

# **Climate-KIC ApS**

c/o Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Nils Koppels Allé 402, 1, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 38 15 10 88

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2019**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 17th of September 2020



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Richard Jonathan Zaltzman

Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5%.

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## Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Climate-KIC ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

I am of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Copenhagen,

**Managing Director**



Richard Jonathan Zaltzman

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## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholders of Climate-KIC ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of Climate-KIC ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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## **Independent auditor's report**

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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## **Independent auditor's report**

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen,

### **KPMG**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 25 57 81 98

**Morten Høgh-Petersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE-nr. 34283

## **Company data**

### **The company**

Climate-KIC ApS  
c/o Danmarks Tekniske Universitet  
Nils Koppels Allé 402, 1  
2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 38 15 10 88

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Managing Director**

Richard Jonathan Zaltzman

### **Auditors**

KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dampfærgevej 28  
2100 København Ø

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## Management's review

### The principal activities of the company

The Company's purpose is to contribute to and advise on research, education and innovation in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation; to give lectures and courses relating to the purpose; the implementation of project management including the organisation and administration of research and innovation project; as well as to carry out all of which is incidental or conducive to the above; in the broadest sense.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 19.644.000 against DKK 18.724.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 1.054.000 against DKK 1.044.000 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

### Events after the balance sheet date

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus (Sars-CoV-2) outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 180 countries now affected. During Q2 and Q3, many governments have taken stringent steps to help contain or delay the spread of the virus. Countries that have reached or passed the peak in this wave of the pandemic are starting to gradually ease the measures in place. Currently, there is a significant increase in economic uncertainty that is, for example, evidenced by more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates.



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**Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2019	2018
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>19.643.573</b>	<b>18.723.834</b>
1 Staff costs	-18.223.712	-17.223.663
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1.419.861</b>	<b>1.500.171</b>
Other financial income	1.185	0
Other financial costs	-57.217	-124.310
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>1.363.829</b>	<b>1.375.861</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-309.789	-331.473
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>1.054.040</b>	<b>1.044.388</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Allocated to results brought forward	1.054.040	1.044.388
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>1.054.040</b>	<b>1.044.388</b>

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**Balance sheet 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
Note	2019	2018
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Deposits	99.906	99.906
Financial fixed assets in total	<hr/> 99.906	<hr/> 99.906
<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<hr/> <b>99.906</b>	<hr/> <b>99.906</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade debtors	1.528.551	1.104.032
Amounts owed by group enterprises	11.992.432	8.153.686
Other debtors	83.468	399.591
Deferred expenses	<hr/> 32.337	<hr/> 190.188
Debtors in total	13.636.788	9.847.497
Available funds	1.729.736	3.448.595
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<hr/> <b>15.366.524</b>	<hr/> <b>13.296.092</b>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<hr/> <b>15.466.430</b>	<hr/> <b>13.395.998</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities	2019	2018
Note		
<b>Equity</b>		
2 Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
3 Results brought forward	<u>2.968.660</u>	<u>1.914.620</u>
<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>3.018.660</u></b>	<b><u>1.964.620</u></b>
<b>Provision</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	293	-
<b>Provision in total</b>	<b><u>293</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Bank debts	-	12.173
Trade creditors	813.975	1.924.025
Debt to group enterprises	9.575.022	7.674.146
Corporate tax	245.496	323.378
Other debts	244.309	714.816
Deferred income	1.568.675	782.840
Liabilities other than provisions	<u>12.447.477</u>	<u>11.431.378</u>
<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>12.447.477</u></b>	<b><u>11.431.378</u></b>
<b>Equity, liabilities and provision in total</b>	<b><u>15.466.430</u></b>	<b><u>13.395.998</u></b>

## 4 Contingencies

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**Notes**

All amounts in DKK.

	2019	2018
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	15.825.300	15.109.948
Pension costs	2.083.792	1.794.017
Other staff costs	314.620	319.698
	<u><b>18.223.712</b></u>	<u><b>17.223.663</b></u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>31</u>	 <u>25</u>
 <b>2. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January 2019	<u>50.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
	<u><b>50.000</b></u>	<u><b>50.000</b></u>
 <b>3. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 January 2019	1.914.620	870.232
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	1.054.040	1.044.388
	<u><b>2.968.660</b></u>	<u><b>1.914.620</b></u>
 <b>4. Contingencies Contingent liabilities</b>		
Rent commitments		
The company has entered rent agreement interminable until 31/12/2020.	with a yearly payment of k.DKK 746.	The lease is

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## **Accounting policies used**

The annual report for Climate-KIC ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

### **The profit and loss account**

#### **Gross profit**

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

#### **Net financials**

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

#### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

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## Accounting policies used

### The balance sheet

#### Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

#### Deferred expenses

Deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

#### Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

#### Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax 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 previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

#### Liabilities

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

#### Deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under deferred income.