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KEDINGTON DENMARK APS
CIKORIEVEJ 58, 5220 ODENSE SØ
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 18 September 2020**

Barry John Horgan

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 38 72 42 90

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details.....	3
Statement and Report	
Statement by Board of Executives.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
Management's Review	
Management's Review.....	7
Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9-10
Notes.....	11-12
Accounting Policies.....	13-15

COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Kedington Denmark ApS Cikorievej 58 5220 Odense SØ CVR No.: 38 72 42 90 Established: 19 June 2017 Registered Office: Odense Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Executives	Barry John Horgan Colm Lyons Matthew Porter Jakob Møller Jensen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Fælledvej 1 5000 Odense C
Bank	Danske Bank Holmens Kanal 2-12 1092 Copenhagen K

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Kedington Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Odense, 18 September 2020

Board of Executives

Barry John Horgan

Colm Lyons

Matthew Porter

Jakob Møller Jensen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Kedington Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Kedington Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations 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 (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' 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Odense, 18 September 2020

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Anders Schweitz Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne33723

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The purpose of the company is to conduct trading and related activities.

Development in activities and financial position

The company have made a profit before tax for 2019 at 3.780 TDKK. compared to a profit of 16.930 TDKK prior year.

The management is satisfied with the result.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK '000
GROSS PROFIT		35.327.624	28.981
Staff costs.....	1	-31.389.941	-12.010
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-25.391	-25
OPERATING PROFIT		3.912.292	16.946
Other financial expenses.....		-129.938	-16
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		3.782.354	16.930
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-830.218	-3.719
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2.952.136	13.211
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Retained earnings.....		2.952.136	13.211
TOTAL		2.952.136	13.211

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK '000
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		25.525	51
Tangible fixed assets.....	3	25.525	51
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		463.538	464
Fixed asset investments.....	4	463.538	464
FIXED ASSETS.....		489.063	515
Stock on transit.....		0	251
Inventories.....		0	251
Trade receivables.....		8.870.662	17.663
Contract work in progress.....		8.737.819	6.516
Receivables from group enterprises.....		9.214.940	0
Deferred tax assets.....		3.811	1
Other receivables.....		0	19
Receivables.....		26.827.232	24.199
Cash and cash equivalents.....		14.505.975	2.883
CURRENT ASSETS.....		41.333.207	27.333
ASSETS.....		41.822.270	27.848

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK '000
Share capital.....		60.000	60
Retained earnings.....		16.132.499	13.181
EQUITY.....	5	16.192.499	13.241
Other liabilities.....		499.320	0
Long-term liabilities.....	6	499.320	0
Contract work in progress.....		584.920	0
Trade payables.....		168.790	257
Payables to group enterprises.....		16.368.108	3.615
Corporation tax.....		834.548	3.720
Other liabilities.....		7.174.085	7.015
Current liabilities.....		25.130.451	14.607
LIABILITIES.....		25.629.771	14.607
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		41.822.270	27.848
 Contingencies etc.	 7		
Charges and securities	8		

NOTES

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK '000	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 51 (2018: 15)			
Wages and salaries.....	28.582.479	11.392	
Pensions.....	2.633.246	300	
Social security costs.....	174.216	318	
	31.389.941	12.010	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	832.662	3.720	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-2.444	-1	
	830.218	3.719	
Tangible fixed assets			3
		Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		76.172	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		76.172	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....		25.256	
Depreciation for the year.....		25.391	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019.....		50.647	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		25.525	
Fixed asset investments			4
		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		463.538	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		463.538	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		463.538	

NOTES

Note

Equity

5

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	60.000	13.180.363	13.240.363
Proposed distribution of profit.....		2.952.136	2.952.136
Equity at 31 December 2019.....	60.000	16.132.499	16.192.499

Long-term liabilities

6

	31/12 2019 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2018 total liabilities	Current portion at the beginning of the year
Other liabilities.....	499.320	0	0	0	0
	499.320	0	0	0	0

Contingencies etc.

7

Contingent liabilities

The company entered into 12 lease contracts with an average monthly rent of 120 TDKK. The leases can be terminated within three months notice, there is a rent commitment at the balance sheet date as follows 282 TDKK.

The company has entered into rent commitments, which at the balance sheet date the amount is as follows 175 TDKK, the non-cancellation period expires on March 1, 2021

Charges and securities

8

Out of the company's cash and cash equivalents at 14.506 TDKK, 90 TDKK is a guarantee for bank engagement.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Kedington Denmark ApS for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Income is recognized in the income statement when delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place and if the income can be calculated reliably and is expected to be received.

Where services with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, 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.

When the result of contract work cannot be assessed reliably, revenue is only recognised corresponding to related costs to the extent that it is likely that they will be recovered

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, 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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses as well as charges 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

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

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
<i>Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....</i>	<i>3-5 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>

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.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost price for merchandise includes the purchase price plus the cost of delivery.

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

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed, however with deduction of invoicing on account and expected losses.

The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the individual contracts. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion on the estimated total costs of the individual contract.

When the sales value of a contract can not be determined reliable, the selling price is measured solely at the costs incurred, or at the net realisable value, if this is lower.

Cost in connection with sales work and the achievement of contracts are recognised in the profit and loss account when incurred.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

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