CSR Capital A/S

Havnen 1
8700 Horsens

Annual Report
2021

CVR No. 31369274

The Annual General Meeting held on
the 24 June 2022

Mogens Madsen
Chairman

Contents

Management's Statement

Today, the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board have considered and adopted the Annual Report of CSR Capital A/S for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Group's and the Company's operations and the Group's and the Company's cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

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

Horsens, 24 June 2022

Executive Board

Niels Holch Povlsen

Supervisory Board

Troels Holch Povlsen Chairman	Niels Holch Povlsen	Adam Christian Dantzer

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of CSR Capital A/S

Opinion
We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of CSR Capital A/S for the financial year 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes for both the Group the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group´s and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 addition-al 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

* Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent 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.

* 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 Group´s and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group´s and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

* Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

* Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 the Management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 re-quired 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.

Brande, 24 June 2022

Partner Revision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR-no. 15807776

Claus Lykke Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10776

Company details

Company	CSR Capital A/S Havnen 1 8700 Horsens CVR No.: 31369274 Date of formation: 27 March 2008 Registered office: Horsens Financial year: 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021.
Supervisory Board	Troels Holch Povlsen Niels Holch Povlsen Adam Christian Dantzer
Executive Board	Niels Holch Povlsen
Auditors	Partner Revision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Torvegade 22 7330 Brande CVR-no.: 15807776
Group enterprises	Sino-Danish Biogas Company ApS, Denmark
Participating Interest	Guizhou Yidai Food Co. Ltd., China Kalasam Bio Fuels Pvt. Ltd., India Honghe Sino-Danish Rubber Industry Co. Ltd., China EMF Cooling Systems Hong Kong Ltd., Hong Kong

The Group's principal activities
The Group and CSR Capital A/S principal activities are investment in socially and environmentally sustainable companies outside Denmark, including project activities and development of collaborative relationships as well as investment in real estate property.

Insecurity regarding recognition or measurement
The company invests in socially and environmentally sustainable companies. The measurement of this can be more difficult than the measurement of other investments. It is management's opinion that the applied accounting policies ensure the correct recognition of investments.

Development in activities and the financial situation
The gross profit of the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 regarding CSR Capital A/S shows a gross profit of t.kr. -4.584 compared with last year of t.kr. -761 and the net income for the year shows t.kr. 2.280 compared with last year of t.kr. -2.639.

Managements expectation for the financial year 2021 was a net income between 1 and 3 mill. DKK and the result for the year is considered satisfactory.

The company's strategy is to make investments in already established companies in collaboration with local and/or foreign, including Danish entrepreneurs, in order to actively contribute to developing new companies and thereby create employment and increased economic growth in local areas and especially China. The company contributes with both share capital and loan investments and also actively participates in the management of the project companies, through board representatives and the providing of experts where it is necessary.

The investment activities are primarily aimed at creating development and growth for the local populations, and at the same time there is focus on contributing to environmental sustainability, social responsibility and the fulfillment of criteria for good and responsible corporate governance. Investments of this type have an earnings potential that is more long-term and a risk profile that is higher than in traditional venture and private equity funds.

Several of the investment projects have experienced difficulties in obtaining the liquidity required. It is the management's assessment that several of the projects are unsustainable in the long-term and should be closed or disposed of. It is the management's assessment that the written-down values correspond to the expected realization values.

The company has suspended its investment activities, and is instead working focused on securing the most sustainable parts of the current investments.

In 2011 CSR Capital A/S' invested in the participating interest Baiyin Xirui Bioengineering Co. Ltd., China. The participating interest has been in distress for several years, and has been declared bankrupt with a significant negative equity in 2021. As a result, the company is considered divested. The investment was written off in full, and bankruptcy has not affected the result for the year.

Expectations for the future
In 2022 there are expected to be none investments in new companies and a net result in the rage between 1 and 3 mill. DKK.

Particular risks
Beyond ordinary occurring risk, no particular risks are considered to affect the company except ordinary occurring risks.

Knowledge and know-how resources
The company's business foundation includes investment in socially and environmentally sustainable companies. These business areas demand particularly high knowledge resources regarding business processes and local issues. In order to constantly be able to live up to this, it is crucial that the company has a low turnover of employees.

Environmental issues
As mentioned above the company aims through its investments to contribute to environmentally sustainable companies. This is done through an active selection of investments, where there among other things are focus on the companies' areas of activity and climate policy.

