivable mainly concerns the recoverable taxes on losses from the Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V. for the current and past years. As per December 31, 2020 the deferred tax asset receivable amounts to EUR 16,707k, which amount reflects the expectation for recoverable taxes on losses with profits of the Company in the near future. The DTA is valued at 25%.

CURRENT ASSETS

4) Receivables

EUR'000	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Trade receivables	21.987	29.248
Provision trade receivables	(272)	(372)
Short-term receivable from Group Companies	42.827	28.387
Taxes and social security charges	4.869	12.140
Deposits	158	2
Prepayments	5.480	2.998
Accrued Income	4.570	3.396
Other receivables	2.551	24
	82.170	75.823

5) Cash and cash equivalents

EUR'000	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Cash at banks	31.241	26.681
Deposit cash	18.799	18.073
	50.040	44.754

The issued guarantees to the custom authorities, a total of EUR 18,198k are drawn from the current account and have to be considered as restricted cash. The total amount of issued guarantee to the tax authorities related to the permit limited tax representative is EUR 572k. Koole Tankstorage UK issued a guarantee to the HM Revenue & Customs for the amount of GBP 24k (EUR 29k).

For more details, see item 10) guarantees. The remaining cash and cash equivalents are at the free disposal of the Group.

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

6) Equity

Reference is made to the note on equity in the company only financial statements.

7) Provisions

EUR'000	Deferred taxation	Environmental	Jubilee	Other	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2019	184.871	25.991	915	8.028	219.805
Acquisitions	-	-	-	277	277
Additions	23.587	110	33	(5.648)	18.082
Interest	-	600	-	-	600
Withdrawals	(5.257)	(776)	-	-	(6.033)
Release	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2020	203.201	25.925	948	2.657	232.731
With a term less than 1 year	9.968	2.999	62	260	13.289
With a term between 1 - 5 years	37.456	11.397	313	337	49.503
With a term more than 5 years	155.777	11.529	573	2.060	169.939
	203.201	25.925	948	2.657	232.731

The deferred taxation provision is valued at nominal value and is based on the difference of the fiscal and commercial valuations. The deferred taxation is primarily calculated using a tax rate of 25% (2019: 22%). For the DTL related to the shipping activities a blended rate is used as a result of the effect of the "tonnage regeling". The blended rate for the cash generating unit shipping is determined based on the assets attributable to the company under the "tonnage regeling" and the entity which is subject to the normal tax regime. The blended rate for intangible assets is calculated at 9.16% and the blended rate for tangible assets is determined at 17.75%.

The total temporary differences not recognised amount to EUR 20.264k. The temporary difference not recognised relates to Property, Plant and Equipment for an amount of EUR 20.264k.

Recently the remediation obligations with regards to environmental obligations have been reassessed, also taking into account the (adjusted) local governmental policies and regulations/requirements. The environmental provision for the site at Tankhoofd 2, for the Pernis Terminal (EUR 3,290k), is recognized at discounted value and relates to the expected remediation costs of contaminated areas that are known today and which will be remediated in the coming years. The environmental provision for the site at Petroleumweg 56, for the Minerals Terminal, including the KRE area (EUR 6,511k), is made on the basis of remediating known historical contaminated areas in the coming years in line with (local) governmental policies and requirements. The liability is recognized at net present value and discounted at 4%.

The environmental provision for Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V. (EUR 16,084k) consists of:

- 1) a provision for soil pollution, which reflects a detailed site plan agreed with local authorities in 2011, including updated cost estimate, to clean up the soil pollution on the terminal in the coming 15 years (EUR 11,876k)
- 2) a provision for remediation of asbestos on terminal facilities, e.g. gaskets, as a result of legislation related to asbestos (EUR 4,208k)

For Riho Holding B.V. a further EUR 40k provision has been reserved for (as part of the 2019 PPA).

As per January 1, 2020 it is not allowed anymore to value provisions against nominal value, when the effect of time is material and the duration is longer than 1 year. For this reason the valuation of the provision for the soil pollution plan and the other environmental provision have been changed from nominal value to discounted value, against an interest rate of 4%. This change in accounting principles of RJ252 has been processed retrospectively as per January 1, 2020 and the comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly, directly through the equity and in the provisions as per December 31, 2019 for an amount of in total € 3,720k.

