

CNBT DK ApS

Frederiksborggade 15, 2., 1360 København K

Company reg. no. 32 30 85 54

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 May 2019.

Paulo José Pereira Ramos
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British 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 report

The executive board has today presented the annual report of CNBT DK ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

København K, 27 May 2019

Executive board

Paulo José Pereira Ramos

Virgilio Manuel Marques Fernandes

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the shareholders of CNBT DK ApS

Opinion

We have performed extended review of the annual accounts of CNBT DK ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We performed the extended review in accordance with the standard from the Danish Business Authority applicable on auditor's reports to small enterprises and in accordance with the standard from the Danish Institute of State Authorised Public Accountants applicable on extended review of annual accounts prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the annual accounts

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts. This requires that we plan and perform our procedures with the purpose of achieving moderate assurance as to our opinion on the annual accounts. Furthermore, it requires that we perform particularly required additional procedures with a view to achieving further assurance as to our opinion.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

An extended review comprises procedures primarily comprising inquiries to the management and to other persons within the enterprise when appropriate, analytical procedures, and the particularly required additional procedures along with an evaluation of the achieved audit evidence.

The scope of the procedures performed during an extended review is less than in case of an audit, and consequently, we do not express any audit opinion on the annual accounts.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our extended review of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 27 May 2019

Redmark

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Søren Kristiansen Bünger

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34334

Company data

The company

CNBT DK ApS
Frederiksborggade 15, 2.
1360 København K

Company reg. no. 32 30 85 54
Established: 1 February 2014
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
5th financial year

Executive board

Paulo José Pereira Ramos,
Rua José Sarmento no 21, 1 esq,
4710 103 Braga,
Portugal
Virgilio Manuel Marques Fernandes,
Rua José Sarmento no 21, 2 esq,
4710 103 Braga,
Portugal

Auditors

Redmark
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 76
2000 Frederiksberg

Parent company

Ramos, Araújo e Fernandes, S.A.

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are to be engaged on construction and public works, including the formwork industry, providing civil engineering services, decoration, restoration and refurbishment of public and private buildings.

Development in activities and financial matters

The net turnover for the year is DKK 31.816.000 against DKK 61.867.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 2.663.000 against DKK 6.307.000 last year. The management consider the results to be satisfactory.

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net turnover	31.815.704	61.867.262
Raw materials and consumables used	-2.819.444	-7.276.247
Other external costs	-7.476.374	-11.686.920
Gross results	21.519.886	42.904.095
1 Staff costs	-17.946.399	-29.323.176
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-6.000	0
Other operating costs	0	-5.000.000
Operating profit	3.567.487	8.580.919
Other financial costs	-109.479	-285.933
Results before tax	3.458.008	8.294.986
Tax on ordinary results	-794.970	-1.988.162
Results for the year	2.663.038	6.306.824
 Proposed distribution of the results:		
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	5.952.000
Dividend for the financial year	3.720.000	0
Allocated to results brought forward	0	354.824
Allocated from results brought forward	-1.056.962	0
Distribution in total	2.663.038	6.306.824

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Fixed assets			
2	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	54.000	0
	Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>54.000</u>	<u>0</u>
	Deposits	228.731	413.419
	Financial fixed assets in total	<u>228.731</u>	<u>413.419</u>
	Fixed assets in total	<u>282.731</u>	<u>413.419</u>
Current assets			
	Trade debtors	5.809.293	12.599.434
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	3.720.000	0
	Other debtors	368.069	299.268
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	567.809	536.922
	Debtors in total	<u>10.465.171</u>	<u>13.435.624</u>
	Available funds	<u>1.550.167</u>	<u>3.863.725</u>
	Current assets in total	<u>12.015.338</u>	<u>17.299.349</u>
	Assets in total	<u>12.298.069</u>	<u>17.712.768</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
3	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
4	Results brought forward	2.821.157	3.878.119
5	Proposed dividend for the financial year	3.720.000	0
	Equity in total	<u>7.041.157</u>	<u>4.378.119</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	1.980	0
	Provisions in total	<u>1.980</u>	<u>0</u>
Liabilities			
	Trade creditors	850.340	4.417.246
	Debt to group enterprises	0	276.612
	Corporate tax	520.990	1.988.162
	Other debts	3.883.602	6.652.629
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>5.254.932</u>	<u>13.334.649</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>5.254.932</u>	<u>13.334.649</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>12.298.069</u>	<u>17.712.768</u>
6	Mortgage and securities		
7	Contingencies		

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	13.393.608	22.463.272
Pension costs	1.712.694	3.007.497
Other costs for social security	463.192	873.659
Other staff costs	<u>2.376.905</u>	<u>2.978.748</u>
	<u>17.946.399</u>	<u>29.323.176</u>
Average number of employees	<u>44</u>	<u>76</u>
2. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Additions during the year	<u>60.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>60.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciation for the year	<u>-6.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>-6.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>54.000</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
3. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2018	<u>500.000</u>	<u>500.000</u>
	<u>500.000</u>	<u>500.000</u>
4. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2018	3.878.119	3.523.295
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-1.056.962	354.824
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	5.952.000
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year.	<u>0</u>	<u>-5.952.000</u>
	<u>2.821.157</u>	<u>3.878.119</u>
5. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend for the financial year	<u>3.720.000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>3.720.000</u>	<u>0</u>
6. Mortgage and securities		
The company has no mortgage or securities registered pr. of 31. December 2018.		
7. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		
The company has no contingent liabilities pr. of 31. December 2018.		

Accounting policies used

The annual report for CNBT DK ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies used

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The profit and loss account

Net turnover

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Cost of sales

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration and premises.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

Accounting policies used

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of 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 book value, the amortisation discontinues.

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

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

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

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	<i>Useful life</i>
<i>Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i>	<i>5 years</i>

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

Financial fixed assets

Deposits

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

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Accounting policies used

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.