Soltra ApS

Fabriksvej 13, 6980 Tim

Annual report

2022

Company reg. no. 40 12 14 47

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 May 2023.

José Antonio Idoeta Madariaga
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Soltra ApS for the financial year 2022.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my 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.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Tim, 15 May 2023

Managing Director

José Antonio Idoeta Madariaga

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Soltra ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Soltra ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

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.

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.

- 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'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.

Independent auditor's report

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, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Silkeborg, 15 May 2023

Deloitte
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 33 96 35 56

Heidi Julitta Østergaard Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34163

Company information

The company	Soltra ApS Fabriksvej 13 6980 Tim	
	Company reg. no.	40 12 14 47
	Established:	18 December 2018
	Domicile:	Ringkøbing-Skjern Municipality
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December 4th financial year
Managing Director	José Antonio Idoeta Madariaga	
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Papirfabrikken 26 8600 Silkeborg	
Bankers	vestjyskBANK, Torvet 2, 6950 Ringkøbing Santander Bank, Av. de Cantabria, 28660, Boadilla del Monte, Madrid Spanien Caixa Bank S.A, Pintor Sorolla, 2-4 460002 Valencia, Spain	

The principal activities of the company

The purpose of the company is the promotion, education and rehabilitation of people with disabilities, in order to achieve their labor and social integration, promoting and managing vocational training programs, special employment centers, Occupational centers or any other type of suitable form of work promotion for people with disabilities that could be created in the future, Residences, Institutions, Foundations and, in general, all the necessary for the most adequate and effective fulfillment of its objectives and purposes.

As more important and immediate activities, among others and without limitation, are the following: The work of industrial subcontracting, the commercialization of industrial and other products, and the provision of services to third parties. The activities and services corresponding to a Direct and Promotional Marketing Operator, graphic solutions in digital form and Offset: personalization of documents with laser and inkjet printing, manual and mechanized folding, bagging, shrink-wrapping, enveloping, labeling, tubing, guillotining-; postal treatments for the deposit in logistics operators, mailing distribution, logistics and database processing, -normalization, deduplication, enrichment, geomarketing, shelter, etc.; Contact center, Reception and issuance of telephone calls, market studies, back office; Data capture of physical documentation, digitization and indexing of documents. Mobile marketing, Shipping and receiving SMS and emails; coordination of promotional campaigns, multichannels, online marketing and social networks, packaging and various manipulations, outsourcing of services to financial institutions and the Public Administration, Billing, auxiliary services for administrative work; archiving services, library, custody of documents, processing and management of computer applications, attention services and face-to-face information, access control or storage; documentary treatment of historical and administrative documentation, preparation of campaign reports. Hotel and catering services, restaurants, cafes and bars; lodging services in hotels, motels, hostels and camps, the operation of hotel services located in sports centers, asylums, hospitals, town halls and other public places, the leasing of hotel services. The cleaning and sanitation services of public and similar roads, buildings, public centers, offices, commercial establishments, residences, health centers, industrial establishments and the like. The conservation, maintenance and control of all types of facilities in buildings, residences, hotels, public, industrial, commercial, health and similar centers. The provision of reception services, public relations, administrative, concierge, secretary, telephone attention, laundry, ironing and sewing. Services of attention and public transport of dependents in reception centers, day care centers, or in their homes, services of drivers of vehicles. Distribution services through their own means. Services related to the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste of any kind, both urban and industrial. Installation, maintenance, operation and control of vending machines, appliances, elements, utensils of and for cold and hot drinks, hygiene, food and hospitality products. Library, archives and museum services. Management of service stations. Development of agricultural and forestry operations, provision of maintenance services, planting, gardening, and conservation of parks and gardens, sports and indoor facilities; the commercialization of the whole class of articles related to gardening, floristry, as well as agri-food products. And all those activities related to this social purpose, which will serve as a means for the labor and social integration of people affected by a disability. Such corporate purpose may be developed by the Company directly or through other companies with a similar corporate purpose.

Management´s review

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 13.308.429 against DKK 11.162.638 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 4.442.551 against DKK 1.122.120 last year.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on he financial position of the company.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Soltra 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.

Changes in the accounting policies

The classification of certain types of income, comprising of salary reimbursements received, has been changed. These reimbursements have previously been deducted staff costs, but will from now on be recognised as a part of "other operating income".

Except for the above, the accounting policies remain unchanged from last year.