The positive effect on the equity of this change in accounting principles is € 4,376k as per January 1 2019, € 3,720k as per December 31 2019 and € 3,120 as per December 2020 31. The effect of this change has an impact of € 656k (negative) in the result 2019 and € 600k (negative) in the result 2020, as a result of increased interest expenses.

The jubilee provision is based on the expected future jubilee payments, taking into account the stay opportunity of the personnel. The provision is valued at nominal value as the effect of time is non-material.

The other provision relates mainly to the ageing leave program (EUR 468k), the senior health program (EUR 597k) and legal claims (EUR 1,592k). The provisions are valued at nominal value, as the effect of time is non-material.

8) Long-term liabilities

EUR'000	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Debt to financial institutions	869.798	815.202
Parent loan Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V.	615.877	615.877
Deferred interest (capex) parent loans Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V.	-	178.794
Negative goodwill (badwill)	14.814	16.891
Financial lease commitments	-	-
Total	1.500.489	1.626.764

Debt to financial institutions

EUR'000	1 - 5 year	>5 year	31/12/2020
Facility A	-	431.000	431.000
Capex Facility	-	-	-
Financial institutions	-	445.000	445.000
Prepaid Financing fees	-	(6.202)	(6.202)
Total	-	869.798	869.798

EUR'000	Facility A	Capex Facility	Financial Institutions	Prepaid Financing fees	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2019	431.000	90.000	300.000	(5.798)	815.202
Addition	-	(90.000)	145.000	(1.418)	53.582
Repayment / release	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-	-	-	1.014	1.014
Balance as of 31 December 2020	431.000	-	445.000	(6.202)	869.798

The interest-rate on Facilities A, C and the Capex Facility is based on an interest-rate Euribor 6M + 1.50%. The scheduled termination date of these facilities is 23 March 2025, except for EUR 100m of Facility A which matures on 24 September 2025. EUR 331 million of Facility A as well as entire Facility C and the Capex Facility are part of a Senior Facility Agreement (SFA).

Facility A comprises two fully drawn term loan facilities totalling EUR 431 million (EUR 331 million + EUR 100 million under separate SFA's). The variable interest rate exposure on the Facility A debt is fully hedged through interest rate swaps with a notional principle amount of EUR 431 million in total. The swaps comprise two tranches: (i) the first with a notional principal amount of EUR 331 million and a blended fixed rate payable by Koole up to and including December 2020 is 0.49%. Thereafter until maturity the blended fixed rate payable is 1.10%; (ii) the second with a notional principle amount of EUR 100 million and a fixed rate payable of 0.17%. Both tranches expire on 23 March 2023.

Facility C (Revolving Credit Facility) is a committed revolving facility of EUR 30 million available for general corporate purposes.

The Capex Facility is a committed revolving facility of EUR 150 million, available for financing and refinancing capex and permitted acquisitions.

The Financial Institutions debt concerns fully drawn long-term fixed rate funding notes provided by several institutional investors, and is split into (i) a EUR 150 million institutional note facility with a 10 year tenor and a fixed interest coupon of 2.9%, and (ii) a EUR 150 million institutional note facility with a 12 year tenor and a fixed interest coupon of 3.2%.

Interest Coverage and Leverage tests are conducted on a semi annual basis in line with the terms of the SFAs and Note Agreements (which are equivalent).

8) Long-term liabilities continued

Parent loan Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V.

EUR'000

Balance as of 31 December 2019

Additions

Balance as of 31 December 2020

	Parent loan	Capex Parent loan	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2019	545.574	70.303	615.877
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2020	545.574	70.303	615.877

Deferred interest (capex) parent loans Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V.

EUR'000

Balance as of 31 December 2019

Additions

Repayment / conversion

Balance as of 31 December 2020

	Interest Parent loan	Interest Capex Parent loan	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2019	153.190	25.604	178.794
Additions	49.236	6.345	55.581
Repayment / conversion	(202.426)	(31.949)	(234.375)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	-	-	-

Deferred interest conversion

On 31 December 2020, Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. received a contribution of share premium in the amount of 234,374k, with this contribution being provided in the form of an interest receivable outstanding from Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. to Koole Terminals Holding B.V. This receivable position was contributed as a share premium contribution to Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. Following receipt of the share premium contribution, the interest receivable and interest payable positions on the intercompany loans from Koole Terminals Holding B.V. were netted off, whereby the deferred interest payable on these loans up to and including 31 December 2020 has been settled in full.

