

# **Ra Power Pro ApS**

**Sandbjergvej 12, 2970 Hørsholm**

**Company reg. no. 34 20 73 56**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2020**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 June 2021.

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**Jan H. Christiansen**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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## **Management's report**

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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Ra Power Pro ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Hørsholm, 30 June 2021

### **Managing Director**

Peter Randow

### **Board of directors**

Jan H. Christiansen

Peter Randow

Henrik Hede-Nielsen

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the shareholders of Ra Power Pro ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ra Power Pro ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Hillerød, 30 June 2021

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Claus Koskelin**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30140

## Company information

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### **The company**

Ra Power Pro ApS  
Sandbjergvej 12  
2970 Hørsholm

Company reg. no. 34 20 73 56  
Established: 9 January 2012  
Domicile:  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Board of directors**

Jan H. Christiansen  
Peter Randow  
Henrik Hede-Nielsen

### **Managing Director**

Peter Randow

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Nordstensvej 11  
3400 Hillerød

### **Parent company**

Nordic Asiatic ApS

### **Subsidiary**

SolarDrive Distribution USA, LLC, USA

## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The Company's main activity includes the development of new solar cell technology for "off-grid" use targeted small electric cars to golf, municipalities, hotels / resorts and military. The new photovoltaic technology (Solar Drive) will after a succesful final development create a solar power center that will be able to charge all day long. A Solar Drive will be able to create a better environment, reduce costs and create a better CO2 neutral environment in golf, municipalities, hotels /resorts and military.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross loss for the year totals tDKK -22 against tDKK -30 last year. Income or loss for the year totals tDKK -156 against tDKK -257 last year.

Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.

### **Expected developments**

The company's management expected a result better to the one of the financial year 2020. However, based on the present situation with Covid-19, the company's management cannot at present state anything about the financial consequences and expected results for the financial year 2021.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-21.622</b>	<b>-30.205</b>
Impairment of financial assets	-44.822	-140.734
Other financial costs	-89.289	-94.782
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-155.733</b>	<b>-265.721</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	3.444	9.209
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-152.289</b>	<b>-256.512</b>
 <b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Allocated from retained earnings	-152.289	-256.512
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-152.289</b>	<b>-256.512</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0
Other securities and equity investments	0	0
Total investments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Other receivables	3.869	4.268
Total receivables	<u>3.869</u>	<u>4.268</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	1.288	28.432
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>5.157</u></b>	<b><u>32.700</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>5.157</u></b>	<b><u>32.700</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	110.000	110.000
Retained earnings	-6.536.265	-6.383.977
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-6.426.265</b>	<b>-6.273.977</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Bank loans	1.521.268	1.599.578
Payables to group enterprises	4.247.479	4.044.423
Payables to associates	662.675	662.676
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	6.431.422	6.306.677
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>6.431.422</b>	<b>6.306.677</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>5.157</b>	<b>32.700</b>

- 1 **Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**
- 2 **Charges and security**
- 3 **Contingencies**

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The annual report is based on the going concern principal as bank debt and loan to shareholders are not expected to be paid back in 2021.

As in previous years, the company expects to receive funding as demand arises. Based on this assumption, the management issues the accounts on the basis of continued operations.

### 2. Charges and security

For bank loans, tDKK 1.600, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of tDKK 1.500. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	DKK in thousands
Equity investments in group enterprises	0

### 3. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

With Yggdrassil ApS, company reg. no 25 82 89 92 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Ra Power Pro ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

## Accounting policies

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### Income statement

#### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

#### Results from equity investments in group enterprises

Dividend from equity investments in group enterprises is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

#### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

### Statement of financial position

#### Investments

##### Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, writedown for impairment is done to match this lower value.

##### Other financial instruments and equity investments

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

## Accounting policies

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### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### Equity

#### Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Ra Power Pro ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

## **Accounting policies**

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Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.



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## Jan Henrik Christiansen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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2021-06-30 13:13:03Z

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## Peter Randow

Direktør

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## Peter Randow

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## Henrik Hede-Nielsen

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## Jan Henrik Christiansen

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