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# ***OMT F4DK ApS***

Meldahlsgade 5, DK-1613 København V

## **Annual Report for 8 December 2021 - 30 June 2022**

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CVR No 42 89 44 78

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
23/12 2022

Per Lønborg-Andersen  
Chairman of the General  
Meeting



**pwc**

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## **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of OMT F4DK ApS for the financial year 8 December 2021 - 30 June 2022.

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 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021/22.

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

Copenhagen, 23 December 2022

### **Executive Board**

Jytte Ravn Jyrkinewsky

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of OMT F4DK 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 8 December 2021 - 30 June 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of OMT F4DK ApS for the financial year 8 December 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, 23 December 2022

**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 F4DK ApS  
Meldahlsgade 5  
DK-1613 København V

CVR No: 42 89 44 78  
Financial period: 8 December 2021 - 30 June 2022  
Municipality of reg. office: København

### **Executive Board**

Jytte Ravn Jyrkinewsky

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

# Management's Review

## Key activities

The company's purpose is to operate as a consultancy business within marine technology as well as directly or indirectly to operate within other business' that the management considers to be connected within.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021/22 shows a loss of DKK 1,596,193, and at 30 June 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 1,556,193.

## Subsequent events

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



## Income Statement

	<u>Note</u>	8 December 2021 - 30 June 2022 <u>DKK</u>
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>3,752,651</b>
Other external expenses		<u>-5,799,006</u>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>-2,046,355</b>
Financial expenses	2	<u>-46</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-2,046,401</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>450,208</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-1,596,193</u></b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	<u>-1,596,193</u>
	<b><u>-1,596,193</u></b>

# Balance Sheet

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>		
Contract work in progress	4	3,752,651
Other receivables		1,394,627
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		450,208
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>5,597,486</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>527,312</b></u>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<u><b>6,124,798</b></u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u><b>6,124,798</b></u>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
Share capital		40,000
Retained earnings		-1,596,193
<b>Equity</b>		<u><b>-1,556,193</b></u>
Payables to group enterprises		7,460,491
Other payables		220,500
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<u><b>7,680,991</b></u>
<b>Debt</b>		<u><b>7,680,991</b></u>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<u><b>6,124,798</b></u>
Going concern	1	
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## Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 8 December 2021	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	40,000	0	40,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,596,193	-1,596,193
<b>Equity at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-1,596,193</b>	<b>-1,556,193</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Going concern

At 30 June 2022, the Company has a negative equity of DKK 1,556,193. The Parent Company has stated that it will support the Company financially in the form of loans and cash and cash equivalents to the extent necessary to finance the Company's ordinary operating activities. The declaration is valid until 30 June 2023. Based on this, the Annual Report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

	8 December 2021 - 30 June 2022 DKK
<b>2 Financial expenses</b>	
Other financial expenses	46
	<b>46</b>
<b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>	
Current tax for the year	-450,208
	<b>-450,208</b>
<b>4 Contract work in progress</b>	
Selling price of work in progress	3,752,651
	<b>3,752,651</b>
<b>5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>	

### 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 un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of OMT F4DK 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

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 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.

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 regarding service 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 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.