Novenco Fire Fighting A/S

Vesterhavsgade 145, DK-6700 Esbjerg

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 29 42 19 51

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 24/6 2024

Finn Lende-Harung
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Novenco Fire Fighting A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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

Esbjerg, 24 June 2024

Executive Board

Finn Lende-Harung
Manager

Board of Directors

Claude Husain Sada	Finn Lende-Harung	Jean-Francois Vingre
Mads Enemark Nørgreen		

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 2023 and of the results of the Company´s operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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 2023, 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.

- 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 M, 24 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mette Plambech
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34162

Company information

The Company	Novenco Fire Fighting A/S Vesterhavsgade 145 6700 Esbjerg CVR No: 29 42 19 51 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Esbjerg
Board of Directors	Claude Husain Sada Finn Lende-Harung Jean-Francois Vingre Mads Enemark Nørgreen
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 og the Company have been development og fire-fighting systems, product management and sales support og fire-fighting systems for the global Survitec network.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 581,704, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a negative equity of DKK 868,814.

From 2023 there is no development, trading or management functions in the company anymore.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

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	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		**-28,639**	**-7,459,869**
Distribution expenses		0	-320
Administrative expenses		-254,935	-186,197
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**-283,574**	**-7,646,386**
Financial income	2	451	5,347
Financial expenses	3	-298,581	-51,373
Profit/loss before tax		**-581,704**	**-7,692,412**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	0	603,353
Net profit/loss for the year		**-581,704**	**-7,089,059**

Distribution of profit

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-581,704	-7,089,059
	-581,704	**-7,089,059**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Other receivables		70,607	80
Prepayments		0	127,751
Receivables		**70,607**	**127,831**
Cash at bank and in hand		**30,164**	**18,540**
Current assets		**100,771**	**146,371**
Assets		**100,771**	**146,371**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		3,000,001	3,000,001
Retained earnings		-3,868,815	-3,287,111
Equity		**-868,814**	**-287,110**
Trade payables		191,679	119,264
Payables to group enterprises		527,906	314,217
Other payables		250,000	0
Short-term debt		**969,585**	**433,481**
Debt		**969,585**	**433,481**
Liabilities and equity		**100,771**	**146,371**
Accounting Policies	5		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	3,000,001	-3,287,111	-287,110
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-581,704	-581,704
Equity at 31 December	**3,000,001**	**-3,868,815**	**-868,814**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

1. Staff

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Wages and salaries, pensions, other social security expenses and other staff expenses are recognised in the following items:		
Production expenses	0	29,708
	0	**29,708**
Average number of employees	**0**	**0**

2. Special items

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Write-downs intangible assets	0	7,419,727
	0	**7,419,727**

3. Financial expenses

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	28,676	42,378
Other financial expenses	269,905	8,995
	298,581	**51,373**

4. Income tax expense

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Deferred tax for the year	0	-603,353
	0	**-603,353**

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Novenco Fire Fighting A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 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 d1e 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 loss

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

Distribution expenses

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.

Administrative expenses

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 on-account 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 fixed assets

Development projects

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 recognised as expenses in the income statement as 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.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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 impainnent beyondthose expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairmenl tests are carried out for each indjvidual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedowntakes 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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.

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 liabilities

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