

# Landson Emission Technologies A/S

Kuopiovej 13, 5700 Svendborg

CVR no. 38 00 80 48

## Annual report 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 1 July 2021

Chair of the meeting:



A handwritten signature in blue ink, written over a dotted line, representing the chair of the meeting.





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### Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Landson Emission Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Svendborg, 1 July 2021  
Executive Board:

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Johnny Marcher

Board of Directors:

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Guang Hu  
Chair

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Wu Yin

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Johnny Marcher

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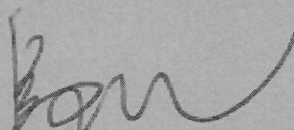
Svendborg, 1 July 2021

Executive Board:

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Johnny Marcher

Board of Directors:



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Wu Yin

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Guang Hu  
Chair

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Johnny Marcher



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Svendborg, 1 July 2021  
Executive Board:

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Johnny Marcher

Board of Directors:

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Guang Hu  
Chair

.....  
Wu Yin

  
.....  
Johnny Marcher



## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Landson Emission Technologies A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Landson Emission Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

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.

### 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 as to 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 the financial statements.

## Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Svendborg, 1 July 2021  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Torben Ahle Pedersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne16611



## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Landson Emission Technologies A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Kuopiovej 13, 5700 Svendborg
CVR no.	38 00 80 48
Established	14 September 2016
Registered office	Svendborg
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Guang Hu, Chair Wu Yin Johnny Marcher
Executive Board	Johnny Marcher
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Fåborgvej 44, 5700 Svendborg, Denmark



## Management's review

### Business review

The object of the Company is research and development, manufacture and sales within cleantech and other business related hereto.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 1,267,481 against a loss of DKK 2,117,122 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 69,691,169.

2020 was a year where the company despite Covid 19 continued the development of new products and processes for Diesel particulate filters (DPF) for the retrofit market. The development for OEM market was increased and validation of products are ongoing.

2020 was also the year we entered the Marine DPF market commercially through several different customers. We expect this market to be growing.

In 2020, the company finalized some of our ceramic membranes for water treatment. Flat Sheet Membranes has been released to the market, and tubular membranes will be released later in 2021.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end. However, the effect of Corona virus has delayed some projects. We expect these projects to re-appear but there is a risk that some project will be cancelled altogether. This will mainly affect 2022.

### Outlook

The Company expects growth despite the Corona virus in 2021-2022, mainly in the membrane business.

Liquidity for working capital and investments is expected to be secured through a bank loan and financing from the parent company.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	<b>Gross profit</b>	19,359,328	10,204,268
2	Staff costs	-13,191,675	-7,216,499
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-4,957,140	-3,310,803
	Other operating expenses	0	-299,332
	<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>	1,210,513	-622,366
	Financial income	599	81,955
3	Financial expenses	-116,330	-2,158,899
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	1,094,782	-2,699,310
4	Tax for the year	172,699	582,188
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<u>1,267,481</u>	<u>-2,117,122</u>
	<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>		
	Reserve for development costs	3,184,109	4,696,205
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-1,916,628	-6,813,327
		<u>1,267,481</u>	<u>-2,117,122</u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
5	<b>Intangible assets</b>		
	Completed development projects	17,402,766	19,603,616
	Acquired intangible assets	0	0
	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	15,569,500	9,286,459
		<u>32,972,266</u>	<u>28,890,075</u>
6	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Land and buildings	14,086,027	13,934,508
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	20,549,813	13,924,665
	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	0	2,034,760
		<u>34,635,840</u>	<u>29,893,933</u>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<u>67,608,106</u>	<u>58,784,008</u>
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Raw materials and consumables	2,940,213	3,546,716
	Work in progress	2,096,827	1,766,965
	Finished goods and goods for resale	2,883,670	1,146,004
		<u>7,920,710</u>	<u>6,459,685</u>
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	7,047,055	5,563,428
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	108,893
	Other receivables	3,633,627	1,359,539
	Prepayments	367,723	817,763
		<u>11,048,405</u>	<u>7,849,623</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>936,162</u>	<u>1,651,911</u>
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	<u>19,905,277</u>	<u>15,961,219</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>87,513,383</u></u>	<u><u>74,745,227</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
7	Share capital	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Reserve for development costs	25,718,367	22,534,258
	Retained earnings	37,972,802	39,889,430
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>69,691,169</u>	<u>68,423,688</u>
	<b>Provisions</b>		
	Deferred tax	2,920,116	1,649,895
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<u>2,920,116</u>	<u>1,649,895</u>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
8	<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Other payables	449,223	191,116
		<u>449,223</u>	<u>191,116</u>
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Bank debt	12,422	87,859
	Prepayments received from customers	5,701,127	0
	Trade payables	6,828,836	3,841,221
	Other payables	1,910,490	551,448
		<u>14,452,875</u>	<u>4,480,528</u>
		<u>14,902,098</u>	<u>4,671,644</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>87,513,383</u></u>	<u><u>74,745,227</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 9 Collateral
- 10 Related parties



