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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Vestre Ringgade 28
DK-8000 Aarhus C
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

OSK-SHIPTECH A/S

BALTICAGADE 12C 1., 8000 AARHUS C

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JULY 2023 - 30 JUNE 2024

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 30 September 2024

_____

Henrik Færch Fromholdt

CVR NO. 24 22 17 68

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	OSK-SHIPTECH A/S Balticagade 12C 1. 8000 Aarhus C
	CVR No.: 24 22 17 68 Established: 29 June 1999 Municipality: Aarhus Financial Year: 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024
Board of Directors	Søren Jespersen, chairman Kristian Carøe Lind Christian Mann Boserup Anders Ørgård Vinding Jacob Høgh Thygesen
Executive Board	Jacob Høgh Thygesen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Vestre Ringgade 28 8000 Aarhus C

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of OSK-SHIPTECH A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

The Annual Report is presented 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 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 30 September 2024

Executive Board

_____
Jacob Høgh Thygesen

Board of Directors

_____	_____	_____
Søren Jespersen Chairman	Kristian Carøe Lind	Christian Mann Boserup
_____	_____	
Anders Ørgård Vinding	Jacob Høgh Thygesen	

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of OSK-SHIPTECH A/S

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of OSK-SHIPTECH A/S 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 are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position 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.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Extended Review 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 Extended Review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Statement on the Management Commentary
Management is responsible for the Management Commentary.

Our conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management Commentary 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 the Management Commentary.

Aarhus, 30 September 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Jeanette Staal
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne18547

Morten Kristensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne47785

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities
OSK ShipTech A/S, owned by Naval Holding ApS, presents the annual report for the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024. This marks the 26th financial year of the company in its current legal form and the 57th in its overall history.

The company specializes in marine consultancy and design services for Danish and international shipowners, shipyards, and public entities within the shipbuilding industry.

In recent years, OSK ShipTech A/S has expanded into new market segments and strengthened its presence in the passenger and defence sectors. Additionally, the company has developed a new business area (OSK Energy) focused on consultancy services related to the green transition in the maritime industry. This growth has reinforced our position as a market leader and increased our need for new hires. Significant investments have been made in a new corporate identity to enhance our employer branding and attract future talent.

During the financial year, OSK ShipTech A/S has also invested significantly in the above mentioned, strategic segments but particularly in, Defence and Energy.

Management considers the company’s performance this year to be satisfactory, given these developments.

OSK ShipTech A/S remains a key player in ship design, providing comprehensive services to a broad spectrum of Denmark's maritime sector, including both public institutions and private shipowners.

Development in activities and financial and economic position
This financial year has shown satisfactory progress. The net profit after tax is DKK (‘000) 42, which the Board of Directors considers satisfactory under the circumstances.

The Board recommends a dividend distribution as detailed in the annual report.

Looking ahead, Management expects the company to continue to generate a profit in the next financial year.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year
No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for to the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY - 30 JUNE

	Note	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		**38.046.111**	**36.926.195**
Staff costs	1	-36.893.798	-33.288.633
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-621.525	-505.172
OPERATING PROFIT		**530.788**	**3.132.390**
Other financial income	2	616.535	321.661
Other financial expenses	3	-1.104.190	-710.767
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**43.133**	**2.743.284**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-1.299	-605.627
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**41.834**	**2.137.657**
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings		41.834	2.137.657
TOTAL		**41.834**	**2.137.657**

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

ASSETS	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment		1.214.408	1.174.371
Leasehold improvements		44.061	80.358
Property, plant and equipment	5	**1.258.469**	**1.254.729**
Fixed asset investments		1.325.685	1.314.713
Financial non-current assets	6	**1.325.685**	**1.314.713**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**2.584.154**	**2.569.442**
Trade receivables		9.277.273	8.945.074
Contract work in progress	7	4.272.427	5.881.404
Receivables from group enterprises		121.067	7.247.355
Deferred tax assets		285.656	0
Other receivables		33.704	17.575
Receivables corporation tax		0	516.135
Prepayments and accrued income		2.046.462	1.536.728
Receivables		**16.036.589**	**24.144.271**
Cash and cash equivalents		**3.572.846**	**5.286.463**
CURRENT ASSETS		**19.609.435**	**29.430.734**
ASSETS		**22.193.589**	**32.000.176**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital		3.000.000	3.000.000
Retained profit		4.485.793	4.443.959
EQUITY		**7.485.793**	**7.443.959**
Provision for deferred tax		0	2.065.005
PROVISIONS		**0**	**2.065.005**
Corporation tax		546.922	0
Frozen holiday pay		0	2.392.557
Non-current liabilities	8	**546.922**	**2.392.557**
Bank debt		127	0
Contract work in progress	7	3.648.450	653.972
Trade payables		2.267.010	2.248.347
Payables to group enterprises		2.884.893	11.930.312
Other liabilities		5.360.394	5.266.024
Current liabilities		**14.160.874**	**20.098.655**
LIABILITIES		**14.707.796**	**22.491.212**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**22.193.589**	**32.000.176**

