

# 2019

Annual report for 2019

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

Adopted at the annual  
general meeting on  
29 April 2020

Ole Hvelplund  
chairman

**nature**  
**energy**

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## 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 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

Odense, 29 April 2020

### Executive board

Ole Hvelplund  
CEO

### Board of Directors

Peter Gæmelke  
chairman

Steen Parsholt  
deputy chairman

Terrence Majid Tehranian

Sam Abboud

Daniel Johannes Michael Böhm

Torbjørn Lange

# 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 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.

We have audited the financial statements of NGF General Partner ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statement").

## **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, 29 April 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Mads Meldgaard  
State Authorised Accountant  
MNE no. mne24826

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: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Domicile: Odense

### Board of Directors

Peter Gæmelke, chairman  
Steen Parsholt, deputy chairman  
Terrence Majid Tehranian  
Sam Abboud  
Daniel Johannes Michael Böhm  
Torbjørn Lange

### Executive board

Ole Hvelplund, CEO

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Rytterkasernen 21  
5000 Odense C

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
Financial costs	2	-8.596	-149
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-8.596</b>	<b>-132</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	1.891	29
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-6.705</b>	<b>-103</b>
Retained earnings		-6.705	-103
		<b>-6.705</b>	<b>-103</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Trade receivables		41.965	74.019
Deferred tax asset		1.920	29
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>43.885</b></u>	<u><b>74.048</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>23.494</b></u>	<u><b>40.343</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>67.379</b></u>	<u><b>114.391</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>67.379</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>114.391</b></u></u>



## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		<u>-6.808</u>	<u>-103</u>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>4</b>	<b><u>43.192</u></b>	<b><u>49.897</u></b>
Trade payables		16.081	64.494
Other payables		<u>8.106</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>24.187</u></b>	<b><u>64.494</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>24.187</u></b>	<b><u>64.494</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>67.379</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>114.391</u></u></b>
Main activity	1		
Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year	5		

## Notes

### 1 Main activity

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

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
<b>2 Financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	8.596	149
	<b>8.596</b>	<b>149</b>

### 3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Deferred tax for the year	-1.891	-29
	<b>-1.891</b>	<b>-29</b>

### 4 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	50.000	-103	49.897
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6.705	-6.705
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>-6.808</b>	<b>43.192</b>

### 5 Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

The consequences of Covid-19, in which many governments around the world have decided to "shut down the countries", are of great importance to the world economy. Management considers the consequences of Covid-19 as an event that occurred after the balance sheet date (December 31, 2019) and therefore constitutes a non-regulatory event for the company.

In general, Nature Energy is not significantly affected by the limitations that COVID-19 has brought.

Nature Energy follows the development closely - both in society and internally within the company - and acts accordingly, but has an expectation that operations can continue unaffected throughout the course.

## Accounting policies

The annual report of NGF General Partner ApS for 2019 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 2019 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 state-ment 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 le-gislation 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.