Research and development activities
The development activities are carried out in the subsidiaries and are of limited scope. The development comprises primarily of development of environmentally friendly solutions.

Key Figures and Financial Ratios

	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.	2019 t.kr.	2018 t.kr.	2017 t.kr.
Group					
Income Statement:					
Profit from ordinary operating activities	-1.622	3.882	-8.634	-9.349	8.707
Net financial income and expenses	4.984	-573	559	2.121	-2.516
Net result for the year	4.022	-465	-9.339	-15.278	-2.174
Balance Sheet:					
Total Assets	100.639	135.412	138.720	134.120	143.242
Investment in non-current assets	996	404	10.435	5.791	8.141
Total Equity	92.399	111.239	112.853	121.603	134.790
Cash Flow:					
Operating activities	27.436	10.174	-12.972	10.870	-5.114
Investing activities	-28.114	-7.834	-1.559	-5.788	-3.604
Financing activities	-7.726	-2.645	-3.739	-1.204	-4.864
Financial ratio in %: *)					
Solvency ratio	91,8	82,2	81,4	90,7	94,1
Return on equity (ROE)	4,0	-0,4	-8,0	-11,9	-1,6
Parent					
Income Statement:					
Profit from ordinary operating activities	-4.584	-761	-2.769	-1.949	230
Net financial income and expenses	5.082	-521	901	1.245	-2.746
Net result for the year	2.280	-2.639	-6.276	-12.069	-4.892
Balance Sheet:					
Total Assets	103.690	98.418	101.420	103.930	109.137
Investment in non-current assets	0	0	0	0	0
Total Equity	92.394	88.627	91.847	97.825	108.833
Cash Flow:					
Operating activities	1.795	-768	-3.656	8.957	-12.406
Investing activities	5.091	0	0	0	4.510
Financing activities	-7.226	-1.292	-2.401	-1.204	-892
Financial ratio in %: *)					
Solvency ratio	89,1	90,1	90,6	94,1	99,7
Return on equity (ROE)	2,5	-2,9	-6,6	-11,7	-4,3

*) The financial ratios have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' "Recommendations & Financial Ratios 2015". Negative value ratios are not indicated. The definitions of the financial ratios is shown in the section of accounting policies

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class
The Annual Report of CSR Capital A/S for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency
The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies
On initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Gains and losses occurring due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the date of payment are recognised as an item under Financial Income and Expenses in the Income Statement.

Receivables, debt and other monetary items denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the rate at the balance sheet date and the rate at the time when the receivable or payable occurred or was recognised in the latest Financial Statements is recognised in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

Fixed assets purchased in foreign currency are translated at the rate at the date of transaction.

Foreign subsidiaries and participating interests are considered separate entities. The income statements are translated into a monthly average rate of exchange and the balance sheet items are translated into the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Currency translation differences that occur when translating foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date and when translating Income Statements from average rates at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Consolidated Financial Statements
The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the parent company CSR Capital A/S and subsidiaries in which CSR Capital A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or in other ways has control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and exercises significant but not controlling influence are considered participating interests.

For the consolidation, intercompany income and costs, shareholdings, intercompany balances and dividends as well as realised and unrealised profit and loss are eliminated in connection with transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are eliminated by the proportionate share of the subsidiaries' market value of net assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition.

Newly acquired or established enterprises are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date of acquisition. Enterprises sold or liquidated are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not corrected for enterprises newly acquired, sold or liquidated.

The acquisition method is used to purchase new enterprises whereby the newly acquired enterprises' identified assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. In connection with the purchase, provisions are made to cover the costs of decided and published restructuring activities in the enterprise acquired. The tax effect of the revaluations made is taken into consideration.

Positive balances (goodwill) between cost and fair value of acquired, identified assets and liabilities, incl. provisions for restructuring activities, are recognised in intangible assets and systematically amortised over the Income Statement based on an individual assessment of the useful economic life, however max. 20 years. Negative balances (negative goodwill) corresponding to an expected unfavorable development in the concerning companies, are recognized in the balance sheet under prepayments and accrued income is recognized in the Income Statement in line with the realization of the unfavorable development. Of the negative goodwill that is not related to the expected unfavorable development, an amount corresponding to the trade value of non-monetary assets is recognized in the balance sheet which subsequently is recognized in the Income Statement over the average life of non-monetary assets.

