
DHI GRAS A/S

Agern Alle 5, DK-2970 Hørsholm

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2021

CVR No 25 62 16 46

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
24/05 2022

Mikkel Esbjerg
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DHI GRAS A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hørsholm, 24 May 2022

Executive Board

Rasmus Eskerod Borgstrøm
CEO

Board of Directors

Arne Rasmussen
Chairman

Anders Pettersson Liehti

Mikkel Esbjerg

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of DHI GRAS A/S

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DHI GRAS A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark as well as public auditing standards as the audit is performed on the basis of the Audit Instructions for Auditors of GTS Institutes. 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 the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in ac-

Independent Auditor's Report

cordance 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 as well as public auditing standards 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, as well as public auditing standards, 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Reporting on other legal and regulatory requirements

Statement on compliance audit and performance audit

Management is responsible for the transactions comprised by the financial reporting being in accordance with the grants given, legislation and other regulations as well as with agreements concluded and generally accepted practice. Management is also responsible for due financial consideration having been made in the administration of the funds and the operation of the Parent Company comprised by the Financial Statements. In this connection, Management is responsible for establishing systems and processes that support economy, productivity and efficiency.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, it is our responsibility to perform a compliance audit and a performance audit of selected subject matters in accordance with public auditing standards. During our compliance audit, we verify with reasonable assurance for the subject matters selected whether the examined transactions comprised by the financial reporting are in accordance with the relevant provisions relating to the grants given, legislation and other regulations as well as with agreements concluded and generally accepted practice. During our performance audit, we assess with reasonable assurance whether the systems, processes or transactions examined support due financial consideration made in the administration of the funds and the operation of the Parent Company comprised by the Financial Statements.

If, on the basis of the work performed, we conclude that our audit gives rise to material critical comments, we are to report on these in this statement.

We do not have any material critical comments to report in this respect.

Independent Auditor's Report

Hellerup, 24 May 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob F Christiansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne18628

Søren Alexander

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42824

Company Information

The Company

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DK-2970 Hørsholm

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Website: www.dhi-gras.com

CVR No: 25 62 16 46
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Rudersdal

Board of Directors

Arne Rasmussen, Chairman
Anders Pettersson Liechti
Mikkel Esbjerg

Executive Board

Rasmus Eskerod Borgstrøm

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Bankers

Danske Bank Nytorv Erhvervsafdeling
Frederiksberggade 1
1012 København K

Management's Review

Key activities

The object of DHI GRAS A/S is to promote technical-scientific development and competence in Denmark within the areas of remote sensing, sediment transport and geographic information systems.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 101,097, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 6,885,111.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Gross profit		16,079,920	14,690,637
Staff expenses	1	-15,934,087	-12,902,980
Profit before financial income and expenses		145,833	1,787,657
Financial income	2	98,149	120,171
Financial expenses	3	-114,175	-148,592
Profit before tax		129,807	1,759,236
Tax on profit for the year		-28,710	-419,830
Net profit for the year		101,097	1,339,406

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	101,097	1,339,406
	101,097	1,339,406

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		5,896,885	2,850,976
Contract work in progress	4	6,364,611	1,686,614
Receivables from group enterprises		4,907,105	5,291,074
Other receivables		150	0
Prepayments		56,785	115,101
Receivables		17,225,536	9,943,765
Cash at bank and in hand		3,891,255	11,754,239
Currents assets		21,116,791	21,698,004
Assets		21,116,791	21,698,004
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		6,385,111	6,284,014
Equity		6,885,111	6,784,014
Trade payables		698,505	1,051,631
Contract work in progress, liabilities	4	9,605,514	7,673,469
Payables to group enterprises		0	373,037
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		427,113	539,020
Other payables		3,500,548	5,276,833
Short-term debt		14,231,680	14,913,990
Debt		14,231,680	14,913,990
Liabilities and equity		21,116,791	21,698,004
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	6,284,014	6,784,014
Net profit for the year	0	101,097	101,097
Equity at 31 December	500,000	6,385,111	6,885,111

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 <u>DKK</u>	2020 <u>DKK</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	15,584,205	12,659,103
Other social security expenses	<u>349,882</u>	<u>243,877</u>
	<u>15,934,087</u>	<u>12,902,980</u>
Average number of employees	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>
2 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	71,752	72,375
Exchange adjustments	<u>26,397</u>	<u>47,796</u>
	<u>98,149</u>	<u>120,171</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	52,056	18,181
Exchange adjustments, expenses	<u>62,119</u>	<u>130,411</u>
	<u>114,175</u>	<u>148,592</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
4 Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work in progress	57,156,439	47,509,003
Payments received on account	<u>-60,397,342</u>	<u>-53,495,858</u>
	<u>-3,240,903</u>	<u>-5,986,855</u>
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	6,364,611	1,686,614
Prepayments received recognised in debt	<u>-9,605,514</u>	<u>-7,673,469</u>
	<u>-3,240,903</u>	<u>-5,986,855</u>

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. The total amount of tax payables is included in the Annual Report of DHI A/S that is the administration Company in relation to the joint taxation. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

DHI A/S

Parent Company

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

DHI A/S, Agern Allé 5, Hørsholm

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company:

Name

Place of registered office

DHI A/S

Agern Allé 5, 2970 Hørsholm

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of DHI GRAS A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2021 are presented in DKK.

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 attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

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.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

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

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.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 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.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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