
OMT Naval ApS

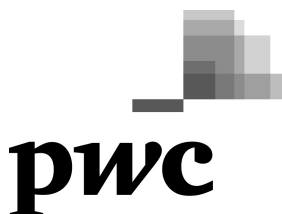
Sverigesgade 4, DK-5000 Odense C

Annual Report for 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

CVR No 41 36 97 44

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
13/1 2023

Per Lønborg-Andersen
Chairman of the General
Meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	5
Management's Review	6
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	7
Balance Sheet 30 June 2022	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of OMT Naval ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022.

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 financial position at 30 June 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021/22.

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

Copenhagen, 13 January 2023

Executive Board

Peter Kåre Groes Christiansen

Board of Directors

Peter Kåre Groes Christiansen

Poul Præstegaard Skadhede

Jytte Ravn Jyrkinewsky

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of OMT Naval ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of OMT Naval ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Hellerup, 13 January 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob Fromm Christiansen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne18628

Kim Danstrup

statsautoriseret revisor

mne32201

Company Information

The Company

OMT Naval ApS
Sverigesgade 4
DK-5000 Odense C

CVR No: 41 36 97 44
Financial period: 1. juli 2021 -30. juni 2022
Incorporated: 3 May 2020
Municipality of reg. office: Odense

Board of Directors

Peter Kåre Groes Christiansen
Poul Præstegaard Skadhede
Jytte Ravn Jyrkinewsky

Executive Board

Peter Kåre Groes Christiansen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

OMT Naval ApS develops and market Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and licenses to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR Licenses) related to ship design within the maritime sector.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021/22 shows a profit of DKK 53,770,823, and at 30 June 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 74,277,073.

Special risks

OMT Naval ApS' liabilities and obligations has been assessed by management and in the relevant situations, provisions have been made in the annual report to cover these liabilities and obligations. Provisions relate to future estimates regarding warranties and other obligations and are uncertain by nature.

Apart from currency risks, the company does not have any further financial risks.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

	Note	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
Revenue		66,649,309	0
Other operating income		4,378,248	0
Other external expenses		-40,097,329	-4,852
Gross profit/loss		30,930,228	-4,852
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	1	-176,914	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		30,753,314	-4,852
Income from investments in subsidiaries		30,002,793	0
Financial expenses	2	-229,161	0
Profit/loss before tax		60,526,946	-4,852
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-6,756,123	1,067
Net profit/loss for the year		53,770,823	-3,785

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	15,715,793	0
Retained earnings	38,055,030	-3,785
	53,770,823	-3,785

Balance Sheet 30 June 2022

Assets

	Note	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
Completed development projects		3,361,370	0
Development projects in progress		5,774,406	6,062,051
Intangible assets	4	9,135,776	6,062,051
Investments in subsidiaries	5	36,305,828	0
Investments in associates	6	10,761,753	0
Fixed asset investments		47,067,581	0
Fixed assets		56,203,357	6,062,051
Receivables from group enterprises		11,214,000	0
Other receivables		6,603,751	848,280
Deferred tax asset		1,521,118	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		0	1,067
Receivables		19,338,869	849,347
Cash at bank and in hand		80,215,819	1,241,010
Currents assets		99,554,688	2,090,357
Assets		155,758,045	8,152,408

Balance Sheet 30 June 2022

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
Share capital		181,640	100,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		15,715,793	0
Retained earnings		58,379,640	-3,785
Equity		74,277,073	96,215
Other provisions		9,987,896	0
Provisions		9,987,896	0
Payables to owners and Management		0	3,900,000
Long-term debt	7	0	3,900,000
Prepayments received from customers		18,763,675	0
Payables to group enterprises		34,743,933	4,126,815
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		8,276,174	0
Other payables		9,709,294	29,378
Short-term debt		71,493,076	4,156,193
Debt		71,493,076	8,056,193
Liabilities and equity		155,758,045	8,152,408
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Accounting Policies	9		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 July 2021	100,000	0	-3,785	96,215
Capital increase in kind of assets	81,640	0	20,328,395	20,410,035
Net profit/loss for the year	0	15,715,793	38,055,030	53,770,823
Equity at 30 June 2022	181,640	15,715,793	58,379,640	74,277,073

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Amortisation of intangible assets	176,914	0
	176,914	0
2 Financial expenses		
Exchange adjustments, expenses	229,161	0
	229,161	0
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	8,277,241	-1,067
Deferred tax for the year	-1,521,118	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	1,333,651	0
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	-1,333,651	0
	6,756,123	-1,067
4 Intangible assets		
	Completed development projects DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost at 1 July 2021	0	6,062,051
Additions for the year	0	4,494,144
Disposals for the year	0	-1,243,505
Transfers for the year	3,538,284	-3,538,284
Cost at 30 June 2022	3,538,284	5,774,406
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 July 2021	0	0
Amortisation for the year	176,914	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June 2022	176,914	0
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	3,361,370	5,774,406

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Intangible assets (continued)

Completed development projects	Development projects in progress
DKK	DKK

Amortised over

10 years

In relation to development projects, external directly attributable costs and as well as direct payroll cost (with addition of non-allocated internal costs related to IT etc.) are capitalized.

5 Investments in subsidiaries

	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
Cost at 1 July 2021	0	0
Additions for the year	20,590,035	0
Cost at 30 June 2022	20,590,035	0
Value adjustments at 1 July 2021	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	30,002,793	0
Dividend to the Parent Company	-14,287,000	0
Value adjustments at 30 June 2022	15,715,793	0
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	36,305,828	0

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
IHAB Business					
Development ApS	Denmark	100,000	82%	47,752,302	39,415,369
OMT S4DK ApS	Denmark	40,000	90%	40,377	377
OMT F4DK ApS	Denmark	40,000	90%	-1,556,193	-1,596,193
OMT S4SG ApS	Denmark	40,000	90%	23,997	-16,003
OMT Projects ApS	Denmark	40,000	90%	23,997	-16,003
OMT People ApS	Denmark	40,000	90%	-749,859	-789,859

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
6 Investments in associates		
Cost at 1 July 2021	0	0
Additions for the year	15,140,000	0
Cost at 30 June 2022	15,140,000	0
Value adjustments at 1 July 2021	0	0
Reserve for internal profit	-4,378,247	0
Value adjustments at 30 June 2022	-4,378,247	0
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	10,761,753	0

7 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Payables to owners and Management

Between 1 and 5 years	0	3,900,000
Long-term part	0	3,900,000
Within 1 year	0	0
	0	3,900,000

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contractual obligations

The Company has uncalled capital contributions of DKK 10 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations (continued)

Other contingent liabilities

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 V Business Development A/S, 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

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of OMT Naval ApS for 2021/22 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 2021/22 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

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The items “Income from investments in subsidiaries” and “Income from investments in associates” in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding 10 years.

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The items "Investments in subsidiaries" and "Investments in associates" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised inter-company profits or losses.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries and the associates.

Subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Dividend

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

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.

Financial debts

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