



Boskalis Denmark ApS

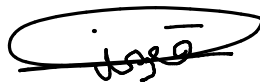
Sundkrogsgade 21,1.

c/o Bird & Bird, DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 37 64 90 66

Annual report for 2021

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 8 July 2022



Monica Hashemi
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Boskalis Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 8 July 2022

Executive board



Willem Bastiaan Vogelaar



Eric Johannes Antonius Maria
Gerrits

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Boskalis Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Boskalis Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 8 July 2022

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Kennet Hartmann
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne40036

Company details

The company

Boskalis Denmark ApS
c/o Bird & Bird
Sundkrogsgade 21,1.
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 37 64 90 66

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Willem Bastiaan Vogelaar
Eric Johannes Antonius Maria Gerrits

Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 36
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Consolidated financial statements

Information about consolidated financial statements:

Boskalis International B.V.
Rosmolenweg 20
3356 LK Papendrecht
Holland

Management's review

Business review

The main activities in the company is to own 50% of the partnership Fehmarn Belt Contractors I/S and the other 50% is owned by Van Oord DMC ApS. The purpose of the partnership Fehmarn Belt Contractors I/S is to carry out work in relation to the future Fehmarnbelt fixed link, which is to be constructed as an immersed tunnel, across the Baltic Sea between the island of Fehmarn in Germany and the island of Lolland in Denmark.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021 shows a loss of TEUR 2.764, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows negative equity of TEUR 3.467.

A letter of support has been received from Boskalis International B.V. This guarantees that the Company can meet it's obligations at least 13 months, from the approval of the annual report 2021.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> TEUR	<u>2020</u> TEUR
Gross profit		-2.603	-735
Financial income		186	0
Financial costs	2	<u>-185</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-2.602	-735
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>-162</u>	<u>162</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-2.764</u>	<u>-573</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>-2.764</u>	<u>-573</u>
		<u>-2.764</u>	<u>-573</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> TEUR	<u>2020</u> TEUR
Assets			
Investments in joint ventures		0	0
Fixed asset investments		0	0
Finished goods and goods for resale		141	24
Stocks		141	24
Receivables from associates		0	37.714
Other receivables		16	0
Deferred tax		0	162
Other receivables		0	315
Receivables		16	38.191
Total current assets		157	38.215
Total assets		157	38.215

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> TEUR	<u>2020</u> TEUR
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		7	7
Retained earnings		-3.474	-719
Equity		-3.467	-712
Payables to associates		1.932	500
Payables to joint ventures		1.216	33.457
Other payables		476	2.230
Contract liabilities		0	2.740
Total current liabilities		3.624	38.927
Total liabilities		3.624	38.927
Total equity and liabilities		157	38.215
Staff costs	1		
Capital resources	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		
Mortgages and collateral	6		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2021	7	-710	-703
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-2.764</u>	<u>-2.764</u>
Equity at 31 December 2021	<u>7</u>	<u>-3.474</u>	<u>-3.467</u>

Notes

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	TEUR	TEUR
1 Staff costs		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	TEUR	TEUR
2 Financial costs		
Financial expenses Group	8	0
Other financial costs	4	0
Exchange adjustments costs	<u>173</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>185</u>	<u>0</u>

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Deferred tax for the year	<u>162</u>	<u>-162</u>
	<u>162</u>	<u>-162</u>

4 Capital resources

A letter of support has been received from Boskalis International B.V. This guarantees that the Company can meet it's obligations at least 13 months, from the approval of the annual report 2021

5 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish companies in the Group. As a group company, the company has joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties in the joint taxation unit.

Notes

6 Mortgages and collateral

The company owns a part of the partnership Fehmarn Belt Contractors I/S and is jointly and severally obligated with other owners of any obligations and contingencies belonging to the partnership Fehmarn Belt Contractors I/S. The total debt in Fehmarn Belt Contractors I/S is approximately EUR 63,2 Million (EUR 78,3 Million at 31 December 2020). Furthermore, Fehmarn Belt Contractors I/S has issued a performance guarantee through a financial institute of EUR 63,5 million (EUR 24,4 Million at 31 December 2020).

Accounting policies

The annual report of Boskalis Denmark ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2021 is presented in TEUR.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Direct Cost

Direct Cost include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Profit from investments in joint ventures

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in jointly controlled entities are presented a separate line item in the income statement. Only proportionate elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Investments in joint ventures

Equity investments in jointly controlled entities are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in jointly controlled entities are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in jointly controlled entities measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortized cost equal to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.