Goodwill from acquired enterprises can be adjusted until the end of the year after the acquisition.

Items of the subsidiaries are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements by 100%. The minority interests' proportionate share of the subsidiaries results, and equity is adjusted annually and are recognised as separate items under Income Statement and Balance Sheet.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement
Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

Gross profit
Gross profit comprises net sales, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed by entity, other operating income and external costs.

Net sales is recognized in the Income Statement if delivery of risk transfer to the buyer has taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be calculated reliably and is expected to be received. Net sales recognized including VAT and taxes and less discounts in connection with the sale.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, losses on debtors and operating leasing costs.

Staff expenses
Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries including holiday pay and pensions, as well as other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees. In staff expenses reimbursement received from public authorities is deducted.

Depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plan og equipment
Depreciation and impairment includes depreciation and impairment for the year.

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

Accounting Policies

Income from investments in group companies and participating interests
The proportionate share of the individual subsidiaries' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the parent company's Income Statement after full elimination of intercompany profit/loss and less amortisation of consolidated goodwill.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year.

Income tax
Income tax for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

The parent company and the Danish group companies are covered by the Danish rules on forced joint taxation of the group's Danish companies. The parent company is the administration company for joint taxation and, as a result, settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

The current Danish corporation tax is distributed by settling joint taxation contributions between jointly taxed companies in relation to their taxable income. In connection with this, companies with tax loss will recive contribution from companies that have been able to use this deficit (full distribution).

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets
Acquired intangible assets
Acquired intangible assets represents software and patent acquired and acquired software and patent are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquired and bring to use the specific software. Software and patent are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calcaulted using the straight-line method to allocate the costs of software and patent over their estimated usefl lives and the depreciation period is normally 7 - 10 years.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated as the cost less the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the individual assets and their residual values:

Land and building, financial leasing:	5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment:	3-11 years

Assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognized in the year of acquisition as costs in the Income Statement.

Tangible assets that are leased and meet the conditions for financial leasing are treated according to the same guidelines as those applying to purchased assets. The cost of financially leased assets is measured at the lower value of the purchase prices according to the leases and the present value of the lease payments, determined on the basis of the interest rate implicit in the leases or alternatively the company's borrowing interest rate.

The capitalized remaining lease obligation is recognized in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest part of the lease payment is recognized in the Income Statement over the term of the contract.

All other leases are operational leases. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rent agreements are recognized on a straight-line basis in the Income Statement over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities regarding operational leasing and rent agreements are disclosed under contingent liabilities.

Impariment of intangible and tangible assets
The carrying amounts of intangible assets and tangible assets are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the capital value. The capital value is calculated as the present value of the expected net income from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Leasehold improvements
Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the useful live which is based on the rent period.

Investments
Long-term investments in group companies
Long-term investments in group companies are recognised in the balance sheed at the proportionate share of the equity value of the companies, calculated according to the parents accounting policies with the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with the addition or deduction of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill, calculated according to the purchase method.

Subsidiaries having a negative equity value are recognised at t.kr. 0, and any amounts receivable from those companies are written down by the parents share of the negative equity value to the extent that the amounts are deemed to be uncollectible.

If the negative equity value exceeds receivables, the remaining amount is recognised as a provision to the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the negative balance of the relevant subsidiary.

Net revaluation of long-term investments in group companies is classified under a separate reserve for net revaluation by the equity method in equity, in so far as the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries that are expected to be adopted before the annual report for CSR Capital A/S is approved are not tied up in the revaluation reserve.

Newly acquired or established companies are recognised in the Annual Report from the date of acquisition. Companies sold or liquidated are recognised up to the date of disposal.

Gain or loss arising from the disposal of group companies are determined as the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale including remaining goodwill as well as expected costs for sale or liquidation. Gain or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

The purchase method is used to account for the acquisition of the subsidiaries; accordingly the assets and liabilities of newly acquired subsidiaries are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Restructuring costs recognised in the newly acquired subsidiaries are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. The tax effect of the revaluation of assets and liabilities is taken into account. Reference is made to the description of goodwill below.

Positive balances (goodwill) between cost and the fair value of assets and liabilities including the provision for restructuring acquired are recognised under investments in group companies and amortised over their estimated economic lives determined on the basis of managements experience in the relevant lines of business. The amortisation period cannot exceed 20 years and is longest for strategically acquired companies with strong market positions and long-term earning profiles. The carrying amount of goodwill is assessed for impairment on an ongoing basis and any impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement if the carrying amount exceeds the expected future net income from the compant or activity to which the goodwill relates.

