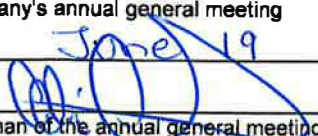


# Neptune Energy Denmark ApS

c/o Horten Advokatpartnerselskab  
Philip Heymans Alle 7  
2900 Hellerup

CVR no. 32 93 22 07

## Annual report 2018

The annual report was presented and approved at the  
Company's annual general meeting  
on June 19 20 19  
  
chairman of the annual general meeting

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## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Neptune Energy Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

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 2018 and of the results of the Company's activities for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

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

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

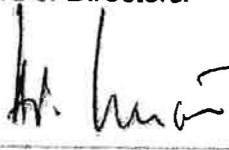
Stavanger, 19 June 2019

Executive Board:



Odin Estensen

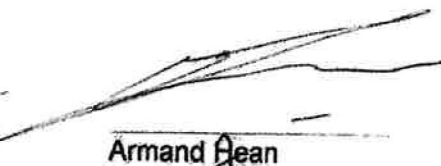
Board of Directors:



Harald Peter Knöbl



James Lynn House



Armand Jean  
Margrete Lumens



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## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholders of Neptune Energy Denmark ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Neptune Energy Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Independence**

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 additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

#### **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.



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## **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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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 note 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.



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### **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, 19 June 2019  
ERNST & YOUNG  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

**Kennet Hartmann  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne40036**

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **The Company**

Neptune Energy Denmark ApS ("The Company") is a 100 % owned subsidiary of Neptune Energy Norge AS. Neptune Energy Norge AS is a wholly owned subsidiary of the London based Neptune Group. The Company is responsible for the Neptune Group's oil and gas exploration and production activities in Denmark. The activities of Neptune Energy Denmark are run by a separate project organisation established within Neptune Energy Norge.

Neptune Energy Denmark has currently an interest of 13.83 % in the Solsort Unit, together with Ineos O&G DK (operator), Spirit Energy, Nordsøfonden, Hess Denmark and Danoil Exploration. Neptune Energy Denmark also owns the part of 4/98 and 03/09 licenses geographically and stratigraphically coinciding with the Solsort Unit. Neptune Energy Denmark ApS works closely and constructively with the licence partners and the authorities in order to optimise the development of the two licences.

#### **Main activity**

In 2010, the Solsort hydrocarbon accumulation was discovered by the Solsort-1 well in an area which extends over both the 3/09 and 4/98 licences. Since the discovery, focus has been primarily on assessing the potential of the hydrocarbon accumulation and the feasibility of a commercial development.

#### **Evolution of the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a loss of TDKK 9,463, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 124,447.

Throughout 2018 there has been focus on maturing the Solsort development as a tie-back to Syd Arne, which is operated by Hess. In addition, there has been evaluations of a standalone concept and other combined cases together with Ineos' operated Hejre. Towards the end of the year the focus became Syd Arne tie-back or a standalone case, with a DG2 completed in February 2019. At present, a development of Solsort through nearby host Syd Arne looks like the most likely option.

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

A deficit is expected in 2019 as the company does not have income-generating activities throughout the year.

The board is satisfied with the activity throughout the year and the Company is well positioned to meet the challenging market situation for the oil industry. The shareholder's parent company's (Neptune Group) financial position and long-term commitment in Norway and Denmark ensures that the opportunities for development of the business is good. The ultimate parent company has issued a parent company guarantee for the Danish state, which ensures the fulfilment of all existing and future obligations for the company as a joint holder of licenses. Furthermore, in February 2018, the shareholder increased the company's equity through a capital increase of DKK 25 million including share premium to finance the company's ongoing activities. On this basis, the management considers the capital resources to be satisfactory.

### **Events after the balance sheet date**

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



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2018	2017
<b>Revenue</b>			
Other operating income		1,071	1,658
Exploration costs	3	-9,682	-15,135
Other external expenses		-980	-2,470
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>-9,591</b>	<b>-15,948</b>
Financial income	4	348	759
Financial expenses	5	-220	-1,198
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-9,463</b>	<b>-16,386</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	0	0
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-9,463</b>	<b>-16,386</b>
<b>Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss</b>			
Proposed dividends for the financial year		0	0
Retained earnings		-9,463	-16,386
		<u>-9,463</u>	<u>-16,386</u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2018	2017
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
Capitalised exploration costs	7	101,179	101,179
		<u>101,179</u>	<u>101,179</u>
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		450	153
Other receivables	8	4,091	5,681
		<u>4,541</u>	<u>5,834</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>20,404</u>	<u>4,862</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>24,946</u>	<u>10,696</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>126,124</u>	<u>111,875</u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2018	2017
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	9	74,905	68,655
Share premium account		224,475	205,725
Retained earnings		-174,933	-165,477
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>124,447</u>	<u>108,903</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Trade payables		0	11
Payables to group entities		272	495
Other payables	10	1,405	2,466
		<u>1,677</u>	<u>2,972</u>
Debt		1,677	2,972
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>126,124</u>	<u>111,875</u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	68,655	205,725	-165,477	108,903
Capital increase	6,250	18,750		25,000
Net profit/loss for the year			-9,463	-9,463
Equity at 31 December 2018	<u>74,905</u>	<u>224,475</u>	<u>-174,940</u>	<u>124,440</u>

# Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Neptune Energy Denmark ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to entities of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

#### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when, as a result of a past event, is probable that future economic benefits will flow, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the entity, because of a past event, has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement after initial recognition is effected as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement consider foreseeable risks and losses that arise before the presentation of the annual report, and that confirm or deny conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.

#### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated initially at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at balance date, are translated at the exchange rate on the balance date. Exchange differences arising between the transaction date and payment date, are recognized in the income statement as financial items.

## **Income Statement**

### **Exploration costs**

Exploration costs comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year. Other external expenses also include research costs and costs of development that do not meet the criteria for capitalization.

### **Other operating income and expenses**

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the core activities of the enterprise. Other external expenses include mainly administration costs.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial items include interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized gains and losses on payables, foreign currency transactions, amortization and deductions for mortgage debt etc. and surcharges and refunds under the tax regime.

Interest expense and other financing costs for manufacturing of assets are not included in the cost of assets, but recognized in the income statement at the time of their organization.

### **Income tax**

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and change in deferred tax expense, in the income attributable to this year's profit or loss, and in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly on equity.

Current tax payable or receivable is recognized in the balance sheet as tax calculated on the taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between book and tax values of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards are recognized in the balance sheet with the amount the asset is expected to be realized at, either against deferred tax liabilities or as net assets.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Intangible assets, capitalised exploration costs**

The costs of exploration licences are capitalised as an intangible asset.

Exploration costs are spent to determine whether there are deposits of oil or gas.

Exploration expenditure for the accomplishment of drilling which demonstrated deposits of hydrocarbons are carried at cost to intangible fixed assets. When a decision of field development is made, the exploration cost is transferred to production plant as tangible assets.

Neptune Energy Denmark ApS uses the "successful efforts" method for the consideration of exploration and development costs. All exploration costs, excluding costs associated with drilling of exploration wells, are expensed consecutively. Costs associated with the drilling of exploration wells are temporarily recognised until an evaluation of possible discoveries of oil and gas reserves has occurred. Drilling Costs related to findings declared dry or which are not considered technically or commercially extractable, are expensed.

Capitalised exploration costs are amortized based on the unit of production method from the time where the field is put into operation.

For exploration licences the acquisition cost is impairment tested based on a potential value assessment whereby estimated recoverable resources are assigned a value per barrel.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortized costs, which usually correspond to the nominal value less write-downs for bad debts.

### **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized costs, which usually correspond to the nominal value.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 2 Going concern

The Company relies on the Group to continuously provide financing which allows the Company to keep meeting its obligations as they fall due. Management assesses that the Company has sufficient liquidity to honour all of its commitments throughout 2019 and thus the 2018 Annual Report has been prepared under the going concern assumption.

	2018	2017
DKK'000		
<b>3 Exploration costs</b>		
Exploration costs from licences including own costs	9,682	14,435
Seismic, well data and field studies	0	700
	<u>9,682</u>	<u>15,135</u>
<b>4 Financial income</b>		
Other financial income	0	8
Exchange rate gain	348	751
	<u>348</u>	<u>759</u>
<b>5 Financial expenses</b>		
Other financial cost	1	1
Exchange rate loss	219	1,197
	<u>220</u>	<u>1,198</u>
<b>6 Income tax</b>		
Actual tax	0	0
Change in deferred tax	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 7 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Capitalised exploration costs
Cost at 1 January	101,179
Additions/(Disposals) for the year	0
	<u>101,179</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	0
Impairment losses for the year	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>101,179</u>

#### 8 Other receivables

DKK'000	2018	2017
Over-/undercall licences	3,768	5,442
VAT receivable	103	239
Prepayment	220	0
	<u>4,091</u>	<u>5,681</u>

#### 9 Equity

DKK'000	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Share capital at 1 January	68,655	68,655	62,405	62,405	65,505
Capital increase	6,250	0	6,250	0	6,900
Capital decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Share capital at 31 December	<u>74,905</u>	<u>68,655</u>	<u>68,655</u>	<u>62,405</u>	<u>62,405</u>

#### 10 Contingent assets

Deferred tax is not recognised as a tax asset as the Company's short-term budgets, not with high probability, indicate that this can be offset against positive taxable income. The value of the asset is reviewed in accordance with the development of the licences.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 11 Other current liabilities

DKK'000	2018	2017
Working capital licences	62	596
Other short-term liabilities	1,344	2,378
	<u>1,405</u>	<u>2,974</u>

#### 12 Related parties and ownership

##### Controlling interest at year end

Neptune Energy Norge AS, Norge	Parent company 100%
Neptune Energy Group Ltd, UK	Ultimate parent

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions that are not carried out on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98c (7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. There are no such transactions in the reported periods.

##### Ownership

The Company has registered the following shareholder as holding more than 5% of the share capital voting rights or nominal value at year end:

Neptune Energy Norge AS, Norge (100%)

##### Consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of Neptune Energy Group Ltd, which can be found on [www.neptuneenergy.com](http://www.neptuneenergy.com)

## **Financial statements 1 January – 31 December**

### **Notes**

#### **13 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations**

Neptune Energy Denmark ApS, which is involved in two exploration licenses on the Danish Continental Shelf, is according to approved work programs for exploration and development of the licenses, required to invest substantial amounts in the years to come. The company is joint and severally liable with the other license participants from obligations under the licenses.

Neptune Energy Denmark ApS' share of agreed-to commitments for 2019 relating to exploration and development through licensing agreements amount to DKK 6,3 million.