Negative goodwill (badwill)

EUR'000

Balance as of 31 December 2019

Additions

Release

Change in current portion of the negative goodwill (badwill)

Balance as of 31 December 2020

	Koole	KRE	KTB	Total
Balance as of 31 December 2019	2.490	6.026	8.375	16.891
Additions	-	-	-	-
Release	(174)	(1.142)	(761)	(2.077)
Change in current portion of the negative goodwill (badwill)	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2020	2.316	4.884	7.614	14.814

The negative goodwill (badwill) of EUR 2.3 million relates to the remaining badwill after allocation to intangible assets in the PPA of the purchase of Koole. This negative goodwill (badwill) is recognized as a deferred item and is annually amortized according to the depreciation of the tangible fixed assets of the corresponding cash generating unit.

The negative goodwill (badwill) of EUR 4.9 million relates to the PPA of Koole Renewable Energy (Biopetrol Pernis). This negative goodwill (badwill) is recognized as a deferred item and is annually amortized in 10 years.

The negative goodwill (badwill) of EUR 7.6 million relates to the PPA of Koole Tankstorage Botlek Holding B.V. (Odfjell Terminals Europe B.V.). This negative goodwill (badwill) is recognized as a deferred item and is annually amortized in 13 years.

9) Current Liabilities**EUR'000**

	<u>31/12/2020</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>
Trade creditors	21.696	39.503
Current portion of negative goodwill (badwill)	2.069	2.062
Current portion of financial lease commitment	-	85
Taxes and social security charges	3.032	2.905
Other liabilities	17.014	9.952
<u>Accruals and deferred income</u>		
Accrued holiday days	3.046	2.128
Accrued holiday allowance	1.270	1.184
Bonuses payable	1.600	1.305
Wages (overtime) payable	14	9
Deferred income	2.100	4.374
	<u>51.841</u>	<u>63.507</u>

10) Guarantees

Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V. issued a guarantee to the customs in Rotterdam related to the custom clearance activities for an amount of EUR 2,746k. Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V. issued a guarantee to the tax authorities related to the permit limited tax representative for an amount of EUR 118k. These guarantees are drawn from the current account and have to be considered as restricted cash. Krudo HSC issued two guarantees to the tax authorities for a total amount of EUR 79k, related to the permit limited tax representative, this amount is drawn from the current account of EUR 200k.

Koole Tankstorage Minerals has issued a guarantee towards the Dutch Customs Authorities of EUR 9.5 million for the collection of customs and excise duties by NOVA Douane Services B.V.

Koole Tankstorage Botlek has issued a guarantee towards the Dutch Customs Authorities of EUR 5.5 million for the collection of customs and excise duties. Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V. issued a guarantee to the tax authorities related to the permit limited tax representative for an amount of EUR 454k.

Riho Dodewaard B.V. has issued a guarantee towards the Dutch Customs Authorities of EUR 355k for the collection of customs and excise duties.

Koole Tankstorage UK issued a guarantee to the HM Revenue & Customs for the amount of GBP 24k.

11) Off-balance sheet information

Fiscal unit VAT

Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. constitutes a fiscal unity for the VAT together with the group entities Star Bonaire B.V., Koole Tankstorage Nijmegen B.V., Koole Tankrederij B.V., Koole Tankstorage Zaandam B.V., Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V., Koole Tankstorage Vondelingenplaat B.V., Hatech B.V., Koole Terminals B.V., Koole Properties B.V., Koole Terminals Holding B.V., Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V., Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V., Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V., NOVA Douane Services B.V., Koole Tankstorage Amsterdam B.V., Koole Tankstorage Botlek Holding B.V., Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V. and Koole Tankstorage Botlek II B.V.

Krudo HSC B.V. has an independent VAT liability. Consequently, the companies are jointly and several liable for liabilities regarding corporate income taxes and value added taxes of the fiscal unity.

