

Container Shelter System ApS

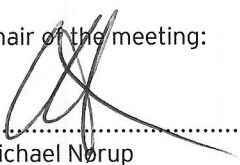
Møgelgårdsvej 6, 8520 Lystrup

CVR no. 27 28 66 74

Annual report 2021

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 31 March 2022

Chair of the meeting:



.....

Michael Nørup

Contents

Statement by the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December	6
Income statement	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9

Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Container Shelter System ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

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

31 March 2022
Executive Board:


.....
Michael Nørup

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Container Shelter System ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Container Shelter System ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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.

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 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 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 the 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 note 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.

Aarhus, 31 March 2022
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28


Henrik Pungvig Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne24825

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activities consist of the research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of protective solutions for semi-mobile applications.

The term semi-mobile applications is primarily covering camp facilities and interim protection, established in the form of prefabricated units, possibly containers, that are shipped and erected on site, or in the form of permanent existing buildings, which are temporarily adapted for the purpose, and where requirements to the aesthetic designs are negligible.

The solutions offer a high protection against both ballistic and blast threats ranging from handguns over automatic rifles to grenades and IED's.

Financial review

The income statement for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 440 thousand against a profit of DKK 1,566 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of DKK 521 thousand.

Management considers the company's result in 2021 to be satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2021	2020
	Gross profit	76	91
3	Financial income	0	12
	Financial expenses	-1	0
	Profit before tax	75	103
4	Tax for the year	365	1,463
	Profit for the year	440	1,566
Recommended appropriation of profit			
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	1,500	0
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-1,060	1,566
		440	1,566

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2021	2020
	ASSETS		
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group entities	0	1,538
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	366	0
		<u>366</u>	<u>1,538</u>
	Cash	<u>186</u>	<u>87</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>552</u>	<u>1,625</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>552</u>	<u>1,625</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	40	8,367
	Profit and loss account	481	-6,786
	Total equity	<u>521</u>	<u>1,581</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	31	44
		<u>31</u>	<u>44</u>
		<u>31</u>	<u>44</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>552</u>	<u>1,625</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	8,367	-6,786	1,581
Capital reduction	-8,327	8,327	0
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	440	440
Extraordinary dividend distributed	0	-1,500	-1,500
Equity at 31 December 2021	40	481	521

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Container Shelter System ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

External expenses

External expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected 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.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income tax and deferred tax

The company is jointly taxed with OD&M ApS which also acts as the administrative company.

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to 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. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

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

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Staff costs

The company has no employees.

DKK'000

3 Financial income

Interest Income, group entities

	2021	2020
	0	12
	0	12

4 Tax for the year

Tax adjustments, prior years
Refund in joint taxation

	1	0
	-366	-1,463
	-365	-1,463

5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish companies in the Group. As a jointly taxed Company, not wholly-owned, the company has limited and secondary liability for Danish withholding tax on interest, royalties within the joint taxation unit.