

Strukton International Denmark A/S

Torveporten 2, 2500 Valby

Company reg. no. 36 98 25 86

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 July 2020.

Frank Martin Bekooij
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management commentary	
Company information	5
Management commentary	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2019	
Income statement	7
Statement of financial position	8
Notes	10
Accounting policies	11

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Strukton International Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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

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

Valby, 14 July 2020

Managing Director

Frank Martin Bekooij

Board of directors

Frank Martin Bekooij

Peter van Westendorp

Oscar Michiel Koster

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Strukton International Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Strukton International Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 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 below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit 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 audit 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 audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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 may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

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 evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit 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 audit, 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, 14 July 2020

Redmark

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Anders Schelde-Møllerup Funder

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30220

Company information

The company	Strukton International Denmark A/S Torveporten 2 2500 Valby Company reg. no. 36 98 25 86 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 5th financial year
Board of directors	Frank Martin Bekooij Peter van Westendorp Oscar Michiel Koster
Managing Director	Frank Martin Bekooij
Auditors	Redmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg
Parent company	Strukton International B.V.

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The purpose of the company is infrastructural construction activities.

Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement

Investment in infrastructural construction activities is in nature related with risk, and the assessment of the investments made in 2019 is therefore related with some uncertainty. It is Management's assessment that the value of trade debtors (work in progress) minimum have a value corresponding to booked value.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is DKK -3.057 against DKK -58.560 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -33.491 against DKK -71.670 last year. The management consider the results unsatisfactory.

Capital readiness

The company is subject to the capital loss rules in section 119 of the Danish Companies Act, as the company per 31 December 2019 has lost the entire equity. The company has received a letter of support from the parent company and on this basis the company is considered a going concern.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross loss	-3.057	-58.560
Other financial income	1.943	0
2 Other financial costs	<u>-12.379</u>	<u>-33.108</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-13.493	-91.668
Tax on ordinary results	<u>-19.998</u>	<u>19.998</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>-33.491</u>	<u>-71.670</u>
 Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-33.491</u>	<u>-71.670</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>-33.491</u>	<u>-71.670</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current assets		
Trade debtors	1.085.098	2.071.759
Amounts owed by group enterprises	0	22.399
Receivable corporate tax	0	19.998
Tax receivables from group enterprises	1.475.770	1.475.770
Other debtors	0	500
Total receivables	<u>2.560.868</u>	<u>3.590.426</u>
Available funds	<u>13.973</u>	<u>34.685</u>
Total current assets	<u>2.574.841</u>	<u>3.625.111</u>
Total assets	<u>2.574.841</u>	<u>3.625.111</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
3	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
4	Retained earnings	-5.338.427	-5.304.937
	Total equity	<u>-4.838.427</u>	<u>-4.804.937</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Trade payables	50.000	45.947
	Payables to group enterprises	7.363.268	8.383.476
	Other payables	<u>0</u>	<u>625</u>
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>7.413.268</u>	<u>8.430.048</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>7.413.268</u>	<u>8.430.048</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>2.574.841</u>	<u>3.625.111</u>
1	Capital readiness		
5	Contingencies		

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Capital readiness

The company is subject to the capital loss rules in section 119 of the Danish Companies Act, as the company per 31 December 2019 has lost the entire equity. The company has received a letter of support from the parent company and on this basis the company is considered a going concern.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	<u>12.379</u>	<u>33.108</u>
	<u>12.379</u>	<u>33.108</u>
3. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2019	<u>500.000</u>	<u>500.000</u>
	<u>500.000</u>	<u>500.000</u>
4. Retained earnings		
Retained earnings 1 January 2019	-5.304.936	-5.233.267
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-33.491</u>	<u>-71.670</u>
	<u>-5.338.427</u>	<u>-5.304.937</u>

5. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

With Strukton Rail Holding A/S, company reg. no 29510024 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Strukton International Denmark A/S 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 last year, and the annual report is presented in 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.

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.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

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.

Accounting policies

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

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.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

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.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Strukton International Denmark A/S is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

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

Accounting policies

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

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