
OST HK Holding ApS

Rynkebyvej 243, DK-5350 Rynkeby

Annual Report for 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020

CVR No 38 97 86 32

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
8 /3 2021

Niels Østerberg
Chairman of the General
Meeting



pwc

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	5
Management's Review	6
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 October - 30 September	7
Balance Sheet 30 September	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of OST HK Holding ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020.

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

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Rynkeby, 8 March 2021

Executive Board

Niels Østerberg

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of OST HK Holding ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of OST HK Holding ApS for the financial year 1 October 2019 - 30 September 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Trekantområdet, 8 March 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne30224

Company Information

The Company

OST HK Holding ApS
Rynkebyvej 243
DK-5350 Rynkeby

CVR No: 38 97 86 32

Financial period: 1 October - 30 September

Municipality of reg. office: Kerteminde

Executive Board

Niels Østerberg

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Management's Review

Key activities

The company's purpose is to own shares in other companies and other related companies.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019/20 shows a profit of TDKK 539, and at 30 September 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of TDKK 2,713.

Capital resources

The parent company has submitted a letter of support for the coming year, which is why the company's management has, on the basis of this, presented the annual report for 2019/20, subject to Going Concern.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 October - 30 September

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> TDKK	<u>2018/19</u> TDKK
Gross profit/loss		-9	-15
Income from investments in subsidiaries	2	<u>548</u>	<u>-2.895</u>
Profit/loss before tax		539	-2.910
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>539</u>	<u>-2.910</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>539</u>	<u>-2.910</u>
		<u>539</u>	<u>-2.910</u>

Balance Sheet 30 September

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	0	0
Fixed assets		0	0
Cash at bank and in hand		33	34
Currents assets		33	34
Assets		33	34
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		50	50
Retained earnings		-2.763	-3.516
Equity		-2.713	-3.466
Provisions relating to investments in group enterprises		2.133	2.895
Provisions		2.133	2.895
Payables to group enterprises		613	605
Short-term debt		613	605
Debt		613	605
Liabilities and equity		33	34
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	4		
Accounting Policies	5		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital TDKK	Retained earnings TDKK	Total TDKK
Equity at 1 October	50	-3.516	-3.466
Exchange adjustments	0	214	214
Net profit/loss for the year	0	539	539
Equity at 30 September	50	-2.763	-2.713

The share capital consists of 50,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 50,000. The share capital has been divided into DKK 5,000 A shares and DKK 45,000 B shares. The B shares carry no voting rights.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The parent company has submitted a letter of support for the coming year, which is why the company's management has, on the basis of this, presented the annual report for 2019/20, subject to Going Concern.

	2019/20 TDKK	2018/19 TDKK
2 Income from investments in subsidiaries		
Share of profits of subsidiaries	548	0
Share of losses of subsidiaries	0	-2.895
	548	-2.895

3 Investments in subsidiaries

Cost at 1 October	605	605
Cost at 30 September	605	605
Value adjustments at 1 October	-3.500	-605
Exchange adjustment	214	0
Net profit/loss for the year	548	-2.895
Value adjustments at 30 September	-2.738	-3.500
Equity investments with negative net asset value transferred to provisions	2.133	2.895
Carrying amount at 30 September	0	0

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Osterberg Service & Trading Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong	1 USD	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Østerberg Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of OST HK Holding ApS for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019/20 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been 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 flow 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 economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group affiliated companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

The total net revaluation of investments in is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in .

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.