


OneSail Denmark ApS

CVR-no. 27 98 32 00

Batteriet 16
4100 Ringsted

Annual Report 2019 (Financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019)

The Annual Report is presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
shareholders on the 3 September 2020



Peter Michael Sørensen
Chairman of the meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the Annual Report of 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 for OneSail Denmark ApS.

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

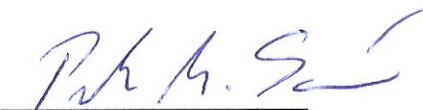
In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets and liabilities, financial position and results of operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

In my opinion the Management's Review gives a true and fair statement regarding the content in the Management's Review.

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

Ringsted, 3 September 2020

Executive Board:



Peter Michael Sørensen

Independent Auditor's Reports

To the Shareholders of OneSail Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of OneSail Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019, 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’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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 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 Reports (-continued)

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.

Independent Auditor's Reports (-continued)

- 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.

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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Reports (-continued)

Allerød, 3 September 2020

Piaster Revisorerne,
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR. no.: 25 16 00 37



Steen Dahl Andersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne29455

Company details

The Company	OneSail Denmark ApS Batteriet 16 4100 Ringsted
	Identification no.: 27 98 32 00
	Founded: 1 August 2004
	Registered office: Ringsted
	Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Peter Michael Sørensen
Auditor	Piaster Revisorerne, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Engholm Parkvej 8 3450 Allerød

Management's Review

Primary activities of entity

OneSail Denmark ApS is a Danish-Chinese high-tech company, which provides intelligent overall solutions based on RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Technology). The group's services focus on overall solutions comprising development and production of hardware and software.

The structure of the OneSail Group is a holding company in Hong Kong owning a development subsidiary in China and OneSail Denmark ApS. OneSail Denmark ApS manages concept development and project management in order to streamline communication and follow-up during project periods.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The Company has received a capital contribution to ensure that the Company has a reasonable financing structure and meet the legal demands in the Danish regulation.

The company's financial performance is considered satisfying.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	1	480.201	310.132
Cost of sales		-156.255	-110.320
Other external expenses		-62.191	-62.910
Gross profit		261.755	136.902
Staff costs	2	-237.579	-117.883
Operating profit		24.176	19.019
Financial income		217	5.005
Financial expenses	3	-189	-14.613
Profit before tax		24.204	9.411
Tax expense	4	0	0
Profit for the year		24.204	9.411
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		24.204	9.411
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	0
Total distribution		24.204	9.411

Balance sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Notes	2019	2018
Trade receivables	5	0	80.540
Other receivables		3.728	13.422
Receivables		3.728	93.962
Cash and cash equivalents		149.872	53.975
Current assets		153.600	147.937
Assets		153.600	147.937

Equity and liabilities

Share capital		150.000	150.000
Retained earnings		-29.190	-53.394
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	0
Equity		120.810	96.606
Trade payables		18.202	39.225
Other payables		14.588	12.106
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		32.790	51.331
Liabilities other than provisions		32.790	51.331
Equity and liabilities		153.600	147.937
Related parties	6		

Statement of changes in equity 1. January - 31. December

	2019	2018
Share capital		
Beginning balance	150.000	125.000
Increase of capital	0	25.000
End balance	150.000	150.000
Retained earnings		
Beginning balance	-53.394	-437.805
Profit (loss)	24.204	9.411
Transferred from share premium	0	375.000
End balance	-29.190	-53.394
Proposed dividend recognized in equity		
Beginning balance	0	0
Dividend paid	0	0
Profit (loss)	0	0
End balance	0	0
Equity	120.810	96.606

Notes

	2019	2018
1 Revenue		
Management fee, OneSail Hong Kong Ltd.	316.320	194.296
Revenue, OneSail Hong Kong Ltd.	163.881	115.836
	480.201	310.132
2 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	221.978	109.391
Post-employment benefit expense	6.816	4.828
Social security contributions	8.785	3.664
	237.579	117.883
Average number of full time employees	1	1
3 Financial expenses		
Finance expenses arising from ultimate shareholder	0	14.418
Other financial expenses	189	195
	189	14.613
4 Tax expense		
Calculated tax on taxable income for the year	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax	0	0
	0	0
5 Trade receivables		
Trade receivables, OneSail Hong Kong Ltd.	0	80.540
	0	80.540

Notes

6 Related parties

OneSail Denmark ApS' related parties include:

Controlling influence

OneSail Hong Kong Ltd. - major shareholder

Other related parties, whom the company had transactions with

NKN ApS - ultimate shareholder

Transactions with related parties

The company has been trading with other companies from the OneSail Group. All transactions were based on market terms.

Accounting policies

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with election from reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied for these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

General

In general regarding accounting and measuring

Income is recognized in the income statement when they are earned. Furthermore are all costs, depreciations and write downs recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economical benefits will accrue to the company and the assets value can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economical benefits will be deducted from the company and the value can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition assets and liabilities are measured to cost price. Thereafter assets and liabilities are measured as described for each entry.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Currency retranslation

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising between the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of actual payment are recognized in the income statement under financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date and at the date when the receivable or payable arose is recognized in the income statement under financial income or financial expenses.

Non-current assets acquired in foreign currency are measured to the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Financial Statement Act, the items “Revenue” to and including “Other external expenses” are consolidated into one item designated “Gross profit”.

Revenue

Revenue includes invoiced sales of goods and rendering of services, recognition is done, when

- delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has taken place before year end
- a committing sales agreement exists
- sales price is determined, and
- payment is received, or there are reasonable security that it will be received

Revenue is recognized excluding value added tax and after deduction of provisions rebates and trade discounts relating to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales include costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost of sales include freight and forwarding costs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise costs such as wages and salaries, pension costs and other social security benefits ect. to the company's employees.

Financial items

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement with the amounts related to the year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest receivable and payable, realised and unrealised capital gains on securities and currency translation adjustments.

Tax expense

Tax on income for the year, consisting of the year's current tax and deferred tax, is recognized in the income statement to the extent that it relates to the income or loss for the year and on equity to the extent that it relates there to.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which corresponds in all material respects to nominal value. The value is reduced with provisions for expected bad debts.

Cash and bank balances

Cash comprises cash balances and bank balances.

Dividends

Dividends expected to be paid in respect of the year are stated as a separate line item under liabilities.

Current tax and current deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are recognized in the balance sheet as estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for change in tax on prior years' taxable income and for tax paid under the on-account tax scheme.

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance sheet liability method on all timing differences between the tax and accounting value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rules and tax rates that apply by the balance sheet date when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The change in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates is recognized in the income statement.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the nominal value.