On February 1st 2019 RiHo Dodewaard B.V. and RiHo Nijmegen B.V. have been added to the fiscal unity for the VAT.

Fiscal unit Corporate income tax

The Group constitutes a fiscal unity for the Corporate Income Tax together with the group companies Koole Tankstorage Zaandam B.V., Koole Tankstorage Amsterdam B.V., Koole Tankstorage Nijmegen B.V., Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V., Koole Tankrederij B.V., Koole Tankstorage Vondelingenplaat B.V., Koole Terminals B.V., Koole Properties B.V., Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V., NOVA Douane Services B.V., Koole Renewable Energy B.V., Koole Tankstorage Botlek Holding B.V., Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V., Koole Tankstorage Botlek II B.V., Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V., Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V. and Koole Terminals Holding B.V.

On February 1 2019 RiHo Dodewaard B.V. and RiHo Nijmegen B.V. have been added to the fiscal unity for the Corporate Income Tax.

Consequently, the companies are jointly and several liable for liabilities regarding corporate income taxes and value added taxes of the fiscal unity. Star Bonaire B.V. and Krudo HSC B.V. have an independent corporate income tax liability.

As at 31 December 2020, IIF Dutch Koole Holdco B.V. was 100% shareholder of Koole Terminals Holding B.V. Koole Terminals Holding B.V. is the parent company of the consolidated group, consisting of the following 100% owned group companies:

- Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V., Amsterdam;
- Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V., Amsterdam;
- Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V., Amsterdam;
- Koole Properties B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Terminals B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Botlek Holding B.V., Rotterdam;
- Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V., Rotterdam;
- Koole Tankstorage Botlek II B.V., Rotterdam;
- Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V., Amsterdam;
- NOVA Douane Service B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Renewable Energy B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankrederij B.V., Zaandam;
- Star Bonaire B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Zaandam B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Nijmegen B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Vondelingenplaat B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage Amsterdam B.V., Zaandam;
- Koole Tankstorage UK Ltd., Liverpool;
- Koole Tankstorage Gdynia Sp. z o.o., Gdynia;
- Krudo HSC B.V., Zaandam;
- Krudo HSC Bvba;
- Hatech B.V., Amsterdam.
- RiHo Dodewaard B.V., Dodewaard;
- RiHo Nijmegen B.V., Nijmegen;

403-statement

For the financial statements of Koole Properties B.V. and Koole Terminals B.V., a statement (as referred to section 403 of the Dutch Civil Code 2) of joint and severable liability has been filed with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce. Consequently, these companies are exempted from the publication of the statutory financial statements, as the figures are being consolidated in the financial statements of the parent company.

For the year ending 31 December 2020, Koole Tankstorage UK Ltd is exempted from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. The directors are exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act relating to the audit of individual accounts by virtue of section 479A of the Companies Act.

Transactions with related parties

All transactions between related parties have been charged "at arm's length".

Other liabilities

There is a yearly liability of EUR 787k for Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V. (Tankhoofd 2) leasehold to the "Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Rotterdam" until 2040. The yearly liability for the leasehold to the "Gemeente Zaandam" amounts to EUR 161k until 2050. Against REKO Exploitatiemaatschappij B.V. there is a yearly liability for the leasehold in Pernis of EUR 27k until 2054. There is a yearly liability of EUR 356k against the port of Gdynia for the lease of the land until 2030. The yearly liability for the lease for the land in Liverpool against Mersey docks amounts to GBP 102k per year until December 2021. The yearly liability for the lease for the land in Avonmouth against The Bristol Port Company amounts to GBP 60k per year until 2031.

Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V. entered into long-term lease agreements with the Rotterdam Port Authority for the rental of the site at Petroleumweg 56. There is a yearly liability of EUR 4,832k for 4 leaseholds to the "Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Rotterdam" with regards to the Petroleumweg 56 in Rotterdam. The leaseholds to the "Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Rotterdam" date until 2035.

Koole Renewable Energy B.V. entered into long-term lease agreements with the Rotterdam Port Authority for the rental of the site at Petroleumweg 30. There is a yearly liability of EUR 97k for the leasehold in Pernis to the "Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Rotterdam" with regards to the Petroleumweg 30 in Rotterdam. The leaseholds to the "Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Rotterdam" date until 2048.

