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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

BLU3 DENMARK APS
C/O BDO, FÆLLEDVEJ 1, 5000 ODENSE C
ANNUAL REPORT
1 APRIL 2018 - 31 MARCH 2019

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 4 October 2019**

Danny Jamie Chaney

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 38 73 71 98

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Blu3 Denmark ApS c/o BDO Fælledvej 1 5000 Odense C CVR No.: 38 73 71 98 Established: 22 June 2017 Registered Office: Odense Financial Year: 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019
Board of Executives	Danny Jamie Chaney
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Fælledvej 1 5000 Odense C
Bank	HSBC UK 8 Canada Square Londo E14 SHQ
Law Firm	Lexsos Advokater Jernbanegade 4,1 5000 Odense C

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Blu3 Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 March 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019.

The Management's Review includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Odense, 3 October 2019

Board of Executives

Danny Jamie Chaney

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Blu3 Denmark ApS

AUDITORS OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Blu3 Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 March 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019 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. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

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.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- *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.

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.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Violation of the Danish VAT legislation

Contrary to the Danish VAT Act the Company has submitted incorrect VAT returns to SKAT, the Danish Tax Authorities, and the Company's Management may incur liability in this respect.

Violation of the Danish Tax legislation

Contrary to the Danish Tax legislation the Company hasn't submitted labor taxes to SKAT, the Danish Tax Authorities, and the Company's Management may incur liability in this respect.

Non-observance of the time limits of the Danish Financial Statements Act for submission of annual report

The company's Management has not complied with the requirement of the Danish Financial Statements Act for submission of the annual report to the Danish Business Authority within the time limit of five months set out in the Danish Financial Statements Act, and Management may therefore incur liability in this respect

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Odense, 3 October 2019

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Morten Svensson
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34505

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise the provision of services within the sectors of civil engineering, construction, and utilities.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 APRIL - 31 MARCH

	Note	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK '000
GROSS PROFIT		15,023,391	5,399
Staff costs.....	1	-1,415,477	-1,711
OPERATING PROFIT		13,607,914	3,688
Other financial expenses.....	2	-84,086	-251
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		13,523,828	3,437
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-3,050,859	-762
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		10,472,969	2,675
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Retained earnings.....		10,472,969	2,675
TOTAL		10,472,969	2,675

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK '000
Rent deposit and other receivables		0	48
Fixed asset investments		0	48
FIXED ASSETS		0	48
Trade receivables		49,749,079	8,655
Contract work in progress		16,906,856	15,025
Other receivables		0	605
Receivables		66,655,935	24,285
Cash and cash equivalents		8,328,769	24,474
CURRENT ASSETS		74,984,704	48,759
ASSETS		74,984,704	48,807

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK '000
Share capital.....		50,000	50
Retained profit.....		13,148,071	2,675
EQUITY.....	4	13,198,071	2,725
Trade payables.....		807,688	7,614
Payables to group enterprises.....		41,106,985	29,332
Corporation tax.....		3,075,654	785
Other liabilities.....		16,796,306	8,351
Current liabilities.....		61,786,633	46,082
LIABILITIES.....		61,786,633	46,082
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		74,984,704	48,807
 Contingencies etc.	 5		
Charges and securities	6		

NOTES

	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK '000	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 4 (2017/18: 4)			
Wages and salaries.....	1,366,574	1,251	
Social security costs.....	8,521	8	
Other staff costs.....	40,382	452	
	1,415,477	1,711	
Other financial expenses			2
Group enterprises.....	-216,148	216	
Other interest expenses.....	300,234	35	
	84,086	251	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	2,993,386	762	
Adjustment of tax in previous years.....	57,473	0	
	3,050,859	762	
Equity			4
	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 April 2018.....	50,000	2,675,102	2,725,102
Proposed distribution of profit.....		10,472,969	10,472,969
Equity at 31 March 2019.....	50,000	13,148,071	13,198,071
Contingencies etc.			5
Company has no contingencies.			
Charges and securities			6
Company has no charges and securities.			

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Blu3 Denmark ApS for 2018/19 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

When the result of contract work cannot be assessed reliably, revenue is only recognised corresponding to related costs to the extent that it is likely that they will be recovered.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of administration, buildings, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include car rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Contract work in progress

Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the balance sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific piece of work in progress.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.