

BS Denmark ApS

Vendersgade 28, st., 1363 København K

Annual report for 2021

CVR no. 37 89 19 40

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 27 June 2022

chairman: John David Williamson



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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of BS 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 to the company in general meeting that the financial statements for 2022 are not to be audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Ireland, 27 June 2022

Executive board



John David Williamson
Director



Brian Thomas Morris
director



Paul Jude Boylan
director

The company in general meeting has resolved that the financial statements for the coming financial year are not be audited.

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of BS Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BS 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 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 and 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 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.

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:

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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, 27 June 2022

Ecovis Danmark
statsautoriseret revisionsinteressentskab
CVR no. 28 93 95 23

Kurt Bülow
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne3112

Company details

The company

BS Denmark ApS
Vendersgade 28, st.
1363 København K

CVR no.: 37 89 19 40

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

John David Williamson, director
Brian Thomas Morris, director
Paul Jude Boylan, director

Auditors

Ecovis Danmark
statsautoriseret revisionsinteressentskab
Vendersgade 28 st. th
1363 København K

Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is execution of project management, cost management and consultancy services for construction industry and related business.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2020</u> DKK
Gross profit		482.188	630.114
Distribution costs		-70.270	-1.414
Administrative costs		-169.603	-154.801
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		242.315	473.899
Financial income		40	62.210
Financial costs		-32.572	-37.166
Profit/loss before tax		209.783	498.943
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-51.091	-114.513
Net profit/loss for the year		158.692	384.430
		<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2020</u> DKK
Retained earnings		158.692	384.430
		158.692	384.430

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2020</u> DKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.200	2.053
Tangible assets		2.200	2.053
Total non-current assets		2.200	2.053
Trade receivables		4.304.464	0
Affiliated entities		5.584.512	5.537.554
Other receivables		93.200	58.236
Receivables		9.982.176	5.595.790
Cash at bank and in hand		967.066	49.756
Total current assets		10.949.242	5.645.546
Total assets		10.951.442	5.647.599

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2020</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		649.259	490.567
Equity		699.259	540.567
Provision for deferred tax		484	452
Total provisions		484	452
Banks		209	0
Prepayments received from customers		836.515	0
Trade payables		0	15.693
Payables to Group Companies		7.341.893	3.172.286
Corporation tax		46.607	120.536
Other payables		2.026.475	1.798.065
Total current liabilities		10.251.699	5.106.580
Total liabilities		10.251.699	5.106.580
Total equity and liabilities		10.951.442	5.647.599

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	50.000	490.567	540.567
Net profit/loss for the year	0	158.692	158.692
Equity at 31 December 2021	50.000	649.259	699.259

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	50.000	106.137	156.137
Net profit/loss for the year	0	384.430	384.430
Equity at 31 December 2020	50.000	490.567	540.567

Notes

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff		
Wages and Salaries	2.591.044	6.782.072
Other social security expenses	19.942	26.846
Other staff expenses	<u>13.201</u>	<u>18.610</u>
	<u>2.624.187</u>	<u>6.827.528</u>
Wages and Salaries, other social security expenses and other staff expenses are recognised in the following items:		
Cost of sales	<u>2.624.187</u>	<u>6.827.528</u>
	<u>2.624.187</u>	<u>6.827.528</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Accounting policies

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

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2021 is presented in DKK

In 2020 intercompany accounts was shown as a net amount despite there were both accounts receivable and accounts payable. The comparant figures in the 2021 annual accounts is reclassified to show both assets and liabilities.

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, production costs and other operating income.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

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.

Cost of productions

Cost of productions comprises mainly wages and salaries and royalty expense.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise travel costs, representation and sales-related activities.

Administrative costs

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred in the year related to administration, professional fees and depreciation.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence, as well as other social security contributions made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-3 years
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Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to warranty commitments, losses on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions - except for provisions for deferred tax - are measured at net asset value.

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 tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

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'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with separate entities which are considered part of the investment in the subsidiary are taken directly to the fair value reserve under 'Equity'. Correspondingly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments entered into to hedge net investments in such entities are taken directly to equity.

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.

Kurt Bülow

Som Revisor

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