

Hyperbaric Consult A/S

Havnen 5, 1. 1., 3250 Gilleleje

Company reg. no. 20 78 48 81

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 May 2024.

Kenneth Gudmundsson
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Hyperbaric Consult A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Gilleleje, 22 May 2024

Managing Director

Christian Lauenbach Eilersen

Board of directors

Kenneth Gudmundsson

Jan Michael Eilersen

Michael Søgaard Madsen

Christian Lauenbach Eilersen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Hyperbaric Consult A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hyperbaric Consult A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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' 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 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 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 22 May 2024

BUUS JENSEN

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Benjamin Møller Obel

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44149

Company information

The company

Hyperbaric Consult A/S

Havnen 5, 1. 1.

3250 Gilleleje

Company reg. no. 20 78 48 81

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Kenneth Gudmundsson

Jan Michael Eilersen

Michael Søgaard Madsen

Christian Lauenbach Eilersen

Managing Director

Christian Lauenbach Eilersen

Auditors

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

Subsidiaries

Hyperbaric Consult Ltd, England

Clean Seabed ApS, Gribskov

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The Company's primary activity is to operate within diving, offshore support and hyperbaric management.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 17.861.829 against DKK 19.929.620 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 196.666 against DKK 1.958.308 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.

Expected developments

At the time of submission of the annual report, the Company has signed orders in the pipeline for completion in 2024 of such size that a positive result is expected for 2024.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	17.861.829	19.929.620
1 Staff costs	-11.910.612	-11.144.755
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	<u>-4.598.964</u>	<u>-4.138.370</u>
Operating profit	1.352.253	4.646.495
Income from investments in subsidiaries	-709.189	-1.235.181
Other financial income	133.882	553.128
2 Other financial expenses	<u>-320.584</u>	<u>-1.101.370</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	456.362	2.863.072
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>-259.696</u>	<u>-904.764</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>196.666</u>	<u>1.958.308</u>
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	-709.189	-11.706.259
Dividend for the financial year	3.000.000	2.000.000
Transferred to retained earnings	0	11.664.567
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-2.094.145</u>	<u>0</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>196.666</u>	<u>1.958.308</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
4 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	842.431	1.693.526
5 Ships	37.430.201	37.131.244
Total property, plant, and equipment	38.272.632	38.824.770
6 Investments in group enterprises	1.664.684	2.414.921
7 Deposits	19.500	19.500
Total investments	1.684.184	2.434.421
Total non-current assets	39.956.816	41.259.191
Current assets		
Trade receivables	406.790	11.758.761
8 Contract work in progress	291.873	1.076.377
Receivables from subsidiaries	363.588	1.551.934
Other debtors	7.836	0
Prepayments	1.517.508	2.037.551
Total receivables	2.587.595	16.424.623
Cash and cash equivalents	5.140.703	1.553.066
Total current assets	7.728.298	17.977.689
Total assets	47.685.114	59.236.880

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	1.000.000	1.000.000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	1.614.674	2.364.911
Retained earnings	35.496.421	37.590.566
Proposed dividend for the financial year	3.000.000	2.000.000
Total equity	<u>41.111.095</u>	<u>42.955.477</u>
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	5.588.200	5.657.118
Total provisions	<u>5.588.200</u>	<u>5.657.118</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	1.650	2.905.643
Trade payables	327.349	455.534
Debt to shareholders and management	0	3.271.945
Corporate tax	282.614	847.352
Other payables	374.206	3.143.811
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>985.819</u>	<u>10.624.285</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>985.819</u>	<u>10.624.285</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>47.685.114</u>	<u>59.236.880</u>

9 Charges and security

10 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	1.000.000	13.952.908	25.925.999	10.000.000	50.878.907
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-10.000.000	-10.000.000
Share of results	0	-11.706.259	11.664.567	2.000.000	1.958.308
Exchange rate adjustments	0	118.262	0	0	118.262
Equity 1 January 2022	1.000.000	2.364.911	37.590.566	2.000.000	42.955.477
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-2.000.000	-2.000.000
Share of results	0	-709.189	-2.094.145	3.000.000	196.666
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-41.048	0	0	-41.048
	1.000.000	1.614.674	35.496.421	3.000.000	41.111.095

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	11.720.254	10.992.994
Pension costs	116.640	81.633
Other costs for social security	26.886	26.507
Other staff costs	46.832	43.621
	<u>11.910.612</u>	<u>11.144.755</u>
Average number of employees	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>320.584</u>	<u>1.101.370</u>
	<u>320.584</u>	<u>1.101.370</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year	328.614	847.352
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>-68.918</u>	<u>57.412</u>
	<u>259.696</u>	<u>904.764</u>
4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2023	4.047.219	3.332.310
Additions during the year	0	714.909
Disposals during the year	<u>-95.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>3.952.219</u>	<u>4.047.219</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2023	-2.353.693	-1.560.374
Depreciation for the year	-846.345	-793.319
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year, assets disposed of	<u>90.250</u>	<u>0</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2023	<u>-3.109.788</u>	<u>-2.353.693</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>842.431</u>	<u>1.693.526</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
5. Ships		
Cost 1 January 2023	57.109.574	56.381.414
Additions during the year	<u>4.051.576</u>	<u>728.160</u>
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>61.161.150</u>	<u>57.109.574</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2023	-19.978.330	-16.633.279
Depreciation for the year	<u>-3.752.619</u>	<u>-3.345.051</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2023	<u>-23.730.949</u>	<u>-19.978.330</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>37.430.201</u>	<u>37.131.244</u>
6. Investments in group enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2023	<u>50.010</u>	<u>50.010</u>
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>50.010</u>	<u>50.010</u>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2023	2.364.911	13.952.908
Translation by use of the exchange rate	-41.048	118.262
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	-709.189	-1.235.181
Dividend	<u>0</u>	<u>-10.471.078</u>
Revaluations 31 December 2023	<u>1.614.674</u>	<u>2.364.911</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>1.664.684</u>	<u>2.414.921</u>

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year	Carrying amount, Hyperbaric Consult A/S
Hyperbaric Consult Ltd, England	100 %	1.642.508	-704.373	1.642.508
Clean Seabed ApS, Gribskov	100 %	<u>22.176</u>	<u>-4.816</u>	<u>22.176</u>
		<u>1.664.684</u>	<u>-709.189</u>	<u>1.664.684</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
7. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2023	19.500	19.500
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>19.500</u>	<u>19.500</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>19.500</u>	<u>19.500</u>
8. Contract work in progress		
Sales value of the production of the period	291.873	1.076.377
Contract work in progress, net	<u>291.873</u>	<u>1.076.377</u>

9. Charges and security

As security for bank debts, DKK 21.000.000, mortgage has been granted in one of the company's ships representing a book value of DKK 37.430.201 at 31 December 2023.

For bank loans, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 6.000.000. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Trade receivables	406.790

10. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

10. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Hyperbaric Consult A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Results from investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Ships is measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Accounting policies

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Ships	14 years	20.000.000
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement under depreciation.

Leases

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

Accounting policies

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in subsidiaries but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Accounting policies

Equity

Revaluation reserve

Revaluations of property less deferred tax are recognised under the revaluation reserve. The reserve is reduced when the value of revalued property is reduced due to depreciation. The reduction represents the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the property and depreciation based on the original cost of the property.

The reserve is partly or totally dissolved on the sale of the property and reduced as a result of impairment loss on property.

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Hyperbaric Consult A/S is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.