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Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS

Gulagervej 3, 4173 Fjenneslev

Company reg. no. 33 35 60 05

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 20 March 2023.

Claus Nielsen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

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 EUR 146.940 means the amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

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.

Fjenneslev, 20 March 2023

Executive board

Kevin Browning

Claus Nielsen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, 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 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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.

Independent auditor's report

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:

- 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.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Viby Sj., 20 March 2023

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Morten Skovbjerg Kristiansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31448

Company information

The company	Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS Gulagervej 3 4173 Fjenneslev
	Company reg. no. 33 35 60 05 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Executive board	Kevin Browning Claus Nielsen
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Søndergade 7 4130 Viby Sj.
Parent company	Global Tunnelling Experts Holding B.V., Nederlands, preparing consolidated financial statements

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are providing construction companies with qaulified personel for all jobs througout all the construction phases on tunnel construction sites.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals EUR 5.176.932 against EUR 5.704.578 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals EUR 133.322 against EUR 203.559 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS 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 the previous year, and the annual report is presented in euro (EUR) with exchange rates from DKK of 31 December 2022, 743,4 (31 DEcember 2021, 743,5).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Revenue

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.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs 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 on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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, 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.

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.

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment
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.

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
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 as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases
All 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.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets
The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

Accounting policies

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.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 5 years.

Receivables

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

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.

Prepayments and accrued income

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

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Accounting policies

Equity

Dividend

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

Income tax and deferred tax

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.

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.

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

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Note		2022	2021
	Revenue	5.176.932	5.704.578
	Other external costs	-343.138	-400.848
	Gross profit	**4.833.794**	**5.303.730**
1	Staff costs	-4.648.566	-5.023.972
	Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-10.677	-11.470
	Operating profit	**174.551**	**268.288**
2	Other financial costs	-2.125	-6.268
	Pre-tax net profit	**172.426**	**262.020**
3	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-39.104	-58.461
	Net profit for the year	**133.322**	**203.559**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Dividend for the financial year	100.000	200.000
	Transferred to retained earnings	33.322	3.559
	Total allocations and transfers	**133.322**	**203.559**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Note	Assets	2022	2021
	Non-current assets		
4	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	565
5	Leasehold improvements	2.441	12.553
	Total property, plant, and equipment	2.441	13.118
	Total non-current assets	**2.441**	**13.118**
	Current assets		
	Trade receivables	48.531	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	753.022	654.462
	Deferred tax assets	942	919
	Prepayments and accrued income	3.083	11.004
	Total receivables	805.578	666.385
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	140.780	326.118
	Total current assets	**946.358**	**992.503**
	Total assets	**948.799**	**1.005.621**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2022	2021
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	10.791	10.791
	Retained earnings	658.556	625.234
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	100.000	200.000
	Total equity	**769.347**	**836.025**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	29.203	29.699
	Payables to subsidiaries	4.796	0
	Income tax payable	5.999	10.567
	Other payables	139.454	129.330
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	179.452	169.596
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**179.452**	**169.596**
	Total equity and liabilities	**948.799**	**1.005.621**
6	**Contingencies**		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in EUR.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	10.791	621.675	400.000	1.032.466
Distributed dividend	0	0	-400.000	-400.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	3.559	200.000	203.559
Equity 1 January 2022	10.791	625.234	200.000	836.025
Distributed dividend	0	0	-200.000	-200.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	33.322	100.000	133.322
	10.791	**658.556**	**100.000**	**769.347**

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

		2022	2021
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	4.503.985	4.772.271
	Pension costs	50.100	99.645
	Other costs for social security	94.481	152.056
		4.648.566	**5.023.972**
	Average number of employees	70	73
2.	**Other financial costs**		
	Other financial costs	2.125	6.268
		2.125	**6.268**
3.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	38.548	60.063
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-23	-1.660
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	579	58
		39.104	**58.461**
4.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	6.812	6.812
	Cost 31 December 2022	**6.812**	**6.812**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-6.247	-4.884
	Depreciation for the year	-565	-1.363
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	**-6.812**	**-6.247**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**0**	**565**

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
5.	**Leasehold improvements**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	50.537	50.537
	Cost 31 December 2022	**50.537**	**50.537**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-37.948	-27.877
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-10.148	-10.107
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	**-48.096**	**-37.984**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**2.441**	**12.553**

6. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of kEUR 26. The leasing contracts have in average 6 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is kEUR 13.