Also, the Group entered into service level agreements for the provision of utility services at its site and for ICT services.

For the construction of a new quay, Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V. has issued a guarantee to the Rotterdam Port Authority in relation to the port duties that are expected to result from the higher volumes handled on the Pernis terminal. In 2020 the guaranteed levels were exceeded by a significant margin.

Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V. entered into long-term tank storage lease agreements with its customers.

KTB entered into long-term lease agreements with the Rotterdam Port Authority for the rental of the site at Oude Maasweg in Rotterdam Botlek. The yearly liability is EUR 3,696k for Oude Maasweg 6 in Rotterdam Botlek. The leaseholds date until 2044.

The group has concluded operating leases as lessee relating to cars. The future minimum lease payments can be specified as follows:

EUR'000	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Less than 1 year	546	551
Between 1 and 5 years	925	1.315
more than 5 years	-	-
	<u>1.471</u>	<u>1.866</u>

In 2020 the total paid lease payments amount to EUR 712k, recognised as other operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

12) Net turnover

	1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019
EUR'000		
Storage and handling	259.439	233.166
Inland barging	8.923	9.099
Short-sea shipping	9.042	9.103
Control and survey	7.777	7.592
Trade goods	2.198	2.262
Road transport	1.301	1.289
Other	950	1.074
	289.630	263.585

The major part of the revenues are generated in The Netherlands, EUR 285 million (2019: EUR 259 million). The other revenues are generated by the terminals in the UK, EUR 3,549k (2019: EUR 3,565k) and by the terminal in Poland, EUR 1,553K (2019: EUR 1,022k).

13) Costs of subcontracted work and other external charges

EUR'000		
Energy and gasoil	17.959	18.929
Maintenance and operational costs	24.330	19.949
Third party services	7.740	5.214
Property rental and fixed fees	16.578	15.711
Harbour dues	2.150	2.028
Insurance	3.871	3.659
Other external charges	10.717	10.397
	83.345	75.887

14) Amortization intangible fixed assets

EUR'000		
Goodwill amortization	14.046	14.140
Trade name	796	796
Customer relationships	25.786	26.106
Software	890	1.925
	41.518	42.967

15) Depreciation tangible fixed assets

EUR'000		
Land and buildings	2.251	1.901
Ships	3.013	2.641
Plant & Equipment	52.681	41.249
Other fixed operating assets	1.825	2.564
Impairment of assets	68	-
Sales of assets	202	326
	60.040	48.681

16) Other operating expenses

EUR'000		
Housing expenses	4.748	4.171
IT costs	2.268	2.249
Advisory costs	2.072	2.159
Selling expenses	277	474
Other operating expenses	2.354	2.026
	11.719	11.079

The costs of the Company for the external auditor, the audit organization and the entire network to which the audit organization belongs charged to the financial year are included in the annual report of the ultimate parent company Koole Terminals Holding B.V. Therefore the costs are not disclosed in this annual report.

17) Financial expenses

	1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019
EUR'000		
Interest expenses facility agreement	10.392	9.006
Commitment fee facility agreement	528	894
Interest expenses institutions	10.155	9.313
Interest expense parent loans	55.581	55.428
Financing fees	1.104	1.061
Exchange rate differences	126	90
Interest provision	600	-
Other financial income and expenses	241	243
	78.727	76.035

18) Income taxes

The applicable income tax rate in the Netherlands is 20/25%. Star Bonaire B.V. is using the "tonnage regeling" which reduces the corporate income tax on the operating profit. The "income not subject to tax and incentives" as included in this specification of the effective tax rate shows the effect of the "tonnage regeling" for an amount of EUR 83k. The temporary difference not recognised relates to Property, Plant and Equipment (reference is made to page 18). The adjustment in respect of different tax rates for the DTL relates to the valuation of the commercial and fiscal differences against expected future tax rates (25% versus 22% previous year). The amortization of goodwill is, apart from the amount related to acquisition costs, not deductible for income tax. The effect of the goodwill amortization is included in the specification under change in goodwill on subsidiaries.

