
Scandinavian Marine Tech ApS

Kongevænget 13, DK-2765 Smørum

Annual Report for 16 February - 31 December 2018

CVR No 39 34 69 58

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
27/2 2019

Adam Hillestrøm
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Scandinavian Marine Tech ApS for the financial year 16 February - 31 December 2018.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Smørum, 27 February 2019

Executive Board

Jesper Holm Lundeman
Executive Officer

The Annual General Meeting has decided that the Financial Statements for next year are not to be subject to any audit.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Scandinavian Marine Tech ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 16 February - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Scandinavian Marine Tech ApS for the financial year 16 February - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 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 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

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.

Slagelse, 27 February 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Martin Langhoff Hansen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne36027

Company Information

The Company

Scandinavian Marine Tech ApS
Kongevænget 13
DK-2765 Smørum

CVR No: 39 34 69 58
Financial period: 16 February - 31 December
Financial year: 1st financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Egedal

Executive Board

Jesper Holm Lundeman

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Ndr. Ringgade 70C
DK-4200 Slagelse

Income Statement 16 February - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		-11.642
Financial expenses		-86
Profit/loss before tax		-11.728
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	2.021
Net profit/loss for the year		-9.707

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-9.707
		-9.707

Balance Sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK
Assets		
Other receivables		175.916
Deferred tax asset		2.021
Receivables		177.937
Cash at bank and in hand		86.788
Currents assets		264.725
Assets		264.725
 Liabilities and equity		
Share capital		50.001
Retained earnings		-9.707
Equity	3	40.294
Trade payables		224.431
Short-term debt		224.431
Debt		224.431
Liabilities and equity		264.725
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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The company's main activity is development and sale of technology to the marine industry.

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2018 DKK
Current tax for the year	0
Deferred tax for the year	-2.021
	<u>-2.021</u>

3 Equity

	Share capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity at 16 February	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	50.001	0	50.001
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-9.707	-9.707
Equity at 31 December	<u>50.001</u>	<u>-9.707</u>	<u>40.294</u>

4 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of LDH Technologies ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes.

Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Scandinavian Marine Tech ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for the Company's administration, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other operating income and other external expenses.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance Sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.