Long-term investments in participating interests
Long-term investments in participating interests are measured at cost. If the net realisable value is lower than the cost price, a write down to this lower value is made.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to this lower value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to make the sale. The value is determined taking into account the negotiability of inventories, obsolescence and expected development in sales price.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Prepayments, assets
Prepayments recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Other securities and investments
Other securities and investments recognised in current assets are measured at fair value(stock exchange price) at the reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity
Dividend
Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method
Net revaluation of long-term investments in group companies is classified under a separate reserve for net revaluation according to equity method in equity, in so far as the carrying amount exceeds the cost price. Dividends from subsidiaries that are expected to be adopted before the approval of the present annual report, is not tied up in the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted with other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Provisions
Provision for deferred tax
Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions
Liabilities other than provisions are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Current tax liabilities
Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid. Tax receivables and liabilities are presented as a net amount to the extent that there is a legal ground for set-off, and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the joint taxation rules, CSR Capital A/S as an administrations company is jointly and unlimited liable to the tax authorities for corporation taxes and withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends incurred before for the joint taxation. Payable and receivable joint taxation contributions are recognized in the balance sheet as "Tax receivables" or "Tax payables".

Lease obligation
Lease obligation are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the individual leases.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the group and 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 group and the company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow from buying and selling companies is shown separately under cash flows from investment activity. Cash flows relating to acquired companies are recognized in the cash flow statement from the time of acquisition, and cash flows relating to sold companies are recognized up to the time of sale.

Cash flow from the operating activity
Cash flow from the operating activity is determined as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash income statement items such as amortisation and impairment losses and provisions as well as tax payment.

Cash flow from the investing activity
Cash flow from the investing activity comprises cash flows from purchase and sale of intangible assets, tangible assets and investments.

Cash flow from the financing activity
Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or composition of contributed capital and associated costs. In addition, the cash flows from the financing activity include raising and repaying long-term liabilities as well as payment of dividends to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand less short-term debt to banks as well as short-term securities which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are determined based on "Recommendations & Financial Ratios 2015" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

The Financial ratios in the overview are calculated as follows:

Solvency ratio (%) = $\dfrac{\text{Total equity x 100}}{\text{Total liabilities and equity}}$

Return on equity (ROE) (%) = $\dfrac{\text{Net income for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income Statement

	Note	Group 2021 t.kr.	Group 2020 t.kr.	Parent 2021 t.kr.	Parent 2020 t.kr.
Gross profit		**3.310**	**13.171**	**-4.584**	**-761**
Staff expenses	1	-3.024	-5.141	0	0
Depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2	-1.908	-4.142	0	0
Other operating expenses		0	-6	0	0
Profit from ordinary operating activities		**-1.622**	**3.882**	**-4.584**	**-761**
Income from investments in group companies		544	0	1.666	2.214
Income from investments in participating interests		540	-3.202	540	-3.202
Financial income		5.160	835	5.084	621
Financial expenses		-176	-1.408	-2	-1.142
Result before tax		**4.446**	**107**	**2.704**	**-2.270**
Income tax	3	-424	-572	-424	-369
Net income for the year		**4.022**	**-465**	**2.280**	**-2.639**

The group result is distributed as follows:	Group 2021 t.kr.	Group 2020 t.kr.
Shareholders in CSR Capital A/S	2.280	-2.639
Non-controlling interests	1.742	2.174
	4.022	-465

Balance Sheet as of 31. December

		Group		Parent	
	Note	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.
Assets					
Acquired intangible assets	5	0	678	0	0
Intangible assets		**0**	**678**	**0**	**0**
Land and building	6	0	4.849	0	0
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	7	0	10.254	0	0
Leasehold improvements	8	0	408	0	0
Prepayments relating to property, plant and equipment		0	0	0	0
Property, plant and equipment		**0**	**15.511**	**0**	**0**
Long-term investments in group companies	9, 11	0	0	91	23.231
Long-term investments in participating interests	10, 11	76.109	54.368	76.109	54.368
Long-term receivables from participating interests		0	993	0	993
Investments		**76.109**	**55.361**	**76.200**	**78.592**
Fixed assets		**76.109**	**71.550**	**76.200**	**78.592**