In 2019 the interest non-deductibility rules have changed. The 30% EBITDA rules have been introduced (Dutch ATAD), limiting the deduction of net interest expenses to 30% EBITDA, with a threshold amount of EUR 1 million of deductible net interest.

	1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019
EUR'000		
<u>Current income tax charge</u>		
Current financial year	(2.595)	1.104
Amendments for preceding years	(1.318)	(1.007)
	(3.913)	97
<u>Deferred taxes</u>		
Temporary differences fiscal and commercial valuation recognised in P&L	8.709	1.869
Temporary differences fiscal and commercial valuation recognised in equity	-	-
	8.709	1.869
Total Income tax in profit and loss statement	4.796	1.966
Total Income tax	4.796	1.966
<u>Specification of effective tax rate</u>		
	%	%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(46.338)	(46.652)
One-off settlement	-	-
Result before tax	(46.338)	(46.652)
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	(11.585)	(11.663)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(65)	(72)
Income not subject to tax and incentives	(83)	(73)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	55	3.421
Change in measurement tax losses carry forward	(7.528)	-
Change in temporary differences not recognised	522	522
Change in goodwill on subsidiaries	3.319	2.800
Utilization of previously unrecognized DTA	(397)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(1.318)	(1.007)
Effect of different tax rates DTA and DTL (from 22% to 25%)	21.792	8.034
Permanent differences of Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V.	-	-
Other items	83	3
	4.796	1.966

19) Share in profit of participating interests

In 2019 and 2020 the participation of Krudo HSC BvBa have not been consolidated because of the small interest of their result in accordance with Article 2:407 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Other information

EUR'000

Remuneration Board of Directors

2020	2019
2.296	1.546

Average number of employees (FTE)

	2020	2019
Koole Tankstorage Botlek B.V.	180	189
Koole Tankstorage Minerals B.V.	86	88
Koole Tankstorage Pernis B.V.	35	37
Koole Tankstorage Vondelingenplaat B.V.	72	67
Koole Tankstorage Nijmegen B.V.	8	7
Koole Tankstorage Zaandam B.V.	4	4
Koole Tankstorage Amsterdam B.V.	6	6
Koole Tankstorage UK Ltd	13	13
Koole Tankstorage Gdynia Sp. z o.o.	6	5
RiHo Dodewaard B.V.	16	17
Total Storage	426	433
Star Bonaire B.V.	19	20
Koole Tankrederij B.V.	63	66
Total Shipping	82	86
Survey / control - Krudo HSC B.V.	19	20
Hatech B.V.	11	10
Overhead / Administrative - Koole Terminals B.V.	74	72
Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V.	3	3
Total Other	107	105
TOTAL	615	624

Of these employees 19 FTE (2019: 18 FTE) were employed outside the Netherlands.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMPANY ONLY

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2020 UNTIL
31 DECEMBER 2020

BALANCE SHEET - COMPANY ONLY

(before appropriation of result)

EUR'000	Note	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	(1)	142.636	155.769
Financial fixed assets	(2)	<u>790.671</u>	<u>742.396</u>
		933.307	898.165
Long term receivables			
	(3)	<u>563.266</u>	<u>551.032</u>
		563.266	551.032
Current Assets			
Receivables	(4)	98.392	85.180
Cash		<u>7.429</u>	<u>2.635</u>
		105.821	87.815
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1.602.395</u>	<u>1.537.012</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share Capital	(5)	0	0
Share premium		616.362	381.988
Revaluation reserve		(955)	(601)
Retained earnings		(369.927)	(321.309)
Result after taxation		<u>(51.134)</u>	<u>(48.618)</u>
		194.346	11.460
Long term liabilities			
	(6)	<u>1.391.010</u>	<u>1.504.166</u>
		1.391.010	1.504.166
Current Liabilities			
	(7)	<u>17.039</u>	<u>21.386</u>
		17.039	21.386
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1.602.395</u>	<u>1.537.012</u>

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT - COMPANY ONLY

EUR'000

	2020	2019
Company result after taxation	(53.732)	(56.860)
Result participation after taxes	2.598	8.242
Net profit / (loss)	(51.134)	(48.618)

NOTES TO THE COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The accounting policies used are the same as those explained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements unless otherwise stated.

