
Viridus Manufacturing A/S

Arresøvej 44, DK-8240 Risskov

Annual Report for 14 February 2019 - 30 June 2020

CVR No 40 27 37 19

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
29/10 2020

Brian Christensen
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 14 February - 30 June	7
Balance Sheet 30 June	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Viridus Manufacturing A/S for the financial year 14 February 2019 - 30 June 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 at 30 June 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019/20.

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

Risskov, 29 October 2020

Executive Board

Jesper Lundqvist
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Brian Christensen

Juan Wang

Liping Wu

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Viridus Manufacturing A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 14 February 2019 - 30 June 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Viridus Manufacturing A/S for the financial year 14 February 2019 - 30 June 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.
- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Esbjerg, 29 October 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Palle H. Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32115

Company Information

The Company

Viridus Manufacturing A/S
Arresøvej 44
DK-8240 Risskov

CVR No: 40 27 37 19
Financial period: 14 February - 30 June
Incorporated: 14 February 2019
Financial year: 1st financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

Board of Directors

Brian Christensen
Juan Wang
Liping Wu

Executive Board

Jesper Lundqvist

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Esbjerg Brygge 28
DK-6700 Esbjerg

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Viridus Manufacturing A/S for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Key activities

The company's purpose is the development, production and sale of various products and related business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019/20 shows a loss of DKK 86,906, and at 30 June 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 3,168,069.

Unusual events

The financial position at 30 June 2020 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019/20 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 14 February - 30 June

	Note	14/2 2019 - 30/6 2020 DKK
Gross profit/loss		1.069.098
Staff expenses	1	-942.979
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2	-235.141
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-109.022
Financial expenses	3	-2.384
Profit/loss before tax		-111.406
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	24.500
Net profit/loss for the year		-86.906

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-86.906
	-86.906

Balance Sheet 30 June

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Goodwill		27.549
Intangible assets	5	<u>27.549</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		746.463
Leasehold improvements		116.981
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>863.444</u>
Fixed assets		<u>890.993</u>
Inventories	7	<u>4.653.736</u>
Receivable from shareholders and Management		6.308.417
Deferred tax asset		24.500
Prepayments		39.938
Receivables		<u>6.372.855</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>242.609</u>
Currents assets		<u>11.269.200</u>
Assets		<u>12.160.193</u>

Balance Sheet 30 June

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Share capital		3.000.000
Retained earnings		168.069
Equity		<u>3.168.069</u>
Trade payables		21.747
Payables to group enterprises		6.476.036
Payables to associates		556.244
Other payables		1.938.097
Short-term debt		<u>8.992.124</u>
Debt		<u>8.992.124</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>12.160.193</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8	
Accounting Policies	9	

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 14 February	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	3.000.000	254.975	3.254.975
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-86.906	-86.906
Equity at 30 June	3.000.000	168.069	3.168.069

Notes to the Financial Statements

	14/2 2019 - 30/6 2020
	<u>DKK</u>
1 Staff expenses	
Wages and salaries	917.736
Other staff expenses	25.243
	<u>942.979</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>0</u>
 2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	
Amortisation of intangible assets	3.061
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	232.080
	<u>235.141</u>
 3 Financial expenses	
Other financial expenses	2.384
	<u>2.384</u>
 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year	
Current tax for the year	0
Deferred tax for the year	-24.500
	<u>-24.500</u>
 5 Intangible assets	
	<u>Goodwill</u>
	DKK
Cost at 14 February	0
Additions for the year	30.610
Cost at 30 June	<u>30.610</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets (continued)

	Goodwill DKK
Impairment losses and amortisation at 14 February	0
Amortisation for the year	3.061
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June	3.061
Carrying amount at 30 June	27.549

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost at 14 February	0	0
Additions for the year	946.502	149.022
Cost at 30 June	946.502	149.022
Impairment losses and depreciation at 14 February	0	0
Depreciation for the year	200.039	32.041
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June	200.039	32.041
Carrying amount at 30 June	746.463	116.981

7 Inventories

	2019/20 DKK
Raw materials and consumables	4.653.736
	4.653.736

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Rental commitments, non-cancellable period 19 months	251.750
--	---------

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Viridus Manufacturing A/S for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

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

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
---	---------

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Leasehold improvements 5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

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 assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

entity.

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.

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

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.