

# MSL Engineering Denmark

## ApS

Kalkbrænderiløbskaj 6  
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no. 42 93 56 54

### Annual report 2023

The annual report was presented and approved at  
the Company's annual general meeting on

20 June 2024

Richard James Lane

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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## **Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board**

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report for MSL Engineering Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position 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 fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2024

Executive Board:

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Richard James Lane

Board of Directors:

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Brian Timothy McGrath  
Chairman

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Paul Coughlan

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Kevin O' Sullivan



## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of MSL Engineering Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MSL Engineering Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position 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 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.

#### Management's responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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.



## Independent auditor's report

- 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2024

**KPMG**  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

David Olafsson  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne19737

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## Management's review

### Company details

MSL Engineering Denmark ApS  
Kalkbrænderiløbskaj 6  
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no.:	42 93 56 54
Established:	29 November 2021
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January - 31 December

### Board of Directors

Brian Timothy McGrath, Chairman  
Paul Coughlan  
Kevin O' Sullivan

### Executive Board

Richard James Lane

### Auditor

KPMG  
Dampfærgevej 28  
DK-2100 København Ø  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

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## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The purpose of the Company is to engage in business within the construction and engineering industry, as well as any other business deemed related by the board of directors.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 1,294,406 as against a profit of DKK 2,950,878 in 29/11 2021 - 31/12 2022. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2023 stood at DKK 4,285,284 as against DKK 2,990,878 at 31 December 2022.

The financial year was in line with forecast, and results for the year are considered satisfactory.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2023.

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## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	2023	29/11 2021 - 31/12 2022 (13 Mos)
<b>Gross profit</b>		3,105,127	10,354,418
Staff costs	2	-1,445,632	-6,576,318
<b>Profit before tax</b>		1,659,495	3,778,100
Tax on profit for the year	3	-365,089	-827,222
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>1,294,406</u>	<u>2,950,878</u>
<b>Proposed profit appropriation</b>			
Retained earnings		1,294,406	2,950,878
		<u>1,294,406</u>	<u>2,950,878</u>

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## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	31/12 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		0	360,063
Receivables from group entities		3,664,469	5,976,390
Other receivables		1,125,853	3,224,801
		<u>4,790,322</u>	<u>9,561,254</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>96,829</u>	<u>39,414</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>4,887,151</u>	<u>9,600,668</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>4,887,151</u>	<u>9,600,668</u>

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## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2023	31/12 2022
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		4,245,284	2,950,878
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>4,285,284</u>	<u>2,990,878</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables		19,577	5,437,831
Corporation tax		365,089	827,222
Other payables, including taxes payable		217,201	344,737
		<u>601,867</u>	<u>6,609,790</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>601,867</u>	<u>6,609,790</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>4,887,151</u>	<u>9,600,668</u>

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## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	40,000	2,950,878	2,990,878
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	1,294,406	1,294,406
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>4,245,284</b>	<b>4,285,284</b>

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## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of MSL Engineering Denmark ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms ®2020.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, etc.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

#### Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement at the amount attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity at the amount attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Balance sheet

###### Leases

On initial recognition, leases for fixed assets that transfer substantially all risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. When the net present value is calculated, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the Company's other fixed assets.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability at amortised cost, allowing the interest element of the lease payment to be recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

###### Investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. In case of indication of impairment, an impairment test is conducted. When the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other receivables and deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

###### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and participating interests (including associates) is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised write-downs are reversed when the basis for the write-down no longer exists.

###### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to office buildings non-deductible for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

##### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

#### 2 Staff costs

DKK	2023	29/11 2021 - 31/12 2022 (13 Mos)
Wages and salaries	1,513,637	6,500,450
Pensions	7,093	10,008
Other social security costs	-75,098	65,860
	<u>1,445,632</u>	<u>6,576,318</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

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#### 3 Tax on profit for the year

	2023	29/11 2021 - 31/12 2022 (13 Mos)
DKK		
Current tax for the year	<u>365,089</u>	<u>827,222</u>
	<u>365,089</u>	<u>827,222</u>