



NEPCon Certificering ApS

Søren Frichs Vej 38 K, 1.
8230
CVR No. 37298425

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 28.05.2020

Kent Skovgaard

Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's extended review report	4
Management commentary	6
Income statement for 2019	7
Balance sheet at 31.12.2019	8
Statement of changes in equity for 2019	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	12

Entity details

Entity

NEPCon Certificering ApS

Søren Frichs Vej 38 K, 1.

8230

CVR No.: 37298425

Date of foundation: 04.12.2015

Registered office: Århus

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors

Peter Feilberg

Justinas Janulaitis

Nicolai Andreas Clausen

Executive Board

Kent Skovgaard

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

P. O. Box 1600

0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of NEPCon Certificering ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Åbyhøj, 28.05.2020

Executive Board

Kent Skovgaard

Board of Directors

Peter Feilberg

Justinas Janulaitis

Nicolai Andreas Clausen

Independent auditor's extended review report

To the shareholders of NEPCon Certificering ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of NEPCon Certificering ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our extended review, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the assurance engagement standard for small enterprises as issued by the Danish Business Authority and the standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act as issued by FSR - Danish Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements" section. We are independent of the Entity 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 requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about our conclusion on the financial statements and that we also perform specifically required supplementary procedures for the purpose of obtaining additional assurance about our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of management and, if appropriate, of other entity

personnel, performing analytical and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluating the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less in scope than in an audit, and accordingly we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the extended review or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with 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 commentary.

København, 28.05.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Susanne Arnfred Møller

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne24625

Management commentary

Primary activities

The principal activities comprise certifications and related business.

Development in activities and finances

The Company has achieved a profit for the year of DKK 1,230 ('000) with an equity of DKK 535 ('000). The management is satisfied with the financial performance and expect a similar result for the coming year.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,285,360	3,627,620
Staff costs	1	(3,872,843)	(4,276,096)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(32,761)	(47,506)
Operating profit/loss		1,379,756	(695,982)
Other financial income		(11,117)	0
Other financial expenses		(32,590)	(15,761)
Profit/loss before tax		1,336,049	(711,743)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(105,681)	(39,712)
Profit/loss for the year		1,230,368	(751,455)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		1,230,368	(751,455)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		1,230,368	(751,455)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		19,121	51,880
Property, plant and equipment	3	19,121	51,880
Receivables from group enterprises		834,083	0
Deposits		102,449	97,560
Other financial assets		936,532	97,560
Fixed assets		955,653	149,440
Trade receivables		1,217,725	1,641,467
Contract work in progress		35,601	179,852
Receivables from group enterprises		158,975	359,147
Deferred tax		13,000	0
Other receivables		0	93,556
Income tax receivable		0	20,000
Prepayments		20,514	20,635
Receivables		1,445,815	2,314,657
Cash		489,975	446,705
Current assets		1,935,790	2,761,362
Assets		2,891,443	2,910,802

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		484,586	(745,782)
Equity		534,586	(695,782)
Bank loans		31,547	37,334
Contract work in progress		63,026	85,862
Trade payables		22,034	60,182
Payables to group enterprises		1,443,132	2,630,388
Income tax payable		108,681	0
Other payables		688,437	784,617
Deferred income		0	8,201
Current liabilities other than provisions		2,356,857	3,606,584
Liabilities other than provisions		2,356,857	3,606,584
Equity and liabilities		2,891,443	2,910,802

Contingent liabilities

4

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	(745,782)	(695,782)
Profit/loss for the year	0	1,230,368	1,230,368
Equity end of year	50,000	484,586	534,586

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	3,812,752	4,166,258
Other social security costs	21,192	20,007
Other staff costs	38,899	89,831
	3,872,843	4,276,096
Average number of full-time employees	8	9

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Current tax	118,681	0
Change in deferred tax	(13,000)	39,712
	105,681	39,712

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	133,567
Disposals	(39,440)
Cost end of year	94,127
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(81,686)
Depreciation for the year	(32,760)
Reversal regarding disposals	39,440
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(75,006)
Carrying amount end of year	19,121

4 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a rental agreement with a total contingent liability of DKK (000) 95.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Net revenue from sale of services is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Delivering of services in connection with the issue of certificates, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, administration etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Other financial expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
--------------------------------------------------	---------

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Contract work in progress

Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the balance sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific piece of work in progress.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.