

## **Ea Energianalyse A/S**

**Gammeltorv 8, 6.  
1457 København K.**

**CVR no. 28 98 58 27**

**Annual report for 2022**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 25 May 2023

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Niels Christian Bang  
chairman

## Table of contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Statements</b>	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements</b>	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	12
Balance sheet 31 December	13
Notes	16

## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Ea Energianalyse A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

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

Copenhagen, 18 April 2023

### **Executive board**

Lars Møllenbach Bregnbæk  
CEO

Niels Christian Bang  
director

### **Supervisory board**

Hans Henrik Lindboe

Katja Buhrkal Jensen

Lars Møllenbach Bregnbæk

Jesper Troelsgaard Werling

Janos Hethey

## **Independent auditor's report**

### *To the shareholder of Ea Energianalyse A/S*

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ea Energianalyse A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 and IESBA Code. 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **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 judgement 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 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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.

Greve, 18 April 2023

BjørnLaursen Registrerede Revisorer A/S  
CVR no. 32 67 15 94

Jan Bjørn Laursen  
Registreret revisor, FSR  
Cand.merc.aud  
MNE no. mne16852

## Company details

### The company

Ea Energianalyse A/S  
Gammeltorv 8, 6.  
1457 København K.

CVR no.: 28 98 58 27

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Supervisory board

Hans Henrik Lindboe  
Katja Buhrkal Jensen  
Lars Møllenbach Bregnbæk  
Jesper Troelsgaard Werling  
Janos Hethey

### Executive board

Lars Møllenbach Bregnbæk, CEO  
Niels Christian Bang, director

### Auditors

BjørnLaursen Registrerede Revisorer A/S  
Greve Strandvej 19  
2670 Greve

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The Company's objective is to carry on business in the form of analyses and consultancy and other advisory services regarding the development of new energy systems that safeguard the economy, supply stability and the environment.

The Company can, directly and indirectly, carry on other businesses which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, are related to the Company's principal activities.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 993.402, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 4.499.049.

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

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Ea Energianalyse A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in DKK

### **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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Income from customised products is recognised as production is carried out, implying that revenue corresponds to the selling price of contracts completed in the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied where the total income and expenses relating to the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be estimated reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

## **Accounting policies**

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

### **Expenses for 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 costs**

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

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

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Tangible assets**

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

## **Accounting policies**

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Assets costing less than DKK 31.000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

### **Leases**

Leases for items of property, plant and equipment that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet as assets. On initial recognition, assets are measured at estimated cost, corresponding to the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the company's other non-current assets.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under 'Contingencies, etc.'.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

### **Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### **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.

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

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>38.260.082</b>	<b>29.004.447</b>
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-25.015.928	-15.555.320
Other external costs		<u>-2.876.734</u>	<u>-2.573.170</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>10.367.420</b>	<b>10.875.957</b>
Staff costs	2	<u>-8.853.549</u>	<u>-8.469.881</u>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-284.175</u>	<u>-259.819</u>
Financial income		177.151	18.784
Financial costs		<u>-107.039</u>	<u>-43.009</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1.299.808</b>	<b>2.122.032</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>-306.406</u>	<u>-477.037</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>993.402</u></b>	<b><u>1.644.995</u></b>
Extraordinary dividend for the year		1.645.000	1.900.000
Retained earnings		<u>-651.598</u>	<u>-255.005</u>
		<b><u>993.402</u></b>	<b><u>1.644.995</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	196.468	383.406
Leasehold improvements	4	<u>133.408</u>	<u>230.645</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b><u>329.876</u></b>	<b><u>614.051</u></b>
		<u>450.564</u>	<u>430.406</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b><u>450.564</u></b>	<b><u>430.406</u></b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b><u>780.440</u></b>	<b><u>1.044.457</u></b>
Trade receivables		5.814.669	4.365.072
Contract work in progress	5	2.141.776	2.130.024
Other receivables		44.172	241.061
Corporation tax		30.000	0
Prepayments		<u>156.407</u>	<u>130.262</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>8.187.024</u></b>	<b><u>6.866.419</u></b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b><u>4.285.578</u></b>	<b><u>6.916.782</u></b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>12.472.602</u></b>	<b><u>13.783.201</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u><u>13.253.042</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>14.827.658</u></u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		1.256.600	1.256.600
Retained earnings		<u>3.242.449</u>	<u>3.894.047</u>
<b>Equity</b>	1	<u><b>4.499.049</b></u>	<u><b>5.150.647</b></u>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>2.087.489</u>	<u>1.959.481</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<u><b>2.087.489</b></u>	<u><b>1.959.481</b></u>
Banks		32.442	43.520
Trade payables		966.507	1.261.455
Corporation tax		178.398	395.362
Other payables		<u>5.489.157</u>	<u>6.017.193</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u><b>6.666.504</b></u>	<u><b>7.717.530</b></u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u><b>6.666.504</b></u>	<u><b>7.717.530</b></u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u><b>13.253.042</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>14.827.658</b></u></u>



## 1 Equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed extraordinary dividend</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	1.256.600	3.894.047	0	5.150.647
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-1.645.000	-1.645.000
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-651.598</u>	<u>1.645.000</u>	<u>993.402</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>1.256.600</u></b>	<b><u>3.242.449</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>4.499.049</u></b>

## Notes

	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	6.358.182	6.355.827
Pensions	1.480.977	1.420.509
Other social security costs	228.699	214.406
Other staff costs	785.691	479.139
	<u><b>8.853.549</b></u>	<u><b>8.469.881</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
<b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	178.398	395.362
Deferred tax for the year	128.008	81.675
	<u><b>306.406</b></u>	<u><b>477.037</b></u>
<b>4 Tangible assets</b>		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	<u>1.833.326</u>	<u>716.646</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022		
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>1.833.326</u>	<u>716.646</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	1.449.920	486.001
Depreciation for the year	186.938	97.237
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>1.636.858</u>	<u>583.238</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<u><b>196.468</b></u>	<u><b>133.408</b></u>

## Notes

### 5 Contract work in progress

Work in progress, selling price	31.625.859	37.456.064
Work in progress, payments received on account	-29.484.083	-35.326.040
	<u>2.141.776</u>	<u>2.130.024</u>

### 6 Mortgages and collateral

The Company has provided security to its bank in the form of company charge on the Company's receivable. The Company charge amounts to DKK 1.600.000.