

C-bed I ApS

Strevelinsvej 34
7000 Fredericia
CVR No 33058578

Annual report 2021

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 06.05.2022

Rasmus Ravnholdt Knudsen
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

C-bed I ApS
Strevelinsvej 34
7000 Fredericia

Business Registration No: 33058578
Registered office: Fredericia
Financial year: 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021

Executive Board

Anders Østergaard, CEO
Svend Stenberg Mølholt, COO
Rasmus Ravnholdt Knudsen, CFO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of C-bed I ApS for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Fredericia, 06.05.2022

Executive Board

Anders Østergaard

CEO

Svend Stenberg Mølholt

COO

Rasmus Ravnholdt Knudsen

CFO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of C-bed I ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of C-bed I ApS for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 06.05.2022

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33963556

Lars Siggaard Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne32208

Muhammad Ismaeel Rasul

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne46641

Management commentary

Primary activities

The main activity of the Company is owning and chartering of the Service Operation Vessel 'Wind Innovation' to the offshore wind industry.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The result for the year shows a profit of DKK 12,691k against a loss of DKK 13,248k last year. The result for the year is satisfactory.

The company is expected to remain a market leader within the offshore wind service industry and continues to experience a strong chartering demand.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The vessel has been assessed for impairment, which has not resulted in any impairment indicators. The impairment test is based on Management's assumptions of future cash flow and discount rate and is therefore subject to an inherent uncertainty.

Events after the balance sheet date

As of the signing of this annual report, Management is not aware of any material changes in the business.

Management follows the development of the current Covid-19 pandemic closely and the impact on our business and employees. We are following local authority guidelines throughout the world and adjusting our daily work and routines accordingly.

As of April 2022, we have not experienced any material impact on our business or financial performance, however, Management acknowledges increased uncertainty related to the geopolitical situation arising from the Russian/Ukrainian war, continued global trade volumes, flows and supplies, which may affect our activity level as the situation develops. Furthermore, we have not seen any material negative development in our customers' ability to pay or changes to our financing.

Income statement for 2021

	Notes	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Gross profit/loss		35,374,621	51,366,955
Staff costs	1	(15,879,178)	(16,102,775)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(8,812,788)	(44,540,508)
Operating profit/loss		10,682,655	(9,276,328)
Other financial income		649,335	499,562
Other financial expenses		(5,497,770)	(8,199,150)
Profit/loss before tax		5,834,220	(16,975,916)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	6,856,727	3,727,901
Profit/loss for the year		12,690,947	(13,248,015)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		12,690,947	(13,248,015)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		12,690,947	(13,248,015)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2021

Assets

	Notes	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Vessels		121,366,196	130,178,984
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		182,241	58,134
Property, plant and equipment	3	121,548,437	130,237,118
Fixed assets		121,548,437	130,237,118
Raw materials and consumables		64,766	198,878
Inventories		64,766	198,878
Trade receivables		8,069,612	6,616,109
Deferred tax		8,909,842	11,826,993
Other receivables		802,059	7,493,922
Income tax receivable		1,633,624	0
Prepayments		395,331	643,864
Receivables		19,810,468	26,580,888
Cash		119,114	115,860
Current assets		19,994,348	26,895,626
Assets		141,542,785	157,132,744

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Contributed capital		80,000	80,000
Retained earnings		52,227,332	39,536,385
Equity		52,307,332	39,616,385
Trade payables		4,018,499	3,857,508
Payables to group enterprises		85,146,022	105,455,433
Income tax payable		0	8,140,254
Other payables		70,932	63,164
Current liabilities other than provisions		89,235,453	117,516,359
Liabilities other than provisions		89,235,453	117,516,359
Equity and liabilities		141,542,785	157,132,744
Contingent liabilities	4		
Group relations	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2021

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	80,000	39,536,385	39,616,385
Profit/loss for the year	0	12,690,947	12,690,947
Equity end of year	80,000	52,227,332	52,307,332

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Wages and salaries	14,792,047	15,043,334
Other social security costs	6,235	8,298
Other staff costs	1,080,896	1,051,143
	15,879,178	16,102,775
Average number of full-time employees	67	67

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Current tax	(9,773,878)	8,103,885
Change in deferred tax	2,917,151	(11,831,786)
	(6,856,727)	(3,727,901)

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Vessels DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	234,960,001	0
Transfers	0	182,241
Cost end of year	234,960,001	182,241
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(104,781,017)	0
Depreciation for the year	(8,812,788)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(113,593,805)	0
Carrying amount end of year	121,366,196	182,241

The vessels' residual value is estimated at DKK 6,800,000.

4 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Endearvour Invest ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities.

5 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Monjasa Holding A/S, Fredericia

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with the ultimate Danish Parent. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Vessels, including docking and overhaul, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of vessels is normally estimated to a maximum of 30 years from the year of construction. Subsequent to the re-build of the vessel in 2016, a lifetime of 20 years was estimated.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Vessels, including docking and overhaul, are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less costs incurred to execute the sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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