

All About Good ApS

Moltkevej 57, 2. tv., 2000 Frederiksberg

Company reg. no. 37 53 04 33

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 20 June 2022.

Ping Wu
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of All About Good ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

The managing director consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2021 financial statements to be met.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 20 June 2022

Managing Director

Ping Wu

Practitioner's compilation report

To the shareholders of All About Good ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of All About Good ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 based on the company's bookkeeping and on further information provided by you.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies,.

We performed this engagement in accordance with the international standard ISRS 4410 applying to compilation engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist you in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant requirements of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us in order to compile the financial statements. Accordingly, we express neither an audit opinion nor a review opinion as to whether the financial statements have been compiled in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2022

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Darnell Vagnild

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32116

Company information

The company

All About Good ApS
Moltkevej 57, 2. tv.
2000 Frederiksberg

Company reg. no. 37 53 04 33
Established: 11 March 2016
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Ping Wu

Auditors

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 76
2000 Frederiksberg

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are sale of quality goods to Hongkong/China. However, the business was interrupted due to the impact of the pandemic and the covid restriction in China. The company has been investigating new business opportunities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -157.002 against DKK 35.246 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -187.064 against DKK 12.859 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year not satisfactory.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gross profit	-157.002	35.246
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-28.672	-28.672
Operating profit	-185.674	6.574
1 Other financial expenses	-1.390	-2.251
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-187.064	4.323
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	8.536
Net profit or loss for the year	-187.064	12.859
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	12.859
Allocated from retained earnings	-187.064	0
Total allocations and transfers	-187.064	12.859

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Non-current assets		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	20.228	48.900
Total property, plant, and equipment	20.228	48.900
Total non-current assets	20.228	48.900
Current assets		
Income tax receivables	12.000	524
Other receivables	444	59.857
Receivables from owners and management	30.447	0
Total receivables	42.891	60.381
Cash and cash equivalents	29.472	335.115
Total current assets	72.363	395.496
Total assets	92.591	444.396

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	-45.162	141.902
Total equity	<u>4.838</u>	<u>191.902</u>
 Long term liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	62.176	213.708
Other payables	25.577	38.786
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>87.753</u>	<u>252.494</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>87.753</u>	<u>252.494</u>
 Total equity and liabilities	<u>92.591</u>	<u>444.396</u>

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	129.043	108.431	287.474
Distributed dividend	0	0	-108.431	-108.431
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>12.859</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12.859</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	50.000	141.902	0	191.902
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-187.064</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-187.064</u>
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>-45.162</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4.838</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
1. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>1.390</u>	<u>2.251</u>
	<u>1.390</u>	<u>2.251</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for All About Good ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Accounting policies

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

Accounting policies

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30 years	20 %
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounting policies

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Accounting policies

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.