

**Light Extraction ApS**


**Ørsteds Plads 343  
2800 Kgs. Lyngby**

**CVR no. 34 90 39 48**

**Annual Report 2018**

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the company's annual general meeting on:

21 June 2019



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Chi Zhang  
Chairman

**ANNUAL REPORT 2018**

(6. financial year)

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## COMPANY INFORMATION

### Company

Light Extraction ApS  
Ørsteds Plads 343  
2800 Kgs. Lyngby

### CVR no.

34 90 39 48

### Financial year

1 January - 31 December

### Principal activities

The company's principal activities is to develop and the trading of lightning technologies and other related activities.

### Board of directors

Chi Zhang  
Haiyan Ou

### CEO

Chi Zhang

### The company's auditor

Haamann A/S, State Authorized Public Accountant Firm  
Filmbyen 20  
2650 Hvidovre  
CVR no. 24 25 69 95

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENTS

The CEO has today presented the annual report for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 for Light Extraction ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

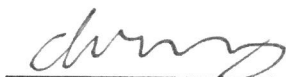
I consider the accounting policies appropriate for the annual report to provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities, financial position and performance.

Moreover, in my opinion, the management's review includes a fair review of the matters described.

The management confirms that the company comply with the requirements for not having external audit of the annual report.

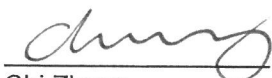
Kgs. Lyngby, 21 June 2019

**CEO:**



Chi Zhang

**Board of directors:**



Chi Zhang



Haiyan Ou

The Annual General Meeting has decided that the annual report is not audited for the next financial year.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **To the shareholders of Light Extraction ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Light Extraction ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, 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 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis of 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 rules and 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.

#### **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 of accounting information 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.

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

Hvidovre, 21 June 2019

Haamann A/S  
State Authorized Public Accountant Firm  
CVR.no. 24 25 69 95

  
Jan Østergaard  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
mne30203

## **MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW**

### **The Company's principal activities**

The company's principal activities is to develop and the trading of lightning technologies and other related activities.

### **Uncertainty as to recognition and measurement**

No material uncertainties have affected the annual report.

### **Exceptional circumstances**

No exceptional circumstances have occurred in the financial year.

### **Development in activities and financial affairs**

The company had a profit of DKK -11.363, which the company's management considers unsatisfactory.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the company's financial position

**INCOME STATEMENT**  
**1 January - 31 December 2018**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 TDKK</u>
<b>Gross result</b>		-11.363	165
Staff costs	1	<u>0</u>	<u>-40</u>
<b>Profit or loss before tax</b>		-11.363	125
Tax on profit or loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>		<u>-11.363</u>	<u>125</u>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-11.363</u>	<u>125</u>
		<u>-11.363</u>	<u>125</u>



**BALANCE 31 December 2018**

**ASSETS**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> TDKK
<b><u>Fixed assets</u></b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Deposits		0	7
<b>Fixed assets, total</b>		<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
<b><u>Current assets</u></b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Work in progress		0	225
Other short-term receivables		200	0
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		220.614	218
Prepayments		0	3
		<u>220.814</u>	<u>446</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>90.991</u>	<u>155</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>311.805</u>	<u>601</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>311.805</u>	<u>608</u>

**BALANCE 31 December 2018**

**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 TDKK</u>
<b><u>Equity</u></b>	2		
Share capital		101.948	102
Retained earnings		<u>92.048</u>	<u>385</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>193.996</u>	<u>487</u>
 <b><u>Liabilities</u></b>			
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Trade payables		8.000	11
Payables to shareholders and management		<u>109.809</u>	<u>110</u>
		<u>117.809</u>	<u>121</u>
 <b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>117.809</u>	<u>121</u>
 <b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u>311.805</u>	<u>608</u>
 <b>Contingent liabilities etc.</b>	3		

**NOTES**

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> TDKK
1. <u>Staff costs</u>		
Wages and salaries	<u>0</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>40</u>
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

2. Equity

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
Equity 1 January 2018	101.948	385.508	487.456
Adjustment of significant error beginning of year		-282.097	-282.097
Net profit for the year		<u>-11.363</u>	<u>-11.363</u>
Equity 31 December 2018	<u>101.948</u>	<u>92.048</u>	<u>193.996</u>

3. Contingent liabilities etc.

The company is part of a joint taxation relation. The company is liable unlimited and jointly with the parent company Light Extraction Holding ApS for Danish corporation tax and withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties within the joint taxation. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable joint taxation income or withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties may result in the company's liability amounting to a larger amount.

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Annual Report of Light Extraction ApS for 2018 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with the option of certain provisions for class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

### **General principles for recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation 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 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 financial benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably

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

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.

On recognition and measurement, foreseeable risks and losses arising before the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters existing on the balance sheet date are taken into consideration.

## **INCOME STATEMENT**

### **Revenue**

Gross profit is made up of net sales less the direct sales costs attributable to net sales and less other external costs.

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 and services are possible to calculate the income reliably. The revenue is calculated exclusive of VAT, charges and discounts.

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses concerning administration etc.

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Staff expenses**

Staff costs include wages and salaries, incl. holiday pay and pensions, as well as other social security costs, etc. of the company's employees.

### **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 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. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## **BALANCE SHEET**

### **Fixed assets**

Deposits are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost.

### **Work in progress**

Work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the completion rate at the balance sheet date and the total expected income for each ongoing work.

Where the selling price of a construction contract cannot be measured reliably, the lower of the selling price for the costs incurred and the net realisable value is recognised.

If it is probable that total costs will exceed total revenue from work in progress, the full expected contract loss is recognised immediately.

Work in progress is recorded on the balance sheet under receivables or current liabilities dependent on the net value of the af selling price with deduction of invoicing on account and recognised losses.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually corresponding to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

### **Deferred income**

Deferred income recognised under assets comprise of prepaid costs, for the subsequent financial years.

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Tax payable and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated 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 under the balance-sheet liability method for temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. In those cases, e.g. in respect of shares where the calculation of the tax value can be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

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

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax regulations and rates that according to the rules in force at the reporting date, will be applicable at the time when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement. For the current year, a tax rate of 22% has been applied.

### **Liabilities**

Debt is measured at amortised cost, usually corresponding to nominal value.