

**GERMAN PELLETS DENMARK APS**  
**SDR. TVÆRKAJ 3, HOLMGÅRD, 7100 VEJLE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 8 July 2022

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Philipp Hübler

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**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	German Pellets Denmark ApS Sdr. Tværkaj 3 Holmgård 7100 Vejle
	CVR No.: 33 26 76 22
	Established: 17 November 2010
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Philipp Hübler, chairman Michael Hessing Steffen Hildebrandt
<b>Executive Board</b>	Philipp Hübler
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Kystvejen 29 8000 Aarhus C
<b>Bank</b>	Sydbank A/S Storegade 18 6200 Aabenraa

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of German Pellets Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

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.

Vejle, 8 July 2022

Executive Board

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Philipp Hübler

Board of Directors

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Philipp Hübler  
Chairman

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Michael Hessing

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Steffen Hildebrandt

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholder of German Pellets Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of German Pellets Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant 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 assets, liabilities and 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 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

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

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

Aarhus, 8 July 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Jeanette Staal  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne18547

Thomas Nørgaard Christensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne40048

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### **Principal activities**

The principal activities comprise sale of wood pellets and related business.

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

The company has realized a loss before tax on 395 tkr. The management considers the result to be non satisfactory.

The Company has lost its share capital. It is a requirement by the Companies Act to ensure the Share capital is fully established. The company expects the share capital to be re-established within a couple of years through its ordinary operations

The parent company has issued a letter of Comfort stating that they will secure the operations of the Company with the nessesary contributions, whereby the liquidity for the coming financial year is ensured and the annual report can be presented in accordance with going concern.

### **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

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

**INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>	<b>2020 DKK</b>
<b>GROSS LOSS.....</b>		<b>-22.562</b>	<b>526.052</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-329.582	-540.930
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-9.732	-3.732
<b>OPERATING LOSS.....</b>		<b>-361.876</b>	<b>-18.610</b>
Other financial income.....		8.687	29.380
Other financial expenses.....		-42.182	-51.655
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAX.....</b>		<b>-395.371</b>	<b>-40.885</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0	0
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....</b>		<b>-395.371</b>	<b>-40.885</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>			
Retained earnings.....		-395.371	-40.885
<b>TOTAL.....</b>		<b>-395.371</b>	<b>-40.885</b>



## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment.....		58.665	8.397
Property, plant and equipment.....	2	58.665	8.397
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>58.665</b>	<b>8.397</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		909.634	7.077.487
Inventories.....		909.634	7.077.487
Trade receivables.....		1.652.613	1.531.442
Other receivables.....		182.709	157.858
Prepayments and accrued income.....		7.898	13.658
Receivables.....		1.843.220	1.702.958
Cash and cash equivalents.....		3.346.766	553.332
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>6.099.620</b>	<b>9.333.777</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>6.158.285</b>	<b>9.342.174</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Share capital.....		80.000	80.000
Retained profit.....		-933.716	-538.345
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>-853.716</b>	<b>-458.345</b>
Other liabilities.....		0	70.119
Non-current liabilities.....	3	0	70.119
Trade payables.....		462.589	263.479
Payables to group enterprises.....		1.115.035	4.997.076
Other liabilities.....		5.434.377	4.469.845
Current liabilities.....		7.012.001	9.730.400
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>7.012.001</b>	<b>9.800.519</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>6.158.285</b>	<b>9.342.174</b>
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# EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	80.000	-538.345	-458.345
Proposed profit allocation.....		-395.371	-395.371
<b>Equity at 31 December 2021 .....</b>	<b>80.000</b>	<b>-933.716</b>	<b>-853.716</b>

## NOTES

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK	Note	
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>	
Average number of employees	1	1		
Wages and salaries.....	324.698	535.871		
Social security costs.....	4.884	5.059		
	<b>329.582</b>	<b>540.930</b>		
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			<b>2</b>	
		Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment		
Cost at 1 January 2021.....		14.928		
Additions.....		60.000		
<b>Cost at 31 December 2021.....</b>		<b>74.928</b>		
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021.....		6.531		
Depreciation for the year.....		9.732		
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021.....</b>		<b>16.263</b>		
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....</b>		<b>58.665</b>		
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>			<b>3</b>	
	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2020 total liabilities
Other liabilities.....	0	0	0	70.119
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70.119</b>
<b>Contingencies etc.</b>				<b>4</b>
The company has tax losses for offsetting in future income. The tax value of the deferred tax asset constitutes 554 tkr. is not recognized in the financial statement.				
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>				
	2021 DKK	2020 DKK		
Lease liabilities (operating leases):				
Total residual lease payment.....	0	96.315		
	<b>0</b>	<b>96.315</b>		

**NOTES****Note****Condition for continued operation****5**

The parent company has issued a letter of Comfort stating that they will secure the operations of the Company with the necessary contributions, whereby the liquidity for the coming financial year is ensured and the annual report can be presented in accordance with going concern.

**Consolidated Financial Statements****6**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements for Wismar Pellets GmbH, Am Torney 2a, 23970 Wismar, Germany.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of German Pellets Denmark ApS for 2021 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

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

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 external expenses

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

#### Staff costs

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

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities 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.

#### 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 may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

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. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.....	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.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets 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.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

### Receivables

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

### 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 calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

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 entity.

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. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### Liabilities

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 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.

Receivables, payables 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 receivables or payables 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.