

Famsun Denmark Research & Development Center ApS

Åbogade 15, 8200 Aarhus N
CVR no. 35 52 58 90

Annual report for 2021

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 31.03.22

Kim Jensen Møller
Dirigent

Company information etc.	3
Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report on extended review	5 - 7
Management's review	8
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10 - 11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes	13 - 18

The company

Famsun Denmark Research & Development Center ApS
Åbogade 15
8200 Aarhus N
Danmark
Tel.: 72 17 01 20
Website: www.famsun.dk
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 35 52 58 90
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Pengfei Zhang

Board of Directors

Fan Tianming, chairman
Chen Zhengjun
Liu Guangdao

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for Famsun Denmark Research & Development Center ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aarhus, March 31, 2022

Executive Board

Pengfei Zhang

Board of Directors

Fan Tianming
Chairman

Chen Zhengjun

Liu Guangdao

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the capital owner of Famsun Denmark Research & Development Center ApS

Opinion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Famsun Denmark Research & Development Center ApS for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable 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.

Statement regarding the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of conclusion on the management's review.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially

Independent auditor's report on extended review

misstated.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review contains the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as the 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 extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Kolding, March 31, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Marianne Christoffersen

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34133

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise is to carry out research and development activities in the feed, pet food and food industry mainly within intelligent feed and food factories, process automation, data analysis, software development, plant layout, and related business.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK 99,131 against DKK 84,121 for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 3,948,319.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2021 DKK	2020 DKK
	Gross profit	4.315.358	3.487.814
1	Staff costs	-4.139.278	-3.346.703
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	176.080	141.111
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-6.151	0
	Operating profit	169.929	141.111
	Financial expenses	-41.985	-33.294
	Profit before tax	127.944	107.817
	Tax on profit for the year	-28.813	-23.696
	Profit for the year	99.131	84.121
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	99.131	84.121
	Total	99.131	84.121

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	12.488	18.639
	Total property, plant and equipment	12.488	18.639
	Total non-current assets	12.488	18.639
	Deferred tax asset	7.299	9.294
	Income tax receivable	0	245.772
	Other receivables	177.719	117.513
	Total receivables	185.018	372.579
	Cash	4.195.334	4.325.567
	Total current assets	4.380.352	4.698.146
	Total assets	4.392.840	4.716.785

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	80.000	80.000
	Retained earnings	3.868.319	3.769.188
	Total equity	3.948.319	3.849.188
2	Other payables	0	309.754
	Total long-term payables	0	309.754
	Trade payables	39.225	25.693
	Income taxes	6.818	0
	Other payables	398.478	532.150
	Total short-term payables	444.521	557.843
	Total payables	444.521	867.597
	Total equity and liabilities	4.392.840	4.716.785
3	Contingent liabilities		
4	Charges and security		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21			
Balance as at 01.01.21	80.000	3.769.188	3.849.188
Net profit/loss for the year	0	99.131	99.131
Balance as at 31.12.21	80.000	3.868.319	3.948.319

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	3.290.652	3.020.718
Pensions	623.684	274.857
Other social security costs	171.426	12.496
Other staff costs	53.516	38.632
Total	4.139.278	3.346.703
Average number of employees during the year	5	3

2. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Total payables at 31.12.20
Other payables	309.754
Total	309.754

3. Contingent liabilities*Other contingent liabilities*

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.21.

4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

5. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	0	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or

5. Accounting policies - continued -

settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.