

2018

Annual report for 2018

NGF General Partner ApS
Ørbækvej 260, 5220 Odense SØ
CVR no. 39 31 74 86

Adopted at the annual
general meeting on
28 May 2019



Ole Hvelplund
chairman

nature
energy

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Company details	
Company details	4
Financial statements	
Income statement 7 February - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Notes to the annual report	8
Accounting policies	9

Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and Executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of NGF General Partner ApS for the financial year 7 February - 31 December 2018.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 7 February - 31 December 2018.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.


Odense, 13 March 2019

Executive board




Ole Hveiplund
CEO

Board of Directors



Peter Gæmelke
chairman



Sam Abboud



Steen Parsholt



Daniel Johannes Michael Böhm



Terrence Majid Tehranian



Huseyin Meric

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of NGF General Partner ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 7 February - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of NGF General Partner ApS for the financial year 7 February - 31 December 2018, 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' 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 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 the 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:

Independent auditor's report

- 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.
- 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.

Odense, 13 March 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31



Jesper Lund
State Authorised Accountant
MNE no. mne10845



Line Hedam
State Authorised Accountant
MNE no. mne27768

Company details

The company

NGF General Partner ApS
Ørbækvej 260
5220 Odense SØ

CVR no.: 39 31 74 86
Reporting period: 7 February - 31 December 2018
Domicile: Odense

Board of Directors

Peter Gæmelke, chairman
Steen Parsholt
Terrence Majid Tehranian
Sam Abboud
Daniel Johannes Michael Böhm
Hüseyin Meric

Executive board

Ole Hvelplund, CEO

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Rytterkasernen 21
5000 Odense C

Income statement 7 February - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK
Gross profit		17
Profit/loss before net financials		17
Financial costs	3	<u>-149</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-132
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>29</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u><u>-103</u></u>
Retained earnings		<u>-103</u>
		<u><u>-103</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK
Assets		
Trade receivables		74.019
Deferred tax asset		29
Receivables		<u>74.048</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>40.343</u>
Total current assets		<u>114.391</u>
Total assets		<u><u>114.391</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital		50.000
Retained earnings		-103
Equity	1	<u>49.897</u>
Trade payables		64.494
Total current liabilities		<u>64.494</u>
Total liabilities		<u>64.494</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>114.391</u></u>
Main activity	2	

Notes

1 Equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 7 February 2018	50.000	0	50.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-103	-103
Equity at 31 December 2018	<u>50.000</u>	<u>-103</u>	<u>49.897</u>

2 Main activity

The company's purpose is to complement NGF Partnership K/S.

3 Financial costs

	<u>2018</u>
	<u>DKK</u>
Other financial costs	149
	<u>149</u>

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Deferred tax for the year	-29
	<u>-29</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report of NGF General Partner ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The annual report for 2018 is presented in DKK

Basis of 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 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

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

Income statement

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.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

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

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable in-come for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned 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 within the same legal tax entity.

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. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Liabilities

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