Balance Sheet as of 31. December

	Note	Group 2021 t.kr.	Group 2020 t.kr.	Parent 2021 t.kr.	Parent 2020 t.kr.
Assets – continued					
Raw materials and consumables		0	5.343	0	0
Work in progress		0	2.567	0	0
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		0	2.386	0	0
Inventories		**0**	**10.296**	**0**	**0**
Trade receivables		7	16.573	7	0
Receivables from group companies		10.388	6.988	13.454	8.595
Receivables from participating interests		11.357	7.996	11.357	7.996
Current deferred tax	12, 13	0	424	0	424
Tax receivables		0	0	0	0
Other receivables		2.059	2.532	2.059	1.857
Prepayments	14	48	2.587	48	49
Receivables		**23.859**	**37.100**	**26.925**	**18.921**
Other securities and investments		0	7.891	0	0
Securities and investments		**0**	**7.891**	**0**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents		**671**	**8.575**	**565**	**905**
Current assets		**24.530**	**63.862**	**27.490**	**19.826**
Assets		**100.639**	**135.412**	**103.690**	**98.418**

Balance Sheet as of 31. December

	Note	Group 2021 t.kr.	Group 2020 t.kr.	Parent 2021 t.kr.	Parent 2020 t.kr.
Liabilities and equity					
Share capital		30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method		0	0	0	10.002
Retained earnings		62.394	58.627	62.394	48.625
Equity attributable to shareholders in CSR Capital A/S		**92.394**	**88.627**	**92.394**	**88.627**
Non-controlling interests		5	22.612	0	0
Equity		**92.399**	**111.239**	**92.394**	**88.627**
Leasing obligation		0	3.081	0	0
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	15	**0**	**3.081**	**0**	**0**
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions	15	0	1.663	0	0
Trade payables		118	8.655	108	131
Payables to group companies		0	0	3.066	1.537
Tax payables		0	0	0	0
Other payables		8.122	10.774	8.122	8.123
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**8.240**	**21.092**	**11.296**	**9.791**
Liabilities other than provisions		**8.240**	**24.173**	**11.296**	**9.791**
Liabilities and equity		**100.639**	**135.412**	**103.690**	**98.418**

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Statement of changes in Equity

	Group				
t.kr.	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method	Retained earnings	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	30.000	0	58.627	22.612	111.239
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiaries			1.487	2.746	4.233
Net income for the year			2.280	1.742	4.022
Other adjustments				-27.095	-27.095
Equity at 31 December 2021	30.000	0	62.394	5	92.399

	Parent				
t.kr.	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method	Retained earnings	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	30.000	10.002	48.625	0	88.627
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiaries		1.485	2		1.487
Transfer due to sale of shares		-13.153	13.153		0
Net income for the year		1.666	614		2.280
Equity at 31 December 2021	30.000	0	62.394	0	92.394

The share capital consists of 30.000 shares of 1.000 kr. each. No shares are granted special rights.

The share capital of the parent company has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Cash Flow Statement

	Group		Parent	
	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.
Net income for the year	4.022	-465	2.280	-2.639
Depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	1.908	4.142	0	0
Net profit or loss on sale of Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	6	0	0
Income from investments in group companies	-544	0	-1.666	-2.214
Income from investments in participating interests	-540	3.202	-540	3.202
Financial income	-5.160	-835	-5.084	-621
Financial expenses	176	1.408	2	1.142
Income tax	424	572	424	369
Exchange rate adjustment of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	578	-512	0	0
Change in inventories	11.084	-3.984	0	0
Change in receivables	21.091	5.461	-208	256
Change in trade payables and other payables	-10.587	1.622	1.505	218
Other adjustments	0	273	0	0
Cash flow from operation before financial items	**22.452**	**10.890**	**-3.287**	**-287**
Interest received and similar	5.160	835	5.084	621
Interest paid and similar	-176	-1.408	-2	-1.142
Cash flow from ordinary operation	**27.436**	**10.317**	**1.795**	**-808**
Paid income tax	0	-143	0	40
Cash flow from operating activity	**27.436**	**10.174**	**1.795**	**-768**
Purchase of intangible assets	-174	0	0	0
Purchase of tangible assets	-821	-360	0	0
Sale of tangible assets	0	6	0	0
Purchase of financial assets	-10.916	0	-10.916	0
Sale of financial assets	16.007	0	16.007	0
Other cash flows regarding investing activity	-32.210	-7.480	0	0
Cash flow from investing activity	**-28.114**	**-7.834**	**5.091**	**0**
Repayment of long-term borrowings	0	-1.352	0	0
Receivables from group companies and participating interests	-7.226	-1.293	-7.226	-1.292
Cash flow from financing activity	**-7.226**	**-2.645**	**-7.226**	**-1.292**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-7.904**	**-305**	**-340**	**-2.060**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	8.575	8.880	905	2.965
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**671**	**8.575**	**565**	**905**

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.

