
OMT Projects ApS

Sverigesgade 4, DK-5000 Odense C

Annual Report for
1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

CVR No. 42 89 43 97

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 27/9 2024

Per Lønborg-Andersen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of OMT Projects ApS for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

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 30 June 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023/24.

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

Copenhagen, 27 September 2024

Executive Board

Peter Kåre Groes Christiansen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of OMT Projects ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of OMT Projects ApS for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024, 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 Financial 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.

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.

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.

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, 27 September 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob F Christiansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18628

Kim Danstrup
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32201

Company information

The Company

OMT Projects ApS
Sverigesgade 4
DK-5000 Odense C

CVR No: 42 89 43 97

Financial period: 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Municipality of reg. office: Odense

Executive Board

Peter Kåre Groes Christiansen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

OMT Project ApS is part of the OMT Group.

The OMT Group is the premium maritime consulting firm in Europe with a core focus on delivering smart maritime defence solutions and has extensive fields of expertise within engineering, procurement, construction, and operations within the maritime sector.

The Group develops and markets Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) solutions and licenses to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR Licenses) related to ship design within the maritime sector. The Group also markets advisory services within its fields of expertise to the maritime industry. The Group operates globally serving Navies, shipowners, and shipyards, and is a global leader in its niches.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023/24 shows a profit of DKK 174,970, and at 30 June 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 1,552,036.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The Company is involved in several large long-term deliveries within both solutions and advisory, which makes the project, risk, and financial management critical. It also involves a special risk regarding the evaluation and presentation of these projects in the financial reporting for the Company, as the expected outlook for such projects can change significantly over the project period. Recognition and measurement regarding work in progress is complex in nature and hence the Financial Statements hold uncertainties regarding recognition and measurement in this area.

The Company's 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.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		DKK	DKK
Revenue		6,306,519	7,123,446
Other external expenses		-6,105,566	-5,388,540
Gross profit		200,953	1,734,906
Financial income	1	33,502	930
Financial expenses	2	-10,135	-1,132
Profit/loss before tax		224,320	1,734,704
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-49,350	-381,635
Net profit/loss for the year		174,970	1,353,069

Distribution of profit

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	174,970	1,353,069
	174,970	1,353,069

Balance sheet 30 June 2024

Assets

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		DKK	DKK
Trade receivables		2,807,611	1,849,610
Contract work in progress		1,608,905	523,504
Receivables from group enterprises		54,913	1,765,933
Other receivables		7,000	0
Receivables		4,478,429	4,139,047
Cash at bank and in hand		256,017	1,543,933
Current assets		4,734,446	5,682,980
Assets		4,734,446	5,682,980

Balance sheet 30 June 2024

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		1,512,036	1,337,066
Equity		1,552,036	1,377,066
Trade payables		100,000	30,000
Contract work in progress		320,793	0
Payables to group enterprises		2,712,345	3,876,541
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		44,350	381,635
Other payables		4,922	17,738
Short-term debt		3,182,410	4,305,914
Debt		3,182,410	4,305,914
Liabilities and equity		4,734,446	5,682,980
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 July	40,000	1,337,066	1,377,066
Net profit/loss for the year	0	174,970	174,970
Equity at 30 June	40,000	1,512,036	1,552,036

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
1. Financial income		
Other financial income	33,502	930
	33,502	930

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
2. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	10,135	1,132
	10,135	1,132

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
3. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	49,350	381,635
	49,350	381,635

4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

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.

5. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
V Business Development A/S	Copenhagen
OMT Group A/S	Odense

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of OMT Projects ApS for 2023/24 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023/24 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

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.

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.

Financial income and expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.

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 liabilities

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