

Cellugy ApS

Bautavej 1 A, 8210 Aarhus V
CVR no. 39 46 37 25

Annual report for 2020

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 25.06.21

Paruntungan Sihombing
Dirigent



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The company

Cellugy ApS
c/o Ecopark
Bautavej 1 A
8210 Aarhus V
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 39 46 37 25
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Isabel Alvarez Martos

Board of Directors

Thomas Bagge Dujardin
Andreas Worberg
Paruntungan Sihombing

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 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 for Cellugy ApS.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and we declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

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, June 25, 2021

Executive Board

Isabel Alvarez Martos

Board of Directors

Thomas Bagge Dujardin
Chairman

Andreas Worberg

Paruntungan Sihombing

To the management of Cellugy ApS

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of Cellugy ApS for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of FSR – Danish Auditors, including principles concerning integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Aarhus, June 25, 2021

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Casper Jensby
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne36181

Primary activities

The company main activities consist of research, development, and commercialization of bio-nanocellulose suspensions, a sustainable alternatives to an intensive manmade materials such as plastic.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 shows a profit/loss of DKK -681,717 against DKK 320,559 for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -315,724.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be as expected.

Information on going concern

We refer to the notes (1) for description about the company's ability to continue operations.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2020 DKK	2019 DKK
	Gross result	-93,600	567,693
2	Staff costs	-571,716	-154,375
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	-665,316	413,318
	Financial expenses	-16,401	-1,009
	Profit/loss before tax	-681,717	412,309
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	0	-91,750
	Profit/loss for the year	-681,717	320,559
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	-681,717	320,559
	Total	-681,717	320,559

ASSETS		31.12.20	31.12.19
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Deposits	33,224	33,000
	Total investments	33,224	33,000
	Total non-current assets	33,224	33,000
	Receivables from group enterprises	6,095	6,920
	Income tax receivable	2,000	0
	Other receivables	103,897	354,102
	Total receivables	111,992	361,022
	Cash	1,479,934	100,788
	Total current assets	1,591,926	461,810
	Total assets	1,625,150	494,810

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.20	31.12.19
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	43,478	40,000
	Retained earnings	-359,202	322,515
	Total equity	-315,724	362,515
	Other payables	1,865,139	0
	Total long-term payables	1,865,139	0
	Trade payables	8,000	8,000
	Income taxes	0	91,750
	Other payables	67,735	32,545
	Total short-term payables	75,735	132,295
	Total payables	1,940,874	132,295
	Total equity and liabilities	1,625,150	494,810

3 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20			
Balance as at 01.01.20	40,000	322,515	362,515
Capital increase	3,478	0	3,478
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-681,717	-681,717
Balance as at 31.12.20	43,478	-359,202	-315,724

1. Information as regards going concern

Cellugy has not generated any revenue in 2020, realizing a loss of DKK 682K and equity amount to negative DKK 316K. The company has managed to fund its operations by bootstrapping, including a grant from public funding. To minimize operational risk and ensure the continuation of its activities, the company has managed to secure a significant grant from the European Commission in 2020, which was then formalised and agreed in 2021. The grant is sufficient to fund the ongoing and planned research and development activities for the upcoming years. Based on these circumstances, the Management has presented the company's annual report, and concluded to continue its operation

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
2. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	445,274	139,930
Pensions	55,000	0
Other social security costs	6,717	5,258
Other staff costs	64,725	9,187
Total	571,716	154,375
Average number of employees during the year	2	1

3. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6 months and average lease payments of DKK 11k, a total of DKK 66k.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

4. 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).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for grants are expensed. Grants are recognised under other operating income.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross result

Gross result comprises other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise selling costs, cost of premises and administrative expenses

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

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

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies 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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

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 and amortisation.

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.

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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.