

Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark)

ApS

Gulagervej 3, 4173 Fjenneslev

Company reg. no. 33 35 60 05

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 19 March 2021.

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

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the executive board have presented the annual report of Global Tunnelling Experts (Danmark) ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Fjenneslev, 19 March 2021

Executive board

Kevin Browning

Claus Nielsen

Board of directors

Günter Richter

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 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the 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 express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Viby Sj., 19 March 2021

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
Board of directors	Günter Richter
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

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are providing construction companies with qualified personnel for all jobs throughout all the construction phases on tunnel construction sites.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals EUR 6.394.014 against EUR 7.873.757 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals EUR 497.604 against EUR 299.167 last year. Management considers the net profit 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).

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. Recognition of revenue is 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. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

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, 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.

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.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

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

Accounting policies

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

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.

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.

Accounting policies

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.

Equity

Dividend

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

Accounting policies

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.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenue	6.394.014	7.873.757
Other external costs	-389.786	-629.984
Gross profit	6.004.228	7.243.773
1 Staff costs	-5.360.544	-6.841.376
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-11.470	-11.470
Operating profit	632.214	390.927
2 Other financial costs	-1.527	-1.594
Pre-tax net profit or loss	630.687	389.333
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-133.083	-90.166
Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax	497.604	299.167
Net profit or loss for the year	497.604	299.167
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	400.000	300.000
Transferred to retained earnings	97.604	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-833
Total allocations and transfers	497.604	299.167

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.929	3.291
5 Leasehold improvements	22.660	32.767
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>24.589</u>	<u>36.058</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>24.589</u>	<u>36.058</u>
Current assets		
Trade receivables	160.857	172.620
Receivables from group enterprises	416.612	550.060
Income tax receivables	0	590
Prepayments and accrued income	10.387	11.058
Total receivables	<u>587.856</u>	<u>734.328</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>892.424</u>	<u>413.826</u>
Total current assets	<u>1.480.280</u>	<u>1.148.154</u>
Total assets	<u>1.504.869</u>	<u>1.184.212</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in EUR.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	10.791	10.791
Retained earnings	621.675	524.071
Proposed dividend for the financial year	400.000	300.000
Total equity	<u>1.032.466</u>	<u>834.862</u>
 Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	<u>741</u>	<u>883</u>
Total provisions	<u>741</u>	<u>883</u>
 Liabilities other than provisions		
6 Other payables	<u>0</u>	<u>11.752</u>
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>11.752</u>
Trade payables	37.700	31.844
Income tax payable	1.325	0
Other payables	<u>432.637</u>	<u>304.871</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>471.662</u>	<u>336.715</u>
 Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>471.662</u>	<u>348.467</u>
 Total equity and liabilities	<u>1.504.869</u>	<u>1.184.212</u>

7 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in EUR.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	10.791	524.904	300.000	835.695
Distributed dividend	0	0	-300.000	-300.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-833	300.000	299.167
Equity 1 January 2020	10.791	524.071	300.000	834.862
Distributed dividend	0	0	-300.000	-300.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	97.604	400.000	497.604
	10.791	621.675	400.000	1.032.466

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	4.988.311	6.534.274
Pension costs	161.749	36.980
Other costs for social security	<u>210.484</u>	<u>270.122</u>
	<u>5.360.544</u>	<u>6.841.376</u>
Average number of employees	<u>72</u>	<u>96</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	<u>1.527</u>	<u>1.594</u>
	<u>1.527</u>	<u>1.594</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	139.321	86.027
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-142	75
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>-6.096</u>	<u>4.064</u>
	<u>133.083</u>	<u>90.166</u>
4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2020	<u>6.813</u>	<u>6.813</u>
Cost 31 December 2020	<u>6.813</u>	<u>6.813</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-3.521	-2.157
Depreciation for the year	<u>-1.363</u>	<u>-1.365</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	<u>-4.884</u>	<u>-3.522</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	<u>1.929</u>	<u>3.291</u>

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
5. Leasehold improvements		
Cost 1 January 2020	<u>50.537</u>	<u>50.537</u>
Cost 31 December 2020	<u>50.537</u>	<u>50.537</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-17.770	-7.663
Depreciation for the year	<u>-10.107</u>	<u>-10.107</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020	<u>-27.877</u>	<u>-17.770</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	<u>22.660</u>	<u>32.767</u>
6. Other payables		
Total other payables	<u>0</u>	<u>11.752</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>11.752</u>

7. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of kEUR 20. The leasing contracts have in average 8 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is kEUR 6.