
DC Råstoffer A/S

B-Vej 6, DK-2300 København S

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 30 81 48 00

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
22/5 2023

Géry De Cloedt
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DC Råstoffer A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is 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 at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2022.

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

København, 22 May 2023

Executive Board

Kim Fynbo Nielsen
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Géry De Cloedt
Chairman

Carsten-Roland Meier

René Sloth Gosvig

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of DC Råstoffer A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DC Råstoffer A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 Financial 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.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.
- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Herning, 22 May 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kim Vorret
statsautoriseret revisor
mne33256

Hans Jørgen Andersen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne30211

Company Information

The Company

DC Råstoffer A/S
B-Vej 6
DK-2300 København S
E-mail: info@dcraastoffer.dk

CVR No: 30 81 48 00
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: København

Board of Directors

Géry De Cloedt , Chairman
Carsten-Roland Meier
René Sloth Gosvig

Executive Board

Kim Fynbo Nielsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Platanvej 4
DK-7400 Herning

Management's Review

Key activities

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of gravel pits as well as dredging and entry of raw materials to various ports.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 332,997, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 16,806,488.

Going Concern

The Company has not prepared the Annual Report under the going concern assumption but according to the realization principle as last year.

At 31 December 2022, the Company's equity is negative by DKK 16.8 million. The Company is financed through debt to the Parent Company of DKK 16.9 million. At the balance sheet date, the Company is without any activity, and the Company's fixed assets have been transferred to a fellow subsidiary.

Management assesses that the current financing may be maintained until the Company may be merged into a fellow subsidiary.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		-12,023	-13,738
Financial income		20	49
Financial expenses	3	<u>-414,916</u>	<u>-362,654</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-426,919	-376,343
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>93,922</u>	<u>82,795</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-332,997</u>	<u>-293,548</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-332,997</u>	<u>-293,548</u>
		<u>-332,997</u>	<u>-293,548</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Other receivables		43	597
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		93,922	82,795
Receivables		93,965	83,392
Cash at bank and in hand		50,662	9,965
Currents assets		144,627	93,357
Assets		144,627	93,357

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		-17,306,488	-16,973,491
Equity		-16,806,488	-16,473,491
Payables to group enterprises		16,940,115	16,556,448
Long-term debt	5	16,940,115	16,556,448
Trade payables		11,000	10,400
Short-term debt		11,000	10,400
Debt		16,951,115	16,566,848
Liabilities and equity		144,627	93,357
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
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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 1 January	500,000	-16,973,491	-16,473,491
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-332,997	-332,997
Equity at 31 December	500,000	-17,306,488	-16,806,488

Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Net profit/loss for the year		-332,997	-293,548
Adjustments	6	320,974	279,810
Change in working capital	7	1,154	-321
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		-10,869	-14,059
Financial income		20	49
Financial expenses		-414,917	-362,653
Cash flows from ordinary activities		-425,766	-376,663
Corporation tax paid		82,795	889,956
Cash flows from operating activities		-342,971	513,293
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		383,668	-504,762
Cash flows from financing activities		383,668	-504,762
Change in cash and cash equivalents		40,697	8,531
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		9,965	1,434
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		50,662	9,965
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		50,662	9,965
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		50,662	9,965

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The Company has not prepared the Annual Report under the going concern assumption but according to the realization principle as last year.

At 31 December 2022, the Company's equity is negative by DKK 16.8 million. The Company is financed through debt to the Parent Company of DKK 16.9 million. At the balance sheet date, the Company is without any activity, and the Company's fixed assets have been transferred to a fellow subsidiary.

Management assesses that the current financing may be maintained until the Company may be merged into a fellow subsidiary.

	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	383,668	332,004
Other financial expenses	<u>31,248</u>	<u>30,650</u>
	<u>414,916</u>	<u>362,654</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	<u>-93,922</u>	<u>-82,795</u>
	<u>-93,922</u>	<u>-82,795</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Long-term debt

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Payables to group enterprises		
Between 1 and 5 years	16,940,115	16,556,448
Long-term part	16,940,115	16,556,448
Within 1 year	0	0
	16,940,115	16,556,448

6 Cash flow statement - adjustments

Financial income	-20	-49
Financial expenses	414,916	362,654
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-93,922	-82,795
	320,974	279,810

7 Cash flow statement - change in working capital

Change in receivables	554	-521
Change in trade payables, etc	600	200
	1,154	-321

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other 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 Thyborøn Nordsø Ral 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.

9 Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated report for the ultimate parent company

Name	Place of registered office
Group De Cloedt s.a.	Rue Gachard 88 Bfk 12, 1050 Ixelles, Belgium

The Group Annual Report of Group De Cloedt s.a. may be obtained at the following address:

Rue Gachard 88 Bfk 12
1050 Ixelles
Belgium

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of DC Råstoffer A/S for 2022 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 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.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

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

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.