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	5,000,000	17,838,053	-4,307,843	18,530,210
Capital increase	1,000,000	0	51,010,600	52,010,600
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	4,696,205	-6,813,327	-2,117,122
<b>Equity at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>22,534,258</b>	<b>39,889,430</b>	<b>68,423,688</b>
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	3,184,109	-1,916,628	1,267,481
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>25,718,367</b>	<b>37,972,802</b>	<b>69,691,169</b>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Landson Emission Technologies A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

Effective from the financial year 2020, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of finished goods, is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

##### Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

##### Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities.

##### Raw materials and consumables, etc.

Raw materials and consumables include expenses relating to raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

The item includes research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating 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 pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Land and buildings	25 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-20 years
Installations	25 years
Acquired intangible assets	3 years
Development projects	5-10 years

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

##### Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

##### Balance sheet

##### Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period cannot exceed 10 years.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

##### Prepayments

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



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

##### Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK	2020	2019		
<b>2 Staff costs</b>				
Wages/salaries	16,626,781	12,605,621		
Pensions	1,966,988	1,390,894		
Other social security costs	444,171	343,407		
Other staff costs	358,444	304,019		
Staff costs transferred to inventory and development projects	-6,204,709	-7,427,442		
	<u>13,191,675</u>	<u>7,216,499</u>		
Average number of full-time employees	<u>44</u>	<u>32</u>		
<b>3 Financial expenses</b>				
Interest expenses, group entities	0	2,028,755		
Other financial expenses	116,330	130,144		
	<u>116,330</u>	<u>2,158,899</u>		
<b>4 Tax for the year</b>				
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-172,699	-582,188		
	<u>-172,699</u>	<u>-582,188</u>		
<b>5 Intangible assets</b>				
DKK	Completed development projects	Acquired intangible assets	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	22,008,500	110,000	9,286,459	31,404,959
Additions	0	0	6,283,041	6,283,041
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>22,008,500</u>	<u>110,000</u>	<u>15,569,500</u>	<u>37,688,000</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2020	2,404,884	110,000	0	2,514,884
Amortisation for the year	<u>2,200,850</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,200,850</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2020	<u>4,605,734</u>	<u>110,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,715,734</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>17,402,766</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,569,500</u>	<u>32,972,266</u>

### Completed development projects and development projects in progress

Development projects includes newly developed products. The valuation is based on sales budgets for the individual projects for the coming years, as well as the total budget and estimates for the Company.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	15,868,406	18,223,664	2,034,760	36,126,830
Additions	857,418	6,640,778	0	7,498,196
Transferred	0	2,034,760	-2,034,760	0
Cost at 31 December 2020	16,725,824	26,899,202	0	43,625,026
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	1,933,898	4,298,999	0	6,232,897
Depreciation	705,899	2,050,390	0	2,756,289
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	2,639,797	6,349,389	0	8,989,186
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>14,086,027</b>	<b>20,549,813</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,635,840</b>

Note 9 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

#### 7 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 4 years:

DKK	2020	2019	2018	2017
Opening balance	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Capital increase	0	1,000,000	0	4,500,000
	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

#### 8 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 0 falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

#### 9 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, the Company has provided security in its property for a total amount of TDKK 2,500. The total carrying amount of these assets is TDKK 14,086.

#### 10 Related parties

##### Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
Cleantech International Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong
Johnny Marcher	Denmark