
PEAK Wind ApS

Jens Baggesens Vej 90, DK-8200 Aarhus N

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 38 52 95 87

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 13/6 2023

Michael Andersen
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's statement	1
Independent Auditor's report	2
Management's Review	
Company information	4
Management's review	5
Financial Statements	
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	6
Balance sheet 31 December	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of PEAK Wind ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus N, 13 June 2023

Executive Board

Denis Nørnberg Andersen

Lars Nagstrup Conradsen

Michael Andersen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of PEAK Wind ApS

Opinion

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

We have audited the Financial Statements of PEAK Wind ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material 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.

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events 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.

Aarhus C, 13 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Rune Kjeldsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34160

Company information

The Company	PEAK Wind ApS Jens Baggesens Vej 90 DK-8200 Aarhus N CVR No: 38 52 95 87 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus
Executive board	Denis Nørnberg Andersen Lars Nagstrup Conradsen Michael Andersen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 8000 Aarhus C

Management's review

Key activities

The object of the Company is to provide consulting and advisory services within asset management and operations management to the global renewables sector and any other related business hereto as determined by the Management.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 10,470,726, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 20,938,181.

The financial result is considered satisfactory by the Management.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		94,839,781	67,181,926
Staff expenses	1	-80,483,994	-53,659,986
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	2	-424,535	-306
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		13,931,252	13,521,634
Financial income	3	4,208	4,325
Financial expenses	4	-585,004	-116,064
Profit/loss before tax		13,350,456	13,409,895
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-2,879,730	-2,926,206
Net profit/loss for the year		10,470,726	10,483,689

Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	6,000,000	6,000,000
Retained earnings	4,470,726	4,483,689
	10,470,726	10,483,689

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Completed development projects		1,497,672	0
Intangible assets	6	1,497,672	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,295,057	0
Leasehold improvements		485,467	119,740
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,780,524	119,740
Deposits		1,481,377	806,717
Fixed asset investments		1,481,377	806,717
Fixed assets		4,759,573	926,457
Trade receivables		15,631,509	12,048,920
Contract work in progress		10,467,755	5,965,781
Receivables from group enterprises		12,880,643	8,264,416
Other receivables		105,044	73,154
Deferred tax asset		408,973	0
Corporation tax		1,605,730	0
Prepayments		1,636,512	1,037,684
Receivables		42,736,166	27,389,955
Cash at bank and in hand		4,201,521	5,651,120
Current assets		46,937,687	33,041,075
Assets		51,697,260	33,967,532

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		54,275	54,275
Share premium account		10,020	10,020
Reserve for development costs		1,168,184	0
Retained earnings		13,705,702	6,933,950
Proposed dividend for the year		6,000,000	6,000,000
Equity		20,938,181	12,998,245
Provision for deferred tax		0	5,215
Provisions		0	5,215
Other payables		2,044,618	1,966,262
Long-term debt	8	2,044,618	1,966,262
Credit institutions		10,417,211	0
Trade payables		2,975,572	1,677,514
Corporation tax		3,257,064	2,907,536
Other payables	8	12,064,614	14,412,760
Short-term debt		28,714,461	18,997,810
Debt		30,759,079	20,964,072
Liabilities and equity		51,697,260	33,967,532
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9		
Related parties	10		
Accounting Policies	11		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	54,275	10,020	0	6,933,950	6,000,000	12,998,245
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-6,000,000	-6,000,000
Warrant programme	0	0	0	3,469,210	0	3,469,210
Development costs for the year	0	0	1,168,184	-1,168,184	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	4,470,726	6,000,000	10,470,726
Equity at 31 December	54,275	10,020	1,168,184	13,705,702	6,000,000	20,938,181

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	73,040,666	49,151,507
Pensions	5,539,617	3,447,950
Other social security expenses	1,222,827	1,059,641
Other staff expenses	680,884	888
	<u>80,483,994</u>	<u>53,659,986</u>
Average number of employees	<u>99</u>	<u>45</u>

Warrants to senior employees have been issued in 2022. The warrants include an option to purchase new shares in Peak Wind Group ApS in the period from 2023 to 2026, of shares of up to approximately 10% of the share capital at an option price that is lower than the assessed fair value of the company at grant date. No warrants have been issued to the Executive Board or Supervisory Board.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	424,535	306
	<u>424,535</u>	<u>306</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial income		
Other financial income	4,208	4,325
	<u>4,208</u>	<u>4,325</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
4. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	585,004	116,064
	<u>585,004</u>	<u>116,064</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
5. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	3,293,918	2,920,991
Deferred tax for the year	-414,188	5,215
	<u>2,879,730</u>	<u>2,926,206</u>

6. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	0
Additions for the year	<u>1,497,672</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>1,497,672</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>1,497,672</u>

Completed development projects relates to computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) to be used in the global renewables sector. The projected is completed in 2022 and the software used by existing customers .

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	0	120,046
Additions for the year	<u>1,575,370</u>	<u>509,950</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>1,575,370</u>	<u>629,996</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	0	306
Depreciation for the year	<u>280,313</u>	<u>144,223</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>280,313</u>	<u>144,529</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>1,295,057</u>	<u>485,467</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>2,044,618</u>	<u>1,966,262</u>
Long-term part	2,044,618	1,966,262
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term payables	<u>12,064,614</u>	<u>14,412,760</u>
	<u>14,109,232</u>	<u>16,379,022</u>

<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
DKK	DKK

9. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	3,100,112	2,062,182
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>1,224,525</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4,324,637</u>	<u>2,062,182</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of [Enter Name], which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

10. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Peak Wind Group ApS	Aarhus N

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of PEAK Wind ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Changes in accounting policies

The company has changed accounting policies for recognition of development projects. From 1 January 2022 costs related to development projects are capitalised when the project meets the criteria stated in the accounting policy. The change has no impact on equity and balance sheet as of 31 December 2021 or net profit for 2021.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Incentive schemes

The value of share-based payment, including share option and warrant plans that do not involve an outflow of cash and cash equivalents, offered to a number of senior employees is recognized in the income statement. The most significant conditions of the share option plans are disclosed in the notes.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

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

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with . The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 5 year.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial debts

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