



RevisorGården

Godkendte Revisorer AIS

Toft Hansen ApS

Landevejen 52

4060 Kirke Såby

CVR No. 26855802

Annual Report 2020

18. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 9 March 2021

Marco Bruno Alves Amaro
Chairman



Toft Hansen ApS

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Toft Hansen ApS

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Toft Hansen ApS for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

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

Gadstrup, 9 March 2021

Executive Board

Marco Bruno Alves Amaro
Man. Director

Supervisory Board

Nuno Miguel Rodrigues Terras
Marques
Chairman

António Carlos Ferreira Rocha
Perpétua
Member

António José Monteiro Borges
Member

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Toft Hansen ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Toft Hansen ApS for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in our auditors' report under "Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the financial statements". As required by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we are independent of the Company, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these 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 as Management considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- * Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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 Auditors' Report

- * Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- * Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Statement on 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 opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements 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 with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Holbæk, 9 March 2021

RevisorGården

Godkendte Revisorer A/S

CVR-no. 19720705

Lene Kildegaard
Approved auditor
mne1087

Toft Hansen ApS

Company details

Company	Toft Hansen ApS Landevejen 52 4060 Kirke Såby
Telephone	21807070
email	tt@tofthansen.com
CVR No.	26855802
Date of formation	31 October 2002
Registered office	Lejre
Supervisory Board	Nuno Miguel Rodrigues Terras Marques António Carlos Ferreira Rocha Perpétua António José Monteiro Borges
Executive Board	Marco Bruno Alves Amaro, Man. Director
Auditors	RevisorGården Godkendte Revisorer A/S Kalundborgvej 60 4300 Holbæk CVR-no.: 19720705
Bank	Danske Bank Stændertorvet 5 4000 Roskilde

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities relates to contracting and carpentry and activities naturally hereby associated.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020 shows a result of DKK 3.679.845 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2020 a balance sheet total of DKK 18.944.516 and an equity of DKK 11.700.296.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Income Statement

	Note	2020 kr.	2019 kr.
Gross profit		25.495.347	21.237.303
Employee benefits expense	1	-20.275.281	-16.122.229
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-408.186	-435.334
Profit from ordinary operating activities		4.811.880	4.679.740
Other finance income		0	140
Finance expences		-99.532	-93.484
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		4.712.348	4.586.396
Tax expense on ordinary activities		-1.032.503	-999.487
Profit		3.679.845	3.586.909
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		3.679.845	3.586.909
Distribution of profit		3.679.845	3.586.909

Toft Hansen ApS

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2020 kr.	2019 kr.
Assets			
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		1.057.289	1.324.455
Property, plant and equipment		1.057.289	1.324.455
Fixed assets			
		1.057.289	1.324.455
Short-term trade receivables		3.448.874	2.701.575
Contract work in progress		1.455.575	1.002.664
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		2.963.104	9.791.326
Other short-term receivables		53.623	36.000
Deferred income		29.302	31.436
Receivables		7.950.478	13.563.001
Cash and cash equivalents		9.936.749	4.491.486
Current assets		17.887.227	18.054.487
Assets		18.944.516	19.378.942

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2020 kr.	2019 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		62.500	62.500
Retained earnings		11.637.796	7.957.952
Equity		11.700.296	8.020.452
Other payables		430.889	0
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	2	430.889	0
Trade payables		837.406	7.292.869
Tax payables to group enterprises		1.032.503	999.487
Other payables		4.943.422	3.066.134
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		6.813.331	11.358.490
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		7.244.220	11.358.490
Liabilities and equity		18.944.516	19.378.942
Contingent liabilities	3		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	4		
Liabilities under off-balance sheet leases	5		

Notes

1. Employee benefits expense

	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	17.889.989	14.250.304
Post-employment benefit expense	2.210.936	1.744.277
Social security contributions	174.356	127.648
	20.275.281	16.122.229
Average number of employees	48	37

2. Long-term liabilities

	Due after 1 year	Due within 1 year	Due after 5 years
Other payables	430.889	0	0
	430.889	0	0

3. Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the danish group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concerns this joint taxation.

The total amount are shown in the annual report of Constructel Denmark ApS which is the administration company of the joint taxation.

4. Collateral and securities

Danske Bank has provided performance bond for a total maxium of TDKK 350.

As a collateral for balances with Danske Bank, a claim pledge for nom. TDKK 2,500.

5. Liabilities under leases

Leaseagreements, remaining payments:

Leasing commitments have been made for machines and cars with a remaining lease payment calculated per 31 December 2020 to TDKK 6,899 (2019: TDKK 4,786).

Rentalagreements:

A rentalagreement has been entered regarding Landevejen 52, 4060 Kirke Saaby, annual rent of TDKK 144. The rent is based on general market terms. The rentalagreements has been terminated and ends in the end of February 2021.

Toft Hansen ApS

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Toft Hansen ApS for 2020 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Annual Report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost princip.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the Income Statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the Income Statement.

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operation income, cost of raw and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting Policies

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

Raw materials and consumables used

Costs for raw materials and consumables comprise the cost of goods purchased less discounts, costs of subcontractors and change in inventories for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss of debtors, operating leasing costs etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement, pensions and social security costs.

Other staff expenses are recognised in other external expenses.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items relating to activities secondary to the main activity of the enterprises.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

The Company and the Danish associates are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property plant and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts. An impairment test is carried out annually of ongoing development projects, whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the individual assets cannot be determined, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that can be estimated to determine an aggregate reliable recoverable amount for those units.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Supply of services in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the reporting date and total expected income from the work in progress

Where it is difficult to determine a reliable selling price, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and the net realisable value.

Work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables depending on the net value of the selling price less invoicing on account.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Advertising from promotional costs and costs of negotiating contracts are expensed incurred.

Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Accounting Policies

Other receivables

Other receivables relates to rental deposit

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.