

# **ENI Construction ApS**

Vinkelvej 12, 6600 Vejen  
CVR no. 40 31 20 99

## **Annual report for 2022**

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 08.05.23

Poul Søndermark Svendsen  
Dirigent



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**The company**

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ENI Construction ApS  
Vinkelvej 12  
6600 Vejen

Registered office: Vejen  
CVR no.: 40 31 20 99  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Poul Søndermark Svendsen  
Niels Frederiksen

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

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**Parent company**

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Energi Innovation ApS, Vejen kommune

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**Subsidiarie**

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ENIPT CONSTRUCTION, UNIPESSOAL LDA, Portugal

## **Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report**

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for ENI Construction ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Vejen, May 8, 2023

### **Executive Board**

Poul Søndermark Svendsen

Niels Frederiksen

## **Independent auditor's report on extended review**

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### **To the capital owners of ENI Construction ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of ENI Construction ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of conclusion on the management's review.

## Independent auditor's report on extended review

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In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and 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 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 extended review of the financial statements**

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

## **Independent auditor's report on extended review**

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An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Haderslev, May 8, 2023

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Rasmus Ørskov  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne42777

**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise of holding shares in other companies.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK -1,273,065 against DKK 203,934 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 154,338.

During the financial year, the subsidiary incurred a loss on one of its projects as project costs increased more than expected. This has resulted in a loss.

The company's activity consists of investing in a Portuguese company. The future profit of ENI Construction ApS depends on the performance of the Portuguese subsidiary. The subsidiary has an ongoing project in Portugal which is expected to be completed in 2023. The management expects this project to be profitable.

**Subsequent events**

The company is expected to merge with ENI Portugal in 2023.



## Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-9,375</b>	<b>-9,375</b>
1 Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-1,264,459	212,321
2 Financial expenses	-1,651	-1,378
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>-1,275,485</b>	<b>201,568</b>
Tax on profit or loss for the year	2,420	2,366
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>-1,273,065</b>	<b>203,934</b>
 <b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	-1,264,459	212,322
Retained earnings	-8,606	-8,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,273,065</b>	<b>203,934</b>

	31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Note		
3 Equity investments in group enterprises	179,725	1,444,184
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>179,725</b>	<b>1,444,184</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>179,725</b>	<b>1,444,184</b>
Receivables from group enterprises	0	793
Deferred tax asset	0	7,534
Income tax receivable	9,954	0
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>9,954</b>	<b>8,327</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>11,885</b>	<b>8,471</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>191,610</b>	<b>1,452,655</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Share capital	50,000	50,000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	142,476	1,406,935
Retained earnings	-38,138	-29,532
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>154,338</b>	<b>1,427,403</b>
Trade payables	9,375	9,375
Payables to group enterprises	27,897	15,877
<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>37,272</b>	<b>25,252</b>
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>37,272</b>	<b>25,252</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>191,610</b>	<b>1,452,655</b>

4 Contingent liabilities

5 Related parties

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22				
Balance as at 01.01.22	50,000	1,406,935	-29,532	1,427,403
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,264,459	-8,606	-1,273,065
Balance as at 31.12.22	50,000	142,476	-38,138	154,338

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK

### 1. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	-1,264,459	212,321
Total	-1,264,459	212,321

### 2. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	645	365
Other interest expenses	6	13
Other financial expenses	1,000	1,000
Total	1,651	1,378

### 3. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.22	37,250
Cost as at 31.12.22	37,250
Revaluations as at 01.01.22	1,406,934
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-1,264,459
Revaluations as at 31.12.22	142,475
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	179,725

**3. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -**

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
<hr/>	
Subsidiaries:	
ENIPT CONSTRUCTION, UNIPESSOAL LDA, Portugal	100%

**4. Contingent liabilities***Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

**5. Related parties**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Energi Innovation Holding ApS, Vejen kommune.

## 6. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The company is a subsidiary of Energi Innovation Holding ApS, Vejen kommune, CVR no. 41 15 35 20, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses

### Income from equity investments in group enterprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

### Other net financials

Interest income, interest expenses, bank fees, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

For equity investments measured according to the equity method, the proportionate share of the equity investments' equity value is determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, stated in the other sections. Equity value is also based on the following accounting policies:



## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

### Revenue

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

### Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

### Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are adopted before adoption of the annual report for ENI Construction ApS are not tied up in the revaluation reserve (simultaneous principle).

### Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

### Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.