Contingencies etc.	9	
Charges and securities	10	

EQUITY

DKK	Share Capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 July 2023	3.000.000	4.443.959	7.443.959
Proposed profit allocation		41.834	41.834
Equity at 30 June 2024	**3.000.000**	**4.485.793**	**7.485.793**

NOTES

	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of full time employees	51	47	
Wages and salaries	32.166.838	28.820.056	
Pensions	4.469.636	4.233.886	
Social security costs	257.324	234.691	
	36.893.798	**33.288.633**	
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises	556.810	321.661	
Other interest income	59.725	0	
	616.535	**321.661**	
Other financial expenses			3
Associated enterprises	848.127	467.013	
Other interest expenses	256.063	243.754	
	1.104.190	**710.767**	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	1.240.063	644.804	
Adjustment of tax for previous years	-73.110	0	
Adjustment of deferred tax	-1.165.654	-39.177	
	1.299	**605.627**	

Property, plant and equipment 5

DKK	Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 July 2023	3.416.550	216.011
Additions	625.265	0
Disposals	-386.633	0
Cost at 30 June 2024	**3.655.182**	**216.011**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 July 2023	2.242.179	135.653
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-386.633	0
Depreciation for the year	585.228	36.297
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 June 2024	**2.440.774**	**171.950**
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	**1.214.408**	**44.061**

NOTES

Note

Financial non-current assets 6

DKK	Fixed asset investments
Cost at 1 July 2023	1.314.713
Additions	10.972
Cost at 30 June 2024	**1.325.685**
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	**1.325.685**

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Contract work in progress		7
Sales value of the periods production	16.284.382	33.104.572
On account invoiced	-15.660.405	-27.877.140
Net contract work in progress	**623.977**	**5.227.432**
Included in this way		
Contract work in progress (assets)	4.272.427	5.881.404
Contract work in progress (liabilities)	-3.648.450	-653.972
	623.977	**5.227.432**

Long-term liabilities 8

DKK	30/6 2024 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	30/6 2023 total liabilities
Corporation tax	546.922	0	0	0
Frozen holiday pay	0	0	0	2.392.557
	546.922	**0**	**0**	**2.392.557**

NOTES

	Note
Contingencies etc.	9

Contingent liabilities

Operational lease
The company has entered into rental agreements and lease contracts with an average annual lease payment of DKK ("000) 531. The lease contracts have a residual term of up to 44 months with a total residual lease payment of DKK ('000) 1.200.

Rental commitments
The company has entered into contracts for lease of premises. The contracts show a notice of termination period of up to 6 months, corresponding to a residual rent of DKK (000) 1.440 at as the balance sheet date.

Joint liabilities
The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Ørgård Holding ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities	10

As security for the bank debt af DKK ('000) 0, the company has provided a floating charge af a nominal amount af DKK ('000) 6,000 with security in goodwill, operating equipment and trade receivables with a booked amount 30rd June 2024 on DKK ('000) 10.322.

As security for ongoing projects, security has been provided to the customers through the company's bank with a total of DKK ('000) 67.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of OSK-SHIPTECH A/S for 2023/24 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue
Where services with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the work progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income
Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Payments related to operating lease expenses and other lease agreements are recognised in the Income Statement during the continuance of the contract. The Company's total liability concerning operating and other lease agreements are stated under contingencies, etc.

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs relating to social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are included in staff costs.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that can be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that can be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish group companies. The current Danish corporation tax is distributed between the jointly taxed Danish companies in proportion to their taxable income, and with full distribution with settlement of tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-downs.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years	0-10 %
Leasehold improvements.....	5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Contract work in progress
Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the balance sheet date and the total anticipated income related to the specific piece of work in progress.

The specific piece of work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as an account receivable or payable, depending on the net value of the selling price less progress invoicing and progress payments.

Accruals, assets
Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax
Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calcu-lated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. A change in the deferred tax, which is a result of changes to tax rates, is recognised in the income statement with the exception of items that are taken directly to equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Accounts receivable, payable and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.