
Nature Planet ApS

Stensgårdvej 9, DK-5500 Middelfart

Annual Report for 2017

CVR No 28 98 51 18

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
4 /4 2018

Torben Jensen
Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nature Planet ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

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

Middelfart, 4 April 2018

Executive Board

Anne Dorthe Hjort Petersen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Nature Planet ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nature Planet ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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, 4 April 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Steffen Kjær Rasmussen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne9867

Company Information

The Company

Nature Planet ApS
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DK-5500 Middelfart

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Facsimile: + 45 64 41 56 64
Website: www.natureplanet.dk

CVR No: 28 98 51 18
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 1 September 2005
Financial year: 12nd financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Middelfart

Executive Board

Anne Dorthe Hjort Petersen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Gross profit/loss		36,186,136	30,267,842
Staff expenses	2	-14,113,526	-11,611,992
Profit/loss before depreciation		22,072,610	18,655,850
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		-854,192	-681,552
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		21,218,418	17,974,298
Financial income		1,032,659	386,789
Financial expenses		-804,501	-1,423,774
Profit/loss before tax		21,446,576	16,937,313
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-4,773,472	-3,779,665
Net profit/loss for the year		16,673,104	13,157,648

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	15,000,000	12,000,000
Retained earnings	1,673,104	1,157,648
	16,673,104	13,157,648

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,051,494	2,425,314
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,051,494	2,425,314
Other receivables		3,627,755	2,070,386
Fixed asset investment		3,627,755	2,070,386
Fixed assets		5,679,249	4,495,700
Finished goods and goods for resale		30,118,655	26,027,112
Prepayments for goods		1,927,196	1,570,713
Inventories		32,045,851	27,597,825
Trade receivables		2,798,532	2,245,339
Other receivables		293,761	111,924
Prepayments		61,079	117,279
Receivables		3,153,372	2,474,542
Cash at bank and in hand		285,921	808,799
Currents assets		35,485,144	30,881,166
Assets		41,164,393	35,376,866

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Share capital		125,000	125,000
Retained earnings		12,931,424	11,258,320
Proposed dividend for the year		15,000,000	12,000,000
Equity	5	28,056,424	23,383,320
Provision for deferred tax		15,922	63,804
Provisions		15,922	63,804
Credit institutions		6,079,698	5,999,018
Prepayments received from customers		689,487	598,101
Trade payables		1,112,209	1,187,874
Payables to shareholders and Management		219,708	323,528
Corporation tax		3,606,654	2,800,232
Other payables		1,384,291	1,020,989
		13,092,047	11,929,742
Debt		13,092,047	11,929,742
Liabilities and equity		41,164,393	35,376,866
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

The main activity of the Company is wholesale trade in toys and accessories.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	12,560,525	10,310,164
Pensions	597,322	479,341
Other social security expenses	955,679	822,487
	<u>14,113,526</u>	<u>11,611,992</u>
Average number of employees	<u>27</u>	<u>23</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	4,827,059	3,708,199
Deferred tax for the year	-47,882	71,466
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-5,705	0
	<u>4,773,472</u>	<u>3,779,665</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost at 1 January	3,761,785
Additions for the year	591,702
Disposals for the year	<u>-569,525</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>3,783,962</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,336,471
Depreciation for the year	854,192
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	<u>-458,195</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>1,732,468</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>2,051,494</u>
Depreciated over	<u>2-5 years</u>

5 Equity

	Share capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend for the year DKK	Total DKK
Equity at 1 January	125,000	11,258,320	12,000,000	23,383,320
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-12,000,000	-12,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1,673,104</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>16,673,104</u>
Equity at 31 December	<u>125,000</u>	<u>12,931,424</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>28,056,424</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers: Company charge of DKK 2,500k on unsecured claims, inventories, machinery and equipment as well as goodwill, etc of a total carrying amount of	36,895,877	32,268,478
Rental and lease obligations		
Total lease obligations (2018-2022)	147,300	0
Total future rental obligations (2018-2025)	12,348,625	13,359,216
Other contingent liabilities		
The Company has issued a letter of subordination in respect of financial receivables of	1,200,000	1,200,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Nature Planet ApS for 2017 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 2017 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

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.

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are measured 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 for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

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, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Staff expenses

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

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of 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 deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Balance Sheet

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.

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	2-5 years
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Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investment consist of deposit and other receivables.

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 goods for resale equals landed cost.

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. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses relating to the following financial year.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred 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 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.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the 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

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