

REVISIONS FIRMAET EDELBO

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB

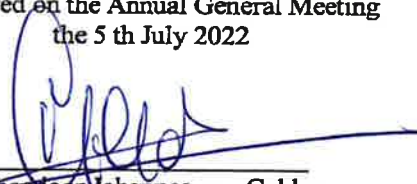
Olivet Danmark ApS

Mørkebjergvej 13
5600 Faaborg

CVR No. 42022578

Annual Accounts the financial year 13 January 2021 - 31 December 2021

The annual accounts has been displayed and
approved on the Annual General Meeting
the 5 th July 2022



Theodoor Johannes van Gelder
Chairman



KOGTVEDLUND

KOGTVEDPARKEN 17 · DK-5700 SVENDBORG · TELEFON: +45 62 22 99 66 · TELEFAX: +45 62 22 00 69
INTERNET: www.edelbo.dk · E-MAIL: email@edelbo.dk · CVR-NR. 35486178

KONTOR I KØBENHAVN: FREDERIKSHOLMS KANAL 2, 1. SAL · DK-1220 KØBENHAVN K.
TELEFON: +45 33 43 64 00 · TELEFAX: +45 33 43 64 01

Contents

Management's Statement	3
Independent Auditors' Report	4
Company Information	7
Management's Review	8
Accounting Policies	9
Income Statement	12
Balance Sheet	13
Notes	15

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Olivet Danmark ApS for the financial year 13 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 13 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.

Barendrecht, Nederlands, 30 June 2022

Executive Board



Theodorus Johannes van Gelder
Manager

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Olivet Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Olivet Danmark ApS for the financial year 13 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 13 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 our auditors' report under "Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the financial statements". As required by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we are independent of the Company, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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:

Independent Auditors' Report

- *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.

Independent Auditors' Report

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.

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.

Emphasis of matter regarding other matters

Violation of the VAT Act

In violation of the Danish VAT Act, the company has not consistently reported EU acquisitions on the VAT return. Management may be held criminally liable for this.

Violation of the Mineral Oil Tax Act

In violation of the Mineral Oil Tax Act, the company is not registered as a warehousekeeper for mineral oil tax, whereby the management may incur liability.

Svendborg, Denmark, 30 June 2022

Revisionsfirmaet Edelbo
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-no. 35486178


Johan Groth
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11630


Michael Jensby Jakobsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34290

Company details

Company	Olivet Danmark ApS Mørkebjergvej 13 5600 Faaborg
CVR No.	42022578
Date of formation	13 January 2021
Registered office	Faaborg-Midtfyn
Financial year	13 January 2021 - 31 December 2021
Executive Board	Theodoor Johannes van Gelder, Manager
Auditors	Revisionsfirmaet Edelbo Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab "Kogtvedlund" Kogtvedparken 17 5700 Svendborg CVR-no.: 35486178
Contacts	Johan Groth, State Authorised Public Accountant Michael Jensby Jakobsen, State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in trade, service, production and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 13 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 shows a result of DKK -1.208.436 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2021 a balance sheet total of DKK 7.645.565 and an equity of DKK -1.168.436.

The management is aware that the company has a capital loss and is thus covered by section 119 of the Danish Companies Act. The management's assessment is that the company, despite the capital loss, still has the necessary capital base to ensure continued operations. Equity is expected to be re-established at future earnings.

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.

Expectations for the future

The Company expects its operations to develop positively next year, with a positive result as a result.

The shareholders have stated that they would make the necessary liquidity available for the completion of next year's operations, should the need arise.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Olivet Danmark ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

As the financial year 2021 is the Company's first financial year, the Financial Statements with associated notes have been prepared without comparative figures from the previous year.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement

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 amortised cost. 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 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 Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Accounting Policies

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the Income Statement from the date of delivery and when the risk has passed to the buyer if it is possible to calculate the income reliably. The revenue is calculated exclusive of VAT, charges and discounts.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses regarding sale and administration.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised 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	5 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets 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 with the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, debt and foreign currency transactions, dividends received from other equity investments, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and allowances under the tax repayment scheme.