1. Staff expenses

	Group 2021	Group 2020
Wages and salaries	2.657	4.532
Post-employement benefit expense	175	290
Social security contributions	192	319
	3.024	**5.141**
Average number of employees	49	100

According to § 98b (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Management's and the Board of Directors' reumeration is not shown.

Board of Directors has not received any remuneration.

2. Depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

	Group 2021	Group 2020
Depreciation of completed development projects	176	299
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	208	868
Depreciation of land and building	748	1.414
Depreciation of fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	776	1.561
	1.908	**4.142**

3. Income tax

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Tax on taxable income	0	203	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax	424	369	424	369
Payment of foreign tax	0	0	0	0
	424	**572**	**424**	**369**

4. Distribution of profit

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method	0	0	1.666	2.214
Retained earnings	2.280	-2.639	614	-4.853
	2.280	**-2.639**	**2.280**	**-2.639**

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	t.kr.	t.kr.	t.kr.	t.kr.

5. Acquired intangible assets

	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.
Cost at 1 January	3.967	4.082
Change due to a foreign currency adjustment	437	-115
Addition during the year	174	0
Disposal during the year	-4.578	0
Cost at 31 December	**0**	**3.967**
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-3.289	-3.060
Change due to foreign currency adjustment	-363	70
Depreciation for the year	-176	-299
Reversal of depreciation of disposed assets	3.828	0
Depreciation and amortisation at 31 December	**0**	**-3.289**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**678**

6. Land and building

	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.
Cost at 1 January	7.832	8.061
Change due to a foreign currency adjustment	854	-229
Disposal during the year	-8.686	0
Cost at 31 December	**0**	**7.832**
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-2.983	-1.535
Change due to foreign currency adjustment	-346	-34
Depreciation for the year	-748	-1.414
Reversal of depreciation of disposed assets	4.077	0
Depreciation and amortisation at 31 December	**0**	**-2.983**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**4.849**

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.

7. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.		
Cost at 1 January	30.393	31.061		
Change due to a foreign currency adjustment	3.334	-871		
Addition during the year	762	396		
Disposal during the year	-34.489	-193		
Cost at 31 December	**0**	**30.393**		
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-20.139	-19.231		
Change due to foreign currency adjustment	-2.217	470		
Depreciation for the year	-776	-1.561		
Reversal of depreciation of disposed assets	23.132	183		
Depreciation and amortisation at 31 December	**0**	**-20.139**		
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**10.254**		

8. Leasehold improvements

	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.		
Cost at 1 January	13.886	14.283		
Change due to a foreign currency adjustment	1.515	-405		
Addition during the year	60	8		
Disposal during the year	-15.461	0		
Cost at 31 December	**0**	**13.886**		
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-13.478	-12.929		
Change due to foreign currency adjustment	-1.475	319		
Depreciation for the year	-208	-868		
Reversal of depreciation of disposed assets	15.161	0		
Depreciation and amortisation at 31 December	**0**	**-13.478**		
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**408**		

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	t.kr.	t.kr.	t.kr.	t.kr.

9. Long-term investments in group companies

	Group 2021 t.kr.	Group 2020 t.kr.	Parent 2021 t.kr.	Parent 2020 t.kr.
Cost at 1 January			13.229	13.229
Addition during the year			10.916	0
Disposal during the year			-2.413	0
Transfers during the year to other items			-12.112	0
Cost at 31 December			**9.620**	**13.229**
Revaluations at 1 January			10.002	8.369
Change due to a foreign currency adjustment			1.485	-581
Revaluations for the year			1.666	2.214
Reversal of revaluations of disposed assets			-13.593	0
Transfers during the year to other items			-9.089	0
Revaluations at 31 December			**-9.529**	**10.002**
Carrying amount at 31 December			**91**	**23.231**

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
	t.kr.	**t.kr.**	**t.kr.**	**t.kr.**

