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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Roms Hule 4, 1. sal
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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

LOREPA A/S

PALSGAARDVEJ 10, 7130 JUELSMINDE

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 17 February 2022

Palle Hansen

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 41 34 33 62

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Lorepa A/S Palsgaardvej 10 7130 Juelsminde	
	CVR No.:	41 34 33 62
	Established:	7 May 2020
	Municipality:	Hedensted
	Financial Year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Anders Brix, chairman Steen Lindvig Kramer Mogens Nielsen	
Executive Board	Per Momme Studsgaard	
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Roms Hule 4, 1. sal 7100 Vejle	

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Lorepa A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the general meeting to opt out of audit for the annual report for 1 January - 31 December 2022. The Board of Directors and Executive Board consider the conditions for opting out of audit to be fulfilled.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Juelsminde, 17 February 2022

Executive Board

Per Momme Studsgaard

Board of Directors

Anders Brix Chairman	Steen Lindvig Kramer	Mogens Nielsen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Lorepa A/S

Opinion
We have audited the Financial Statements of Lorepa A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such Internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

Statement on Management Commentary
Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management Commentary.

Vejle, 17 February 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Frank Lau
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne32054

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities
The principal activities comprise equity investments in group entreprises.

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

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
RESULT OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN GROUP ENTERPRISES		**-118.304**	**-57.598**
Other external expenses		-15.555	-11.250
OPERATING LOSS		**-133.859**	**-68.848**
Other financial income		121	0
Other financial expenses		-1.629	-4.092
LOSS BEFORE TAX		**-135.367**	**-72.940**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**-135.367**	**-72.940**

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

Allocation to reserve for net revaluation according to equity value method		-118.304	-57.598
Retained earnings		-17.063	-15.342
TOTAL		**-135.367**	**-72.940**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Equity investments in group enterprises		6.647.189	6.583.529
Financial non-current assets	1	**6.647.189**	**6.583.529**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**6.647.189**	**6.583.529**
Other receivables		1.226.957	0
Claim for payment of company capital		13.320.000	0
Receivables		**14.546.957**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents		**2.903.505**	**52.524**
CURRENT ASSETS		**17.450.462**	**52.524**
ASSETS		**24.097.651**	**6.636.053**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021	2020
Share capital		22.720.000	400.000
Reserve for unpaid share capital		13.320.000	0
Retained earnings		-12.821.988	637.320
EQUITY		**23.218.012**	**1.037.320**
Trade payables		12.500	10.000
Debt to group enterprises		74	73
Other liabilities		867.065	5.588.660
Current liabilities		**879.639**	**5.598.733**
LIABILITIES		**879.639**	**5.598.733**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**24.097.651**	**6.636.053**

	Note
Contingencies etc.	2

EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity value method	Reserve for unpaid share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	400.000	0	0	637.320	1.037.320
Proposed profit allocation		-118.304		-17.063	-135.367
Transactions with owners					
Capital increase	22.320.000		13.320.000	-13.320.000	22.320.000
Other legal bindings					
Foreign exchange adjustments		-3.941			-3.941
Transfers					
Settlem. negative balance		122.245		-122.245	0
Equity at 31 December 2021	**22.720.000**	**0**	**13.320.000**	**-12.821.988**	**23.218.012**

NOTES

	Note

Financial non-current assets 1

	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost at 1 January 2021	6.649.867
Additions	185.905
Cost at 31 December 2021	**6.835.772**
Value adjustments at 1 January 2021	-66.338
Exchange rate adjustment	-3.941
Profit/loss for the year	-118.304
Value adjustments at 31 December 2021	**-188.583**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**6.647.189**

Investments in subsidiaries

Name and domicil	Ownership
UAB Skovlita, Litauen	100 %

Contingencies etc. 2

Joint liabilities
The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Parelo A/S, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Lorepa A/S for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The format of the income statement has been adjusted to the Company's activities as a holding Company.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Income from equity interests in subsidiaries
The income statement of the parent company recognises the proportional share of the results of each subsidiary after full elimination of intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of goodwill.

In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold equity interests are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include cost of administration etc.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax
The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Financial non-current assets
Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Parent Company Balance Sheet under the equity method, which is regarded as a method of measuring/consolidation.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill calculated according to the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the Income Statement when the equity interest is acquired. Where the negative goodwill is related to acquired contingent liabilities, the negative goodwill will be recognised as income when the contingent liabilities have been settled or cease.

Acquired enterprises are subject to the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation models.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over the expected useful life, which is determined on the basis of Management's experience within the individual lines of business. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straightline basis over the amortisation period, which is X years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an assessment of the acquired entity's market position and earnings profile, and the industryspecific condition.

Net revaluation of equity interests in subsidiaries is transferred under equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds receivables, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the Company has a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiary's subsidiary's deficit.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of fixed assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax
Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the balance sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.