

# Artec Construction Denmark ApS

Hovedvejen 56, 2600 Glostrup

Company reg. no. 38 40 36 05

## Annual report

**2019**

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on 24 March 2020.

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**Sean Keane**  
Chairman of the meeting

## Contents

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	<u>Page</u>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management commentary</b>	
Company information	5
Financial highlights	6
Management commentary	7
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2019</b>	
Accounting policies	8
Income statement	11
Statement of financial position	12
Notes	14

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's report**

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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Artec Construction Denmark ApS for the financial year 2019 of Artec Construction Denmark ApS.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Glostrup, 24 March 2020

### **Managing Director**

Louise Maloney

### **Board of directors**

Deirdre Keane

Sean Keane

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of Artec Construction Denmark ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Artec Construction Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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**

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### **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 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 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a fair view.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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 commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Glostrup, 24 March 2020

### **PKF Munkebo Vindelev**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 14 11 92 99

**Kasper Vindelev**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne29389

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Artec Construction Denmark ApS Hovedvejen 56 2600 Glostrup
	Company reg. no. 38 40 36 05 Established: 3 February 2017 Domicile: Glostrup Municipality Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 3rd financial year
<b>Board of directors</b>	Deirdre Keane Sean Keane
<b>Managing Director</b>	Louise Maloney
<b>Auditors</b>	PKF Munkebo Vindelev, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Hovedvejen 56 2600 Glostrup
<b>Bankers</b>	Nykredit, Hovedvejen 10, 2600 Glostrup

## Financial highlights

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DKK in thousands.	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Income statement:</b>			
Gross profit	-145	819	1.163
Profit from ordinary operating activities	-145	819	1.163
Net financials	-85	-70	-8
Net profit or loss for the year	-230	581	899
<b>Statement of financial position:</b>			
Balance sheet total	3.037	3.610	6.400
Equity	1.301	1.531	949

The financial highlights for 2017 solely comprise the period 3 February - 31 December.



## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

Like previous years, the principal activities are design, construction, project development and related activities.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -145.000 against DKK 819.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -230.000 against DKK 581.000 last year.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Artec Construction Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

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 statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

## Income statement

### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, direct costs and other external costs.

## **Accounting policies**

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Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Direct costs include costs less discounts.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

### **Tax on net profit or loss for the year**

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

## **Statement of financial position**

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

### **Cash on hand and demand deposits**

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivables and tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with 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 receivables and tax liabilities are offset to the extent that a legal right of set-off exists and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is tax on all temporary differences in the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities measured on the basis of the planned application of the asset and disposal of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of applicable legislation at the reporting date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Liabilities other than provisions**

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

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-144.686</b>	<b>818.678</b>
1 Other financial costs	-85.429	-69.916
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-230.115</b>	<b>748.762</b>
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-167.442
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-230.115</b>	<b>581.320</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	581.320
Allocated from retained earnings	-230.115	0
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-230.115</b>	<b>581.320</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	0	1.641.063
3 Income tax receivables	126.000	0
Other receivables	0	32.341
Total receivables	<u>126.000</u>	<u>1.673.404</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>2.911.476</u>	<u>1.936.516</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u><b>3.037.476</b></u>	<u><b>3.609.920</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u><b>3.037.476</b></u>	<u><b>3.609.920</b></u>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Note</u>			
<b>Equity</b>			
4	Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
5	Retained earnings	1.250.657	1.480.772
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>1.300.657</u></b>	<b><u>1.530.772</u></b>
 <b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
	Trade payables	0	4.409
	Payables to group enterprises	1.632.172	1.575.609
	Income tax payable	0	436.493
	Other payables	104.647	62.637
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>1.736.819</u>	<u>2.079.148</u>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>1.736.819</u></b>	<b><u>2.079.148</u></b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>3.037.476</u></b>	<b><u>3.609.920</u></b>

## 6 Contingencies

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>1. Other financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	62.621	50.158
Other financial costs	22.808	19.758
	<u><b>85.429</b></u>	<u><b>69.916</b></u>
<b>2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Tax of the results for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>167.442</u>
	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>167.442</b></u>
	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
<b>3. Income tax receivables</b>		
Income tax receivables 1 January 2019	-436.493	-263.860
Paid corporate tax concerning last year	436.493	0
Calculated corporate tax for the present year	0	-167.442
Paid tax on account for the present year	126.000	0
Interest	<u>0</u>	<u>-5.191</u>
	<u><b>126.000</b></u>	<u><b>-436.493</b></u>
<b>4. 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>5. Retained earnings</b>		
Retained earnings 1 January 2019	1.480.772	899.452
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-230.115</u>	<u>581.320</u>
	<u><b>1.250.657</b></u>	<u><b>1.480.772</b></u>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 6. Contingencies

#### Contingent assets

A deferred tax asset of t.DKK 49 has not been recognized due to uncertainty regarding the timeline for future usage.