

# **Lovemade ApS**

**c/o Silvia Wulff, Malmøgade 7, 5. th., 2100 København Ø**

**Company reg. no. 33 15 76 06**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2022**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 31 May 2023.

---

**Silvia Wulff**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 %.

## Contents

---

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2022</b>	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement	12
Balance sheet	13
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes	16

## **Management's statement**

---

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Lovemade ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

### **Managing Director**

Silvia Cristina Bellido Wulff

### **Board of directors**

Sune Terp-Nielsen  
Chairman

Karl Anders Henrik Dahlin

Silvia Cristina Bellido Wulff

## Independent auditor's report

---

### To the Shareholders of Lovemade ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lovemade ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

### 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

---

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 Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Michael Beuchert**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32794

## Company information

---

### **The company**

Lovemade ApS  
c/o Silvia Wulff, Malmøgade 7, 5. th.  
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 33 15 76 06  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Board of directors**

Sune Terp-Nielsen, Chairman  
Karl Anders Henrik Dahlin  
Silvia Cristina Bellido Wulff

### **Managing Director**

Silvia Cristina Bellido Wulff, Malmøgade 7, 05. th.  
2100 København Ø

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### **Parent company**

Belly Holding ApS

## **Management's review**

---

### **The principal activities of the company**

Like previous years, the activities are developing and selling food for babies and toddlers, and hereby related activities.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 2.858.168 against DKK 1.482.128 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 940.546 against DKK 331.534 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

There has been no subsequent events significantly affecting the Company's financial position at 31 December 2022.



## Accounting policies

---

The annual report for Lovemade 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.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

#### Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

## Accounting policies

---

### 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

#### Intangible assets

##### Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

#### Cryptocurrencies

Acquired intangible assets comprising cryptocurrencies are measured at cost less accumulated amortisations.

Since it is impossible to reliably estimate future impairment of cryptocurrencies and to determine a useful life, residual values are determined as equalling cost and no similarly acquired rights are therefore amortised.

Cryptocurrencies are written down for impairment to a lower recoverable amount. This means that if the price (fair value) drops to below cost, they must be written down for impairment to a lower value in the income statement.

If the price (fair value) subsequently rises, write-down for impairment must be wholly or partly reversed in the income statement.

## Accounting policies

---

Gains or losses on sale of cryptocurrencies (the difference between selling price and carrying amount) is recognised in the income statement, normally under other operating income and other operating charges, respectively.

### Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### Investments

#### Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

## Accounting policies

---

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### Equity

#### Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

## Accounting policies

---

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Lovemade ApS is proportionally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2.858.168</b>	<b>1.482.128</b>
1 Staff costs	-934.766	-475.314
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-605.885	-608.018
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1.317.517</b>	<b>398.796</b>
Other financial income	-92	0
Other financial expenses	-60.784	-55.945
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>1.256.641</b>	<b>342.851</b>
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-316.095	-11.317
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>940.546</b>	<b>331.534</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	940.546	331.534
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>940.546</b>	<b>331.534</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
3 Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	873.445	1.479.330
Total intangible assets	873.445	1.479.330
5 Deposits	24.000	24.000
Total investments	24.000	24.000
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>897.445</b>	<b>1.503.330</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2.353.225	925.261
Total inventories	2.353.225	925.261
Trade receivables	2.143.332	950.530
Receivables from subsidiaries	71.001	323.214
Deferred tax assets	596.948	912.978
Tax receivables from subsidiaries	0	65
Other receivables	239.401	0
Total receivables	3.050.682	2.186.787
Cash and cash equivalents	1.451.150	1.406.422
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>6.855.057</b>	<b>4.518.470</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7.752.502</b>	<b>6.021.800</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	414.566	414.566
Reserve for development costs	628.881	1.153.877
Retained earnings	4.487.266	3.021.724
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>5.530.713</u></b>	<b><u>4.590.167</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Other payables	8.366	25.257
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.366</u>	<u>25.257</u>
Trade payables	1.806.289	367.575
Payables to shareholders and management	0	20.943
Other payables	407.134	1.017.858
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>2.213.423</u>	<u>1.406.376</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>2.221.789</u></b>	<b><u>1.431.633</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>7.752.502</u></b>	<b><u>6.021.800</u></b>

**6 Contingencies**



## Statement of changes in equity

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development costs</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	414.566	1.153.