

# Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center A/S

Unovej 1, 2200 København N

CVR no. 38 77 89 35

## Annual report 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 21 June 2021

Chair of the meeting:

.....  
Qiang Liu





## Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December	7
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11



## 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 Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center 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.

It is proposed to the annual general meeting that the financial statements for 2021 should not be audited.

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

Copenhagen, 21 June 2021  
Executive Board:

.....  
Qiang Liu

Board of Directors:

.....  
John Morgen Jensen

.....  
Qiang Liu

.....  
Hugo Høllede

The general meeting has decided that the financial statements for the coming financial year will not be audited.

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center 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.

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.

## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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.

Copenhagen, 21 June 2021  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Hedemann  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne14949



## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Unovej 1, 2200 København N
CVR no.	38 77 89 35
Established	5 July 2017
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	John Morgen Jensen Qiang Liu Hugo Høllede
Executive Board	Qiang Liu
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark



## Management's review

### Business review

The purpose of the company is to carry on consulting business to European and Chinese companies with registration of organic goods and associated business.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a loss of DKK 66 thousand against a loss of DKK 117 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 1,556 thousand.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2020	2019
	<b>Gross loss</b>	-142	-202
3	Financial income	57	61
	Financial expenses	0	-5
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	-85	-146
	Tax for the year	19	29
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	-66	-117
	<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-66	-117
		-66	-117

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2020	2019
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	31	31
		31	31
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	31	31
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	Trade receivables	0	6
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,348	1,472
	Deferred tax assets	120	101
	Other receivables	3	12
		1,471	1,591
	<b>Cash</b>	59	34
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	1,530	1,625
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	1,561	1,656

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2020	2019
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
	Share capital	2,000	2,000
	Retained earnings	-444	-378
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>1,622</u>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Trade payables	5	34
		<u>5</u>	<u>34</u>
		<u>5</u>	<u>34</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u>1,561</u>	<u>1,656</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 5 Related parties

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	2,000	-378	1,622
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-66	-66
Equity at 31 December 2020	2,000	-444	1,556

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center 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.

#### 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.

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

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

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

##### Gross loss

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

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, etc.

##### 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.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### 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.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

##### Balance sheet

##### Investments

Deposits are measured at cost.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of deposits 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.

##### 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.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

##### Equity

Share capital not paid in is/are recognised using the gross method according to which the share capital not paid in is/are recognised and treated as a receivable in the balance sheet. An amount corresponding to the share capital not paid in is reclassified from the item 'Retained earnings' to 'Reserve for share capital not paid in'.

##### 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

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

#### 2 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2020	2019
<b>3 Financial income</b>		
Interest, group enterprises	57	61
	57	61
<b>4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.</b>		
<b>Other contingent liabilities</b>		
Other contingent liabilities	45	45
	45	45

#### *Other contingent liabilities*

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement with where Mille International ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of taxon interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

### 5 Related parties

Danish-Chinese Organic Food Center A/S' related parties comprise the following:

#### Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Mille Food A/S	Hundested	Shareholdings

# ΠΕΝΝΕΟ

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"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

## Qiang Liu

### Executive Board

On behalf of: DanishChinese Organic Food Center AS

Serial number: PID:9208-2002-2-526585435476

IP: 188.183.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 06:59:01Z

NEM ID 

## John Morgen Jensen

### Board of Directors

On behalf of: DanishChinese Organic Food Center AS

Serial number: PID:9208-2002-2-039918539547

IP: 80.196.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 07:26:23Z

NEM ID 

## Qiang Liu

### Board of Directors

On behalf of: DanishChinese Organic Food Center AS

Serial number: PID:9208-2002-2-526585435476

IP: 188.183.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 08:48:04Z

NEM ID 

## Hugo Høllede

### Board of Directors

On behalf of: DanishChinese Organic Food Center AS

Serial number: CVR:37988987-RID:35353913

IP: 176.22.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 09:27:33Z

NEM ID 

## Ole Hedemann

### State Authorised Public Accountant

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: CVR:30700228-RID:1268145471921

IP: 2.108.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 12:46:17Z

NEM ID 

## Qiang Liu

### Chairman

On behalf of: DanishChinese Organic Food Center AS

Serial number: PID:9208-2002-2-526585435476

IP: 188.183.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 16:53:02Z

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