The profit and loss account is prepared in accordance with Article 2:402.

1) Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill	2020	2019
EUR'000		
Book value as of 1 January	155.769	169.072
Amortization	(13.133)	(13.303)
Book value as of 31 December	142.636	155.769

Goodwill related to the acquisition by the Group of Knight Infrastructure II B.V. "Knight" and Sword Infrastructure II B.V. "Sword" on 16 December 2015 is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of 20 years.

2) Financial fixed assets

Participations	2020	2019
EUR'000		
Book value as of 1 January	742.396	730.185
Share premium contribution *	46.031	-
Change in accounting policy provision, note 7)	-	3.720
Result participation	2.598	8.242
Revaluation	(354)	249
Book value as of 31 December	790.671	742.396

Participating interest over whose financial and operational policies the Company exercises control are values using the asset value method. Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. holds 100% of the shares of Koole Terminals Subholding III B.V.

The revaluation is due to the revaluation of the foreign entities Koole Tankstorage UK Ltd. and Koole Tankstorage Gdynia Sp.Z.o.o.

3) Long term receivables

EUR'000	Loan to subsidiary	Accrued interest	Total
Book value as of 1 January	530.766	20.265	551.032
Additions	72.500	5.799	78.299
Repayment / conversion *	(40.000)	(26.064)	(66.064)
Book value as of 31 December	563.266	-	563.266

The scheduled termination date of the intercompany loans is 15 December 2025.

Group company	2020	2019
Koole Terminals Subholding III BV	19.350	19.350
Koole Terminals BV	236.946	219.446
Koole Properties BV	4.000	24.000
Koole Tankstorage Minerals BV	302.970	267.970
Total Intercompany receivable	563.266	530.766

Accrued interest on intercompany loan**EUR'000****Book value as of 1 January**

Additions

Repayment / conversion*

Book value as of 31 December

	Capex	Cash Collateral	Total
Book value as of 1 January	18.688	1.577	20.265
Additions	5.348	451	5.799
Repayment / conversion*	(24.036)	(2.028)	(26.064)
Book value as of 31 December	-	-	-

The interest-rate on the intercompany loan to its group companies, is 9.00%. In line with article 2.3 of the loan agreements, the interest remains unpaid and will be considered as deferred interest. The Supervisory Board may elect to repay such deferred interest periodically, subject to the applicable restrictions in the company's senior financing facilities.

*** Deferred interest conversion**

Reference is also made to section 8) long-term liabilities of the consolidated financial statements.

On 31 December 2020, Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. received a contribution of share premium in the amount of 234,374k, with this contribution being provided in the form of an interest receivable outstanding from Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. to Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. This receivable position was contributed as a share premium contribution to Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. Following receipt of the share premium contribution, the interest receivable and interest payable positions on the intercompany loans from Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. were netted off, whereby the deferred interest payable on these loans up to and including 31 December 2020 has been settled in full.

4) Receivables**EUR'000****2020****2019**

Short-term receivable from Group Companies

88.060

75.054

Accrued interest on intercompany loan

9.461

6.300

Taxes and social security charges

812

3.804

Other receivables

59

22

98.392**85.180****Accrued interest on intercompany loan****EUR'000****2020****2019****Book value as of 1 January****6.300****5.154**

Additions

6.906

5.820

Repayment

(3.745)

(4.673)

Book value as of 31 December**9.461****6.300**

The interest-rate on the intercompany loan to its group companies, is based on the Senior Facility Agreement (SFA). Reference is made to the note on the long-term liabilities in the consolidated financial statements (page 20).

5) Equity

EUR'000	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Result after taxation	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2019	-	381.988	(850)	(313.599)	(7.054)	60.485
Addition	-	-	-	(7.054)	7.054	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	249	-	-	249
Result current year	-	-	-	-	(48.618)	(48.618)
Change in accounting policy provision, note 7)	-	-	-	(656)	-	(656)
Balance as of 31 December 2019	-	381.988	(601)	(321.309)	(48.618)	11.460
Addition	-	234.374	-	(48.618)	48.618	234.374
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	(354)	-	-	(354)
Result current year	-	-	-	-	(51.134)	(51.134)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	-	616.362	(955)	(369.927)	(51.134)	194.346

In accordance with the articles of association, the company has an authorized share capital of EUR 100.