Tax on net profit/loss for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance Sheet

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost plus revaluations, if any, and less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the purchase until the date when the asset is available for use.

An impairment test of tangible assets is performed in the event of indications of a decrease in value. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset and group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the asset's or asset group's value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount) in the event that this one is lower than the carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle or at the net realisable value if the latter is lower.

Receivables

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

Accounting Policies

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

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, at the balance sheet date, the company has a legal or actual obligation and it is likely that settlement will result in the company spending financial resources.

Provisions that are expected to be settled later than a year from the balance sheet date are measured at the present value and the expected payments. Other provisions are measured at net realisable value.

Financial liabilities

Fixed-rate loans such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions are recognised initially at the proceeds received less transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, loans are measured at amortised cost so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement as an interest expense over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Contingent assets and liabilities

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

Income Statement

	Note	2021 DKK
Gross profit		-1.301.497
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets		<u>-106.333</u>
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-1.407.830
Finance expenses	1	<u>-112.649</u>
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-1.520.479
Tax expense on ordinary activities	2	<u>312.043</u>
Profit		<u>-1.208.436</u>
Proposed distribution of results		
Retained earnings		<u>-1.208.436</u>
Distribution of profit		<u>-1.208.436</u>

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK
Assets		
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3	<u>473.667</u>
Property, plant and equipment		<u>473.667</u>
Fixed assets		<u>473.667</u>
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		<u>2.030.604</u>
Inventories		<u>2.030.604</u>
Short-term trade receivables		2.844.495
Deferred tax asset	4	802.468
Deferred income		<u>1.039.769</u>
Receivables		<u>4.686.732</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>454.562</u>
Current assets		<u>7.171.898</u>
Assets		<u>7.645.565</u>

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK
Liabilities and equity		
Contributed capital		40.000
Retained earnings		-1.208.436
Equity		<u>-1.168.436</u>
Other provisions	5	3.780.000
Provisions		<u>3.780.000</u>
Payables to group enterprises		1.465.218
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	6	<u>1.465.218</u>
Trade payables		933.681
Payables to group enterprises		557.093
Tax payables		490.425
Other payables		1.587.584
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>3.568.783</u>
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		<u>5.034.001</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>7.645.565</u>
Contingent liabilities	7	
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	8	
Special items	9	

Notes

2021

1. Finance expenses

Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	80.442
Other finance expenses	32.207
	<u>112.649</u>

2. Tax expense on ordinary activities

Income tax expense	490.425
Deffered tax ajustment	-802.468
	<u>-312.043</u>

3. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

Addition during the year, incl. improvements	580.000
Cost at the end of the year	<u>580.000</u>

Amortisation for the year	-106.333
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	<u>-106.333</u>

Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>473.667</u>
---	-----------------------

4. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax, beginning of the year	0
Deferred tax adjustment of the year	802.468
	<u>802.468</u>

5. Other provisions

Provision for disposal of inventory	3.780.000
	<u>3.780.000</u>

Notes

2021

6. Long-term liabilities

	Due after 1 year	Due within 1 year	Due after 5 years
Payables to group enterprises	1.465.218	0	0
	<u>1.465.218</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

7. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered a rental contract, where the annual rent is 90,000 EUR excl. VAT. The rental contract has been entered for a period of 5 years and expires on 1 January 2026.

After the end of the financial year, a decision was received from SKAT regarding joint and several liability for oil taxes regarding acquired oil reserves.

According to the decision received, a potential claim amounts to a total of DKK 5,452 thousand. The company's management cannot acknowledge SKAT's views, which is why the decision will be appealed.

It is the management's expectation that the final outcome of the case will not lead to a future draw on the company's financial resources.

8. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

9. Special items

Provided for disposal of inventory	3.780.000
	<u>3.780.000</u>

Special items are included in the gross profit in the annual accounts.