

Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS

Qullilerfik 2, 6., c/o Nuna Advokater
3900 Nuuk
Greenland

CVR no. 12 63 81 59

Annual report 2019

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

3 April 2020

Adrianus Johannes
Chairman

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Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS
Annual report 2019
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Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Sermersooq, 3 April 2020
Executive Board:

Adrianus Johannes
Antonius Den Boer

Patrick Petrus Johannes
Dorothea van Alem

Management confirms that the Company fulfills the requirements to be exempt of audit.

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 3 April 2020

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Martin Eiler
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne32271

Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS
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Management's review

Company details

Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS
Qullilerfik 2, 6.
c/o Nuna Advokater
3900 Nuuk
Greenland

Website:	www.pon-cat.com
CVR no.:	12 63 81 59
Established:	30 August 2011
Registered office:	Sermersooq
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Executive Board

Adrianus Johannes Antonius Den Boer
Patrick Petrus Johannes Dorothea van Alem

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø
Denmark

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The Company's activities comprise marketing and sales in Greenland of Caterpillar construction equipment as well as supplying spare parts and offering service in relation thereto. The Company is the sole trader of the entire Caterpillar product range. The machines are mainly sold to the Greenlandic construction industry. Pon Equipment and Pon PowerGreenland ApS is based in Nuuk.

Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS is wholly owned by Pon Holding Denmark A/S, which is included in the Pon Group.

All the Company's activities have been sold as at 31 December 2019 and the Company is dormant as at 31 December 2019.

Loss for the year

The Company's income statement for 2019 shows a loss for the year of DKK -2,389 thousand as against DKK -2,365 thousand in 2018. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 stood at DKK -4,060 thousand as against DKK -1,671 thousand at 1 January 2018.

Capital resources

The Company's operations are financed through the parent company in the Netherlands, with whom credit lines have been set up. Management assesses that these are sufficient to cover the expected financing requirements for the coming year. Pon Holdings B.V. has issued a letter of support stating that financial support will be provided to Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS at least until presentation of the annual report for 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that may have a significant influence on the Company's financial statements for 2019.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2019	2018
Gross loss		-749	-1,244
Staff costs	2	-1,486	-1,007
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-69	-69
Operating loss		-2,304	-2,320
Financial income		-1	0
Financial expenses	3	-84	-45
Loss before tax		-2,389	-2,365
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Loss for the year		-2,389	-2,365
Proposed distribution of loss			
Retained earnings		-2,389	-2,365
		-2,389	-2,365

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Leasehold improvements		<u>0</u>	<u>276</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>0</u>	<u>276</u>
Current assets			
Inventories			
Finished goods		<u>0</u>	<u>1,591</u>
Receivables			
Trade receivables		0	530
Other receivables		195	0
Prepayments		<u>0</u>	<u>351</u>
		<u>195</u>	<u>881</u>
Total current assets		<u>195</u>	<u>2,472</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>195</u>	<u>2,748</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital	4	263	263
Retained earnings		<u>-4,323</u>	<u>-1,934</u>
Total equity		<u>-4,060</u>	<u>-1,671</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		0	34
Payables to group entities		4,059	4,124
Other payables		196	205
Deferred income		<u>0</u>	<u>56</u>
		<u>4,255</u>	<u>4,419</u>
Total liabilities		<u>4,255</u>	<u>4,419</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>195</u>	<u>2,748</u>
Disclosure of material uncertainties regarding going concern	5		
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	6		
Related party disclosures	7		

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	263	-1,934	-1,671
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-2,389	-2,389
Equity at 31 December 2019	263	-4,323	-4,060

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Greenlandic Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report. Gross profit/loss comprises of revenue, costs of sale and other external costs.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished good is recognised in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has taken place and that the income may be reliably measured and is expected to be received. Revenue is measured excluding taxes and discounts in relation to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's depreciation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, as well as gains and losses from ongoing replacement of non-current assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
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The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

2 Staff costs

DKK'000	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	1,432	894
Pensions	106	66
Other staff costs	-52	47
	<u>1,486</u>	<u>1,007</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

3 Financial expenses

DKK'000	2019	2018
Interest expense to group entities	84	45
	<u>84</u>	<u>45</u>

4 Equity

The share capital consists of shares of DKK 100 each or multiple thereof.

Within the last five years, the share capital has been increased by DKK 100 thousand in 2015 and DKK 38 thousand in 2017.

5 Disclosure of material uncertainties regarding going concern

The Company's operations are financed through the parent company in the Netherlands, with whom credit lines have been set up. Management assesses that these are sufficient to cover the expected financing requirements for the coming year. Pon Holdings B.V. has issued a letter of support stating that financial support will be provided to Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS at least until 22 January 2020.

6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The company has no contractual obligations, contingencies or commitments as per 31.12.2019

7 Related party disclosures

Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS' related parties comprise:

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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Controlling interest

Pon Holding Denmark A/S, immediate parent company
Pon Holdings B.V., ultimate parent company

The Company's ultimate parent company, at 31 December 2019, which prepares the consolidated financial statements in which the Company is included as a subsidiary, is Pon Holdings B.V., the Netherlands.

The consolidated financial statements of the foreign parent company can be obtained at the following address:

Pon Holdings B.V., Stadionplein 28, 1076 CM Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Other related parties

Pon Equipment and Pon Power Greenland ApS' related parties with controlling interest comprise companies in the Pon Holdings B.V. Group and the companies' Board of Directors and Executive Boards.