The authorized capital of the company is divided into 10.001 shares, consisting of 10.000 shares B with a nominal value of one Eurocent (EUR 0,01) and 1 share A with a nominal value of ten Eurocents (EUR 0,10).

The total 10.001 shares have been issued and fully paid up. The A-share and B-shares are held by Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V. The A-share has no voting rights in the general meeting, but (i) provides for meeting rights ("vergader rechten") and (ii) will have the right to vote in the meeting comprising the shareholders.

The addition of share premium contribution on 31 December 2020, is further described under section 8) long term liabilities of the consolidated financial statements.

The revaluation is due to the revaluation of the foreign entities Koole Tankstorage UK Ltd. And Koole Tankstore Gdynia Sp.Z.o.o.

6) Long term liabilities

EUR'000	2020	2019
Debt to financial institutions	869.798	815.202
Parent loan Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V.	518.896	518.896
Deferred interest (capex) parent loans Koole Terminals Subholding I B.V.	-	167.578
Negative goodwill (badwill) KTG	2.316	2.490
Total	1.391.010	1.504.166

Reference is made to the note on long term liabilities in the consolidated financial statements.

7) Current Liabilities**EUR'000**

	2020	2019
Trade creditors	29	16
Current portion of long-term liabilities	166	159
Short-term liabilities to Group Companies	16.000	20.500
Taxes and social security charges	39	40
Other liabilities	805	671
	17.039	21.386

Other information

The remuneration of the Board of Management directors is stated under the Other information section of the consolidated annual report.

Subsequent eventsPrincipal conversion:

On 1 April 2021 Koole Terminals Holding B.V. received a contribution of share premium in the amount of EUR 448.6 million, with this contribution being provided in the form of loan receivables outstanding from Koole Terminals Holding B.V. to IIF Dutch Koole Holdco B.V. (the loan receivable having been transferred from IIF Int'l Ivy Investment S.a.r.l. to IIF Dutch Koole Holdco B.V. immediately prior). The loan receivable positions were contributed as share premium contribution, following which the loan receivable and loan payable principal balances with respect these loans were netted off, whereby these shareholder loans have been repaid in full. Interest accrued on the repaid principal balances between 1 January and 1 April remain outstanding and payable by Koole Terminals Holding B.V.

Refinancing

Koole has completed the arrangement of a refinancing of certain senior bank and institutional facilities outstanding, with documentation having been signed on 31 March 2021. Closing of this refinancing transaction is expected per 23 April 2021. As a result of this refinancing, the existing EUR 431 million in drawn bank facilities under the SFA will be refinanced into (i) a new bank term debt of EUR 200 million with a 7 year maturity and (ii) a EUR 290 million of institutional debt with maturities ranging from 8 to 12 years and a combination of fixed and floating interest rates. The surplus drawn debt raised through this transaction will be used partially to fund refinancing related to up-front fees and costs, and partly as pre-funding of planned growth capital expenditures. In addition, new revolving facilities totaling EUR 300 million will be raised, of which EUR 250 million for growth capital expenditures, EUR 30 million for working capital purposes and a EUR 20 million undrawn guarantee facility related to customs and tax guarantees of

Appropriation of Result

The loss for the year amounts to EUR 51.134k. The Board of Management proposes that this loss will be deducted from the reserves in accordance with the Articles of Association.

April 20, 2021

The Board of Management:

J. J. Kraakman

B. D. Wassenaar

A.G.H. Steenland

OTHER INFORMATION

Appropriation of Result

According to Article 24 of the Articles of Association of the company, the result of the company is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Independent auditor's report

The independent auditor's report of Ernst & Young Accountants LLP is included on the next pages.

Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders and management of Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2020 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2020 of Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. as at 31 December 2020, and of its result for 2020 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated and company balance sheet as at 31 December 2020
- The consolidated and company profit and loss account for 2020
- The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statement" section of our report.

We are independent of Koole Terminals Subholding II B.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- The management board's report
- Other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statement.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board's report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control

Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control

Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern

Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures

Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 20 April 2021

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

signed by G.M.J. Bloetjes