

DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS

Marielundvej 43, A,
2730 Herlev

CVR No. 35140492

Annual Report 2021

9. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 30 June 2022

Jens Schaltz Bertelsen
Chairman

DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS 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 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 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.

Herlev, 28 June 2022

Executive Board

Jens Schaltz Bertelsen
Manager

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditors' responsibility 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 statement 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.

Material going concern uncertainty

Without modifying our opinion, we wish to note that the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is associated with considerable uncertainty. We refer to note 2 in the financial statements, which reflects uncertainty as to whether binding commitments will be entered into for the financing of the Company's operations and the necessary investments in the coming years. However, as Management believes that such commitments will be entered into, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Management's responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report

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

- * Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal control.
- * Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- * Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- * Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent Auditors' Report

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Holbæk, 28 June 2022

RevisorGården
Godkendte Revisorer A/S
CVR-no. 19720705

Morten Lund Wilhelmsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne41315

DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS

Company details

Company	DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS Marielundvej 43, A, 2730 Herlev
CVR No.	35140492
Date of formation	13 March 2013
Executive Board	Jens Schaltz Bertelsen, Manager
Auditors	RevisorGården Godkendte Revisorer A/S Kalundborgvej 60 4300 Holbæk CVR-no.: 19720705

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in sales, project and engineering activities related to biomass power plant solutions in the renewable energy sector.

Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 shows a result of DKK 1.209.391 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2021 a balance sheet total of DKK 2.747.116 and an equity of DKK 952.591.

The company's revenue is derived exclusively from provision of services to other companies within the group for the execution of international projects. Therefore the Company is depending on a monthly cash transfer from other group companies or from the immediate parent, either as settlement of outstanding invoices or, in some cases as loans.

However DP Cleantech (Hong Kong) Limited has provided a letter of financial support on behalf of the group to support operations at least until the ordinary general assembly in 2023 where the annual report for 2022 is adopted.

On that basis the annual report is based on a going concern principle.

Please refer to the description in note 2.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Income Statement

	Note	2021 kr.	2020 kr.
Gross profit		3.413.629	4.544.155
Employee benefits expense		-2.980.633	-4.153.929
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-11.257	-4.800
Writedowns of current assets, that exceed normal writedowns		835.132	-3.640.329
Profit from ordinary operating activities		1.256.871	-3.254.903
Other finance income		128	0
Finance expenses		-47.608	-3.547
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		1.209.391	-3.258.450
Profit		1.209.391	-3.258.450
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		1.209.391	-3.258.450
Distribution of profit		1.209.391	-3.258.450

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 kr.	2020 kr.
Assets			
Leasehold improvements		0	11.257
Property, plant and equipment		0	11.257
Deposits, investments		88.314	86.107
Investments		88.314	86.107
Fixed assets		88.314	97.364
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		2.376.905	1.266.440
Other short-term receivables		215.858	51.976
Deferred income		10.000	10.000
Receivables		2.602.763	1.328.416
Cash and cash equivalents		56.039	176.184
Current assets		2.658.802	1.504.600
Assets		2.747.116	1.601.964

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 kr.	2020 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		100.000	100.000
Retained earnings		852.591	-356.801
Equity		952.591	-256.801
Trade payables		217.952	417.336
Payables to group enterprises		465.475	350.831
Other payables		1.111.098	1.090.598
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		1.794.525	1.858.765
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		1.794.525	1.858.765
Liabilities and equity		2.747.116	1.601.964
Uncertainties relating to going concern	2		
Ownership	3		
Liabilities under off-balance sheet leases	4		
Related parties	5		

Notes

	2021	2020
1. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	2.853.473	4.072.209
Social security contributions	35.082	36.931
Other employee expense	92.078	44.789
	2.980.633	4.153.929
Average number of employees	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

2. Uncertainties relating to going concern

The company's revenue is derived exclusively from provision of services to other companies within the group for the execution of international projects. Therefore the Company is depending on a monthly cash transfer from other group companies or from the immediate parent, either as settlement of outstanding invoices or, in some cases as loans.

However DP Cleantech (Hong Kong) Limited has provided a letter of financial support on behalf of the group to support operations at least until the ordinary general assembly in 2023 where the annual report for 2022 is adopted.

On that basis the annual report is based on a going concern principle.

3. Ownership

The Company has registered the following shareholder to hold more than 5% of the voting share capital:

DP Clean Tech (Hong Kong) Limited, 33/F Shui On Centre, No 6-8 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

4. Liabilities under leases

A contingent liability exists regarding rental of premises. At the balance sheet date it amounts to 6 month lease or DKK 88,000 (2020: DKK 80,000).

5. Related parties

DP Clean Tech (Hong Kong) Limited - Immediate parent

Silverrock Group Limited (British Virgin Islands) - Ultimate parent

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of DP CLEANTECH GLOBAL ENGINEERING SERVICES ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

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 amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc. The item is deducted from refunds from public authorities.

Accounting Policies

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0%
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment 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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at cost.

Accounting Policies

Receivables

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

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

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

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.

Jens Schaltz Bertelsen

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PID: 9208-2002-2-577827134386
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 29-06-2022 kl.: 09:31:16
Underskrevet med NemID

Morten Lund Wilhelmsen

Som Revisor NEM ID
RID: 20193499
Tidspunkt for underskrift: 29-06-2022 kl.: 09:35:49
Underskrevet med NemID

Jens Schaltz Bertelsen

Som Dirigent NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-577827134386
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