

## Doral Renewable Energy Resources Mermaid Denmark ApS

c/o Harbour House Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 Copenhagen CVR no. 42 37 54 62

**Annual report for 2022** 

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 22 June 2023

Cathrine Moesgaard Albertsen

chairman

# Doral Renewable Energy Resources Mermaid Denmark ApS 2022



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## Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Doral Renewable Energy Resources Mermaid Denmark 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 22 June 2023

#### **Executive board**

Jacob Yaki Noyman Director Doron Davidovitz Director



## Company details

The company

Doral Renewable Energy Resources Mermaid Denmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21 c/o Harbour House DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no .:

42 37 54 62

Reporting period:

1 January - 31 December 2022

Domicile:

Copenhaen

**Executive board** 

Jacob Yaki Noyman, Director Doron Davidovitz, Director

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of

Doral Group Renewable Energy Resources Ltd.

The group annual report of Doral Group Renewable Energy Resources

Ltd. may be obtained at the following address:

Doral Group Renewable Energy Resources Ltd.

6 HaHilazon St., Ramat 52522 Israel



## Management's review

#### **Business review**

The company's objects are to be general partner and any other related activity.

## Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a loss of euro 12.201, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows negative equity of euro 6.801.

The equity will be reestablished through future earnings.

## Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 EUR	2021
Gross profit		-12.201	0
Profit/loss for the year		-12.201	0
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-12.201	0
		-12.201	0



## Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Assets			
Receivables from group entities		5.400	5.400
Prepayments		2.915	0
Receivables	3	8.315	5.400
Total current assets	e.	8.315	5.400
Total assets	j.	8.315	5.400



## Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 	2021 
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		5.400	5.400
Retained earnings		-12.201	0
Equity		-6.801	5.400
Trade payables		15.116	0
Total current liabilities		15.116	0
Total liabilities		15.116	0
Total equity and liabilities		8.315	5.400
Staff expenses	1		
Contingent liabilities	2		



## Statement of changes in equity

*	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	5.400	0	5.400
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-12.201	-12.201
Equity at 31 December 2022	5.400	-12.201	-6.801

## Doral Renewable Energy Resources Mermaid Denmark ApS Notes 2022



Notes
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		2022	2021
1	Staff expenses		
	Average number of employees	0	0

## 2 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with the group entities and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest.



## Accounting policies

The annual report of Doral Renewable Energy Resources Mermaid Denmark ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in euro.

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

#### Income statement

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.



### Accounting policies

#### Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

#### Staff costs

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.

#### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

#### **Balance** sheet

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

#### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

#### Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.



## Accounting policies

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.