

Novenco Fire Fighting A/S

Vesterhavsgade 145, 6700 Esbjerg

CVR no. 29421951

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at Annual General Meeting of the company on 3 July 2023

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Mark Clegg

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Management's Statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Novenco Fire Fighting A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the company's operations and financial matters and the results of the company's operations and financial position.

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


3 July 2023


Executive Board:

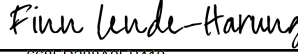
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Finn Lende-Harung
Director

Board of Directors:

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Mark Clegg
Chairman

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Novenco Fire Fighting A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Novenco Fire Fighting A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's responsibilities 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 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 about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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.
- 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.

Odense, 3 July 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Mette Plambech

statsautoriseret revisor

MNE 34162

Company information

The Company

Novenco Fire Fighting A/S
Vesterhavsgade 145
6700 Esbjerg

Company CVR: 29421951
Financial year: 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31
Municipality of reg. office: Esbjerg

Board of Directors

Mark Clegg
Claude Husain Sada
Finn Lende-Harung

Executive Board

Finn Lende-Harung

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Munkebjergvænget 1, 3. og 4. sal
DK-5230 Odense M

Management's review

Key activities

The main activities of the Company have been development of fire-fighting systems, product management and sales support of fire-fighting systems for the global Survitec network.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 7.689.059, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK -287.109.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss	1	-7.459.869	-4.274.899
Distribution costs		-320	-79.107
Administrative expenses		-186.197	-906.813
Operating loss		-7.646.386	-5.260.819
Financial income		5.347	0
Financial expenses	3	-51.373	-26.378
Loss before tax		-7.692.412	-5.287.197
Tax on loss for the year	4	603.353	1.164.162
Net loss for the year		-7.089.059	-4.123.035

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-7.089.059	-4.123.035
		-7.089.059	-4.123.035

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
ASSETS			
Completed development projects		0	7.419.727
Intangible assets	5, 1	0	7.419.727
Fixed assets		0	7.419.727
Trade receivables		0	385.623
Receivables from group enterprises		0	296.358
Other receivables		80	213.564
Prepayments		127.751	6.570
Receivables		127.831	902.115
Cash at bank and in hand		18.540	56.296
Current assets		146.371	958.411
Assets		146.371	8.378.138
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Share capital		3.000.001	3.000.001
Reserve for development costs		0	5.787.387
Retained earnings		-3.287.111	-1.985.439
Equity		-287.110	6.801.949
Provision for deferred tax		0	603.353
Provisions		0	603.353
Trade payables		119.264	154.545
Payables to group enterprises		314.217	682.705
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		0	1.839
Other payables		0	126.911
Deferred income		0	6.836
Short-term debt		433.481	972.836
Debt		433.481	972.836
Liabilities and equity		146.371	8.378.138
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Accounting Policies	6		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital DKK	Reserve for development costs DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	3.000.001	5.787.387	-1.985.439	6.801.949
Development costs for the year	0	-5.787.387	5.787.387	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-7.089.059	-7.089.059
Equity at 31 December 2022	3.000.001	0	-3.287.111	-287.110

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Special items

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Write-downs intangible assets	7.419.727	0
	7.419.727	0

2. Staff

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	21.063	1.821.565
Pensions	8.645	296.476
Other social security costs	0	9.373
Other staff expenses	0	9.665
	29.708	2.137.079

Wages and Salaries, pensions, other social security expenses and other staff expenses are recognised in the following items:

Cost of sales	29.708	2.137.079
	29.708	2.137.079

Average number of employees

0 **3**

3. Financial expenses

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	-42.378	-1.839
Other interest expenses	-8.995	-24.539
	-51.373	-26.378

4. Tax on loss for the year

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Current tax for the year	0	0
Deferred tax for the year	-603.353	-1.164.162
	-603.353	-1.164.162

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. Intangible assets

	Completed development projects
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	14.664.381
Cost at 31 December	14.664.381
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	7.244.654
Impairment losses for the year	7.419.727
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	14.664.381
Carrying amount at 31 December	0

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however for a maximum of 10 years.

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	0	67.788
Between 1 and 5 years	0	84.735
	0	152.523
Rent obligation	0	0

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7. Accounting policies

The annual report of Novenco Fire Fighting A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprise of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Gross profit/loss

Gross profit comprises revenue, production costs, and other operating income.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs which have been incurred for distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year. Additionally, costs for sales staff, costs for advertising and exhibitions and depreciation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7. Accounting policies (continued)

Administrative costs

Administration costs comprise costs which have been incurred during the year for management and administration, including costs for the administrative staff, the executive board, offices, stationery and office supplies, and depreciation.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Costs on development projects include salaries, depreciation and other costs that can be directly and indirectly attributed to the company's development activities. Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the degree of technical utilization, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the group can be demonstrated, and where the intention to manufacture, market or use the project are recognized as intangible fixed assets, if sufficient assurance that the capital value of future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as the development costs themselves.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognized as costs in the income statement as the costs are incurred.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses or recoverable amount, whichever is lower. An amount corresponding to the recognized development costs is reserved in the item "Reserve for development costs" under equity. The reserve includes only development costs that are recognized in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is continuously reduced with depreciation and write-downs on the development projects. Capitalized development costs are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the time of completion over the period in which the development work is expected to generate economic benefits. The depreciation period is 5 - 10 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

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

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits and lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Financial debts

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

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

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Mette Plambech Jensen

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