

AHI Holding ApS Smedievej 243, 3400 Hillerød

Annual report

2020

Company reg. no. 39 29 20 76

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 8 July 2021.

Kim Kronborg Christiansen Chairman of the meeting

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- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British 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 report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of AHI Holding ApS for the financial year 2020 of AHI Holding ApS.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

At the general meeting held on 8 July 2021, a decision will be made not to have the financial statements audited as from 2021 onwards. The board of directors and the managing director consider the conditions for audit exemption to be met.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Hillerød, 8 July 2021

Managing Director

Kim Kronborg Christiansen

Board of directors

Adrian Roy Willetts
Chairman

Kim Kronborg Christiansen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of AHI Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AHI Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Δct

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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
 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions
 and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Skjern, 8 July 2021

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Kim Rune Brarup State Authorised Public Accountant mne10734

Company information

The company AHI Holding ApS

Smedievej 243 3400 Hillerød

Company reg. no. 39 29 20 76

Established: 30 January 2018

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

3rd financial year

Board of directors Adrian Roy Willetts, Chairman

Kim Kronborg Christiansen

Managing Director Kim Kronborg Christiansen

Auditors Martinsen

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østergade 130 6900 Skjern

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The purpose of the company is to trade, manufacture, investing and related business in the opinion of the Board.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -43.796 against DKK -12.228 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -10.702.034 against DKK 9.267.817 last year.

Accounting policies

The annual report for AHI Holding 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 Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK, and under the same accounting policies as last year.

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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, and operational leasing costs.

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Results from equity investments in associates

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual associates are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the associate' post-tax profit or loss.

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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Investments

Equity in associates

Equity in associates recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This is calulated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent less/plus unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and less/plus residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the purchase method.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in associates are transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in associates.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

Accounting policies

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities other than provisions are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	<u>-</u>	2020	2019
	Gross loss	-43.796	-12.228
	Income from equity investments in associates	-10.658.238	9.279.077
	Other financial costs	0	-300
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	-10.702.034	9.266.549
1	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	1.268
	Net profit or loss for the year	-10.702.034	9.267.817
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	-8.064.445	8.064.445
	Transferred to retained earnings	0	1.203.372
	Allocated from retained earnings	-2.637.589	0
	Total allocations and transfers	-10.702.034	9.267.817

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

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Not	<u>re</u>	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
3	Equity investments in associates	0	11.064.446
	Total investments	0	11.064.446
	Total non-current assets	0	11.064.446
	Current assets		
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	1.268
	Total receivables	0	1.268
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	116.424	147.720
	Total current assets	116.424	148.988
	Total assets	116.424	11.213.434

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note Note	2020	2019
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	0	8.064.445
Retained earnings	-1.464.807	1.578.989
Total equity	-1.414.807	9.693.434
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade creditors	10.000	10.000
Payables to group enterprises	921.232	910.000
Payables to associates	599.999	600.000
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.531.231	1.520.000
Total liabilities other than provisions	1.531.231	1.520.000
Total equity and liabilities	116.424	11.213.434

4 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	8.064.445	1.578.990	9.693.435
Share of results	0	-8.064.445	-2.637.589	-10.702.034
Exchange adjustment	0	0	-406.208	-406.208
	50.000	0	-1.464.807	-1.414.807

Notes

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All amoun	ts in DKK.	•

		2020	2010
		2020	2019
1.	Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	-174
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	-1.094
		0	-1.268
		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
2.	Equity investment in group enterprise		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	0	1.500.001
	Additions during the year	0	1.500.000
	Disposals during the year	0	-3.000.001
	Cost 31 December 2020	0	0
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2020	0	-1.500.001
	Reversal of prior revaluations	0	1.500.001
	Revaluation 31 December 2020	0	0
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3.	Equity investments in associates		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	3.000.001	0
	Additions during the year	0	3.000.001
	Disposals during the year	-3.000.001	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	0	3.000.001
	Revaluation, opening balance 1 January 2020	8.064.445	0
	Transferred revaluation	0	-1.500.001
	Exchange adjustment	-406.208	920.959
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	-10.084.207	7.673.301
	Reversal of prior revaluations	2.425.970	0
	Correction opening balance	0	970.186
	Revaluation 31 December 2020	0	8.064.445
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	0	11.064.446

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

4. Contingencies

Contingent assets

The company has a tax loss carryforwards to later accounting period on DKK 56.091, whose tax value on DKK 12.340, which not included in the assets.

Joint taxation

With KKC Management ApS, company reg. no 38 23 48 46 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.