The comparative figures have been adjusted to the changed accounting policies.

In accordance with the Danish Accounting Act §13 subsection. 1 no. 8, the salary reimbursement will henceforth be presented as other operating income. The changes have no effect on the result or equity.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income and other external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

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.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	8-10 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets 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.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 10 years.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct wages.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

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.

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.

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.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

On the acquisition of entities, provisions for restructuring within the acquired entity are included in the acquisition cost, and thereby in the goodwill or the consolidated goodwill, to the extent that they have been recognised in the financial statements of the acquired entity in advance of the acquisition. Provisions for restructuring are included to the extent that they have been decided at the date of acquisition at the latest and that the process have been commenced.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income of contract work in progress, the total expected loss on the contract work in progress will be recognised as provisions for liabilities. The provision is recognised under production costs.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2022	2021
	Gross profit	**13.308.429**	**11.162.638**
1	Staff costs	-6.917.758	-9.086.846
	Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-460.709	-394.399
	Operating profit	**5.929.962**	**1.681.393**
	Other financial costs	-152.827	-222.903
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**5.777.135**	**1.458.490**
2	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-1.334.584	-336.370
	Net profit or loss for the year	**4.442.551**	**1.122.120**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Transferred to retained earnings	4.442.551	1.122.120
	Total allocations and transfers	**4.442.551**	**1.122.120**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2022	2021
	Non-current assets		
3	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2.558.601	2.896.690
4	Leasehold improvements	96.523	174.643
	Total property, plant, and equipment	2.655.124	3.071.333
5	Deposits	326.600	326.600
	Total investments	326.600	326.600
	Total non-current assets	**2.981.724**	**3.397.933**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	4.592.846	9.297.929
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	795.434	383.872
	Total inventories	5.388.280	9.681.801
	Trade receivables	22.863.773	7.968.830
	Other receivables	2.625	0
	Prepayments and accrued income	185.733	175.445
	Total receivables	23.052.131	8.144.275
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	2.536.211	12.834.696
	Total current assets	**30.976.622**	**30.660.772**
	Total assets	**33.958.346**	**34.058.705**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2022	2021
	Equity		
6	Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
	Retained earnings	10.877.691	6.435.140
	Total equity	**10.927.691**	**6.485.140**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	222.234	45.862
7	Other provisions	0	746.000
	Total provisions	**222.234**	**791.862**
	Long term labilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	20.108.897	25.084.412
	Payables to group enterprises	522.790	190.806
	Income tax payable	778.212	77.266
	Other payables	1.315.492	1.322.647
	Accruals and deferred income	83.030	106.572
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	22.808.421	26.781.703
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**22.808.421**	**26.781.703**
	Total equity and liabilities	**33.958.346**	**34.058.705**

8 Charges and security

9 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	50.000	6.435.140	6.485.140
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	4.442.551	4.442.551
	50.000	**10.877.691**	**10.927.691**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2022	2021
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	5.964.547	7.807.005
	Pension costs	735.351	946.536
	Other costs for social security	217.860	333.305
		6.917.758	**9.086.846**
	Average number of employees	17	25
2.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year	1.158.212	277.266
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	176.372	59.104
		1.334.584	**336.370**

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
3.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	3.631.738	2.742.220
	Additions during the year	44.500	889.518
	Cost 31 December 2022	**3.676.238**	**3.631.738**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-735.048	-418.769
	Depreciation for the year	-382.589	-316.279
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	**-1.117.637**	**-735.048**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**2.558.601**	**2.896.690**

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
4.	**Leasehold improvements**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	319.278	319.278
	Cost 31 December 2022	**319.278**	**319.278**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-144.635	-66.515
	Depreciation for the year	-78.120	-78.120
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	**-222.755**	**-144.635**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**96.523**	**174.643**
5.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	326.600	326.600
	Cost 31 December 2022	**326.600**	**326.600**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**326.600**	**326.600**
6.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 January 2022	50.000	50.000
		50.000	**50.000**

The share capital consists of 50 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
7.	**Other provisions**		
	Other provisions 1 January 2022	746.000	746.000
	Change of the year in other provisions	-746.000	0
		0	**746.000**

Other provisions is comprised of estimated tax costs due to an ongoing tax audit. It is expected that the tax audit is settled within 2022.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

8. Charges and security

There are no charges or securities at 31 December 2022.

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Obligation under leases until expiration in total 408 TDKK.