



RSM

RSM Danmark

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Revisionspartnerselskab

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Sitelog Denmark A/S

Korskildelund 6, 2670 Greve

Company reg. no. 42 92 52 17

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 April 2024.

Richard Pohl
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have approved the annual report of Sitelog Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Greve, 22 April 2024

Executive board

Bjarne Piilgard

Richard Pohl

Board of directors

Otto Christian

Dirk Egbert Heisterkamp

Alexandra Brzezinka

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Sitelog Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sitelog Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen V, 22 April 2024

RSM Danmark

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 25 49 21 45

Peter Arent Benkjer

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35785

Company information

The company

Sitelog Denmark A/S
Korskildelund 6
2670 Greve

Company reg. no. 42 92 52 17
Established: 1 January 2022
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Otto Christian
Dirk Egbert Heisterkamp
Alexandra Brzezinka

Executive board

Bjarne Piilgard
Richard Pohl

Auditors

RSM Danmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Ved Vesterport 6, 5. sal
1612 København V

Parent company

SiteLog Europe GmbH

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The activities are to support clients, project developers and general contractors in organising the necessary construction logistics and site infrastructure in the best possible way during the planning and execution phase of a construction project. Their aim is to give projects more stability and security: by optimally linking construction site processes with the right IT support, the right people and the right ideas. At the same time, SiteLog guarantees the professionalism and ease of use of IT systems offered.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 6.030.343 against DKK 2.974.102 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 612.728 against DKK 648.739 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred that could upset the company financial position significantly.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Sitelog Denmark A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, costs of raw materials and consumables, and others external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration and premises.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial income and expenses from transactions in foreign currency.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Reserve for unpaid contributed capital

Unpaid contributed capital is recognised on a gross basis, according to which the unpaid contributed capital is recognised and treated as a receivable in the statement of financial position called "Claims on contributed capital".

An amount corresponding to the unpaid contributed capital is reclassified from "Retained earnings" to "Reserve for unpaid contributed capital".

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Accounting policies

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	6.030.343	2.974.102
1 Staff costs	-5.197.605	-2.107.751
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-5.833	0
Operating profit	826.905	866.351
Other financial income	4.649	897
2 Other financial expenses	-42.371	-34.170
Pre-tax net profit or loss	789.183	833.078
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-176.455	-184.339
Net profit or loss for the year	612.728	648.739
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	612.728	648.739
Total allocations and transfers	612.728	648.739

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
4 Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	29.167	0
Total property, plant, and equipment	29.167	0
5 Deposits	12.000	41.148
Total investments	12.000	41.148
Total non-current assets	41.167	41.148
Current assets		
Trade receivables	2.614.156	1.805.396
Receivables from group enterprises	892.739	0
Deferred tax assets	102.615	0
Other receivables	331.390	493.881
Contributed capital in arrears	300.000	300.000
Prepayments	55.277	7.100
Total receivables	4.296.177	2.606.377
Cash and cash equivalents	1.697.950	770.387
Total current assets	5.994.127	3.376.764
Total assets	6.035.294	3.417.912

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	400.000	400.000
Reserve for contributed capital not paid	300.000	300.000
Retained earnings	961.467	348.739
Total equity	<u>1.661.467</u>	<u>1.048.739</u>
 Provisions		
Other provisions	469.350	0
Total provisions	<u>469.350</u>	<u>0</u>
 Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	23.243	32.618
Trade payables	864.428	178.297
Payables to group enterprises	1.563.023	1.788.163
Income tax payable	279.070	184.338
Other payables	1.174.713	185.757
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	3.904.477	2.369.173
 Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>3.904.477</u>	<u>2.369.173</u>
 Total equity and liabilities	<u>6.035.294</u>	<u>3.417.912</u>

6 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for contributed capital not paid	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	400.000	300.000	-300.000	400.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	648.739	648.739
Equity 1 January 2022	400.000	300.000	348.739	1.048.739
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	612.728	612.728
	400.000	300.000	961.467	1.661.467

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	4.643.663	1.846.069
Pension costs	507.090	244.800
Other costs for social security	22.930	8.524
Other staff costs	23.922	8.358
	<u>5.197.605</u>	<u>2.107.751</u>
Average number of employees	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	22.454	20.760
Other financial costs	19.917	13.410
	<u>42.371</u>	<u>34.170</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	279.070	184.339
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-102.615	0
	<u>176.455</u>	<u>184.339</u>
4. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Additions during the year	<u>35.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>35.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-5.833</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2023	<u>-5.833</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>29.167</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
5. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2023	41.148	41.148
Disposals during the year	<u>-29.148</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>12.000</u>	<u>41.148</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>12.000</u>	<u>41.148</u>

6. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of 48 tdkk. The leases have 34 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total 137 tdkk.