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# *Head Energy Denmark Consulting A/S*

Kanalen 1,1., DK-6700 Esbjerg

## Annual Report for 2023

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CVR No. 37 69 48 78

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 24/5 2024

Mads Vinter Hansen  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Head Energy Denmark Consulting 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 May 2024

## Executive Board

Anders Frederiksen  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Flemming Nyenstad Enevoldsen

Nils Erik Haukeland  
Chairman

Morten Leikvoll

Christian Sanddal Nielsen

Mads Vinter Hansen

Anne Line Sleveland Olsen

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Head Energy Denmark Consulting 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 Head Energy Denmark Consulting 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.

## 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.
- 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 Auditor's report

- 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.

Esbjerg, 24 May 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Henning Tønder Olesen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne27864

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	Head Energy Denmark Consulting A/S Kanalen 1,1. DK-6700 Esbjerg  CVR No: 37 69 48 78 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 16 May 2016 Financial year: 7th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Esbjerg
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Flemming Nyenstad Enevoldsen Nils Erik Haukeland, chairman Morten Leikvoll Christian Sanddal Nielsen Mads Vinter Hansen Anne Line Sleveland Olsen
<b>Executive Board</b>	Anders Frederiksen
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, 2. DK-6700 Esbjerg

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>7,484,776</b>	<b>7,094,475</b>
Staff expenses	2	-4,193,747	-3,470,577
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-98,864	-79,585
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>3,192,165</b>	<b>3,544,313</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-1,175,000	-73,375
Financial income	3	64,610	29,189
Financial expenses	4	-211,668	-255,597
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1,870,107</b>	<b>3,244,530</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-682,421	-747,239
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>1,187,686</b>	<b>2,497,291</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	2,000,000
Proposed dividend for the year	1,200,000	0
Retained earnings	-12,314	497,291
	<b>1,187,686</b>	<b>2,497,291</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		11,378	44,890
Leasehold improvements		125,129	173,537
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>136,507</b>	<b>218,427</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	7	0	0
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>136,507</b>	<b>218,427</b>
Trade receivables		15,166,164	14,341,543
Receivables from group enterprises		775,185	1,640,996
Other receivables		44,104	62,337
Deferred tax asset		4,000	999
Prepayments		66,508	92,598
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>16,055,961</b>	<b>16,138,473</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>849,239</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>16,905,200</b>	<b>16,138,473</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>17,041,707</b>	<b>16,356,900</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		6,361,686	6,374,000
Proposed dividend for the year		1,200,000	0
<b>Equity</b>		<b>8,061,686</b>	<b>6,874,000</b>
Provisions relating to investments in group enterprises		1,175,000	0
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>1,175,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade payables		2,879,023	2,231,975
Payables to group enterprises		1,363,290	4,143,868
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		495,682	483,644
Other payables		3,067,026	2,623,413
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>7,805,021</b>	<b>9,482,900</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>7,805,021</b>	<b>9,482,900</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>17,041,707</b>	<b>16,356,900</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	6,374,000	0	6,874,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-12,314	1,200,000	1,187,686
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>6,361,686</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>8,061,686</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The company's main activities consist of running a business in the sale of engineering services, project administrative services and other related business.

## 2. Staff Expenses

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	3,699,056	3,013,335
Pensions	227,943	211,398
Other social security expenses	122,981	120,035
Other staff expenses	143,767	125,809
	<u>4,193,747</u>	<u>3,470,577</u>
Average number of employees	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>

## 3. Financial income

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other financial income	6,407	0
Exchange gains	58,203	29,189
	<u>64,610</u>	<u>29,189</u>

## 4. Financial expenses

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	88,681	94,711
Other financial expenses	59,518	74,452
Exchange loss	63,469	86,434
	<u>211,668</u>	<u>255,597</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>5. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	687,682	745,644
Deferred tax for the year	-3,001	1,595
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-2,260	0
	<u>682,421</u>	<u>747,239</u>
<b>6. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improve- ments
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	165,248	321,067
Additions for the year	0	16,944
Cost at 31 December	<u>165,248</u>	<u>338,011</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	120,358	147,530
Depreciation for the year	33,512	65,352
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>153,870</u>	<u>212,882</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>11,378</u>	<u>125,129</u>
Amortised over	<u>3-10 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>7. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 January	116,272	342,404
Disposals for the year	0	-226,132
Cost at 31 December	<u>116,272</u>	<u>116,272</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	-116,272	-269,029
Disposals for the year	0	152,757
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>-116,272</u>	<u>-116,272</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Head Energy Germany GmbH	Hamburg	EUR 25.000	100%

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Charges and security</b>		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Debt pledge in simple claims arising from the sale of goods and services with an accounting value per 31 December 2023 of	15,166,164	14,341,543
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	156,246	114,000
Between 1 and 5 years	90,972	313,500
	<u>247,218</u>	<u>427,500</u>
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 6 months	124,796	108,864

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Head Energy Denmark Consulting 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.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

### 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, 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 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.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Income statement

### Revenue

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

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

## Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

## Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

## Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

## 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 deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Head Energy Denmark A/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

## Balance sheet

### 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	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

# Notes to the Financial Statements

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

## **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

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

## **Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item "Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

## **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.

## **Equity**

### **Dividend**

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

### **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

## **Current tax receivables and liabilities**

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

## **Financial liabilities**

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