10. Long-term investments in participating interests

Cost at 1 January	94.057	94.057	94.057	94.057
Disposal during the year	-26.287	0	-26.287	0
Transfers during the year from other items	12.112	0	12.112	0
Cost at 31 December	**79.882**	**94.057**	**79.882**	**94.057**
Depreciation and amortisation at 1 January	-39.689	-36.487	-39.689	-36.487
Result for the year	1.134	0	1.134	0
Impairment losses for the year	-594	-3.202	-594	-3.202
Reversal of impairment losses and amortisation of disposed assets	26.287	0	26.287	0
Transfers during the year from other items	9.089	0	9.089	0
Depreciation and amortisation at 31 December	**-3.773**	**-39.689**	**-3.773**	**-39.689**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**76.109**	**54.368**	**76.109**	**54.368**
The carrying amount is distributed as follows:				
Guizhou Yidai Food Co. Ltd.	9.230	9.230	9.230	9.230
Kalasam Bio Fuels Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Honghe Sino Danish Rubber Industry Co. Ltd.	44.544	45.138	44.544	45.138
EMF Cooling Systems Hong Kong Ltd.	22.335	0	22.335	0
	76.109	**54.368**	**76.109**	**54.368**

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	t.kr.	t.kr.	t.kr.	t.kr.

11. Disclosure in long-term investments in group companies and participating interests

Group companies

Name	Registered office	Share held in %
Sino-Danish Biogas Company ApS	Denmark	95,00

Participating interests

Name	Registered office	Share held in %	Equity	Profit
Guizhou Yidai Food Co. Ltd.	China	23,45		
Kalasam Bio Fuels Pvt. Ltd	India	48,00		
Honghe Sino-Danish Rubber Industry Co. Ltd.	China	93,22	92.259	-929
EMF Cooling Systems Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong	39,42	56.664	7.429
			148.923	**6.500**

Guizhou Yidai Food Co. Ltd. is valued at the original cost. An agreement has been entered into for the sale of the share capital at a value that exceeds the carrying amount.

Honghe Sino-Danish Rubber Industry Co. Ltd. is valued at cost. CSR Capital A/S has on the 15 August 2019 entered into an agreement to sell 42.37% of the shares at a predetermined price that exceeds the cost price for the shares in question.

12. Current deferred tax

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Tax loss carry forward	0	424	0	424
Other differences	0	0	0	0
	0	**424**	**0**	**424**

Current deferred tax is calculated with a tax rate which the temporary differences are expected to be realized with.

13. Current deferred tax - continued

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Current deferred tax at 1 January	424	815	424	793
Adjustment for the the year	-424	-391	-424	-369
Current deferred tax at 31 December	**0**	**424**	**0**	**424**

	Group		Parent	
	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.	2021 t.kr.	2020 t.kr.

14. Prepayments

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
Mangement fee and administration fee	48	49	48	49
Prepayments on raw materials and investments	0	2.538	0	0
	48	**2.587**	**48**	**49**

15. Long-term liabilities other than provisions

	Group 2021	Group 2020
Leasing obligation:		
Long-term	0	3.081
Short-term	0	1.663
	0	**4.744**
Within one year	0	1.663
Between one year and five years	0	3.081
Later than five years	0	0
	0	**4.744**

16. Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation
The company is the administration company in relation to the national joint taxation and is liable from the financial year 2013 unlimited and in solidarity with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

As of the financial year 2013, the company is liable unlimitedly and jointly with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligations to include withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Any future corrections of corporation taxes or withholding taxes, etc. could lead to the company's liability constitutes another amount.

17. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

18. Related parties

Controlling influence:
Holch Povlsen Switzerland AG (main shareholder)
c/o Park Treuhand AG
Promenadenstrasse 19
8200 Schaffhausen

The ultimate controlling party is Mr. Troels Holch Povlsen by virtue of his 100% shareholding in the ultimate parent company Holch Povlsen Switzerland AG.

Other related parties:
EMF Cooling Systems Hong Kong Ltd., Hong Kong
Honghe Sino-Danish Rubber Industry Co. Ltd., China

Transactions:
The exception rule of the Danish Financial Statements Act regarding information on transactions with related parties have been used, as all transactions have taken place on market terms.

The following are listed in the parent company's register as the owner of a minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

Holch Povlsen Switzerland AG
bei Klauser & Partner AG
Mühlentalstrasse 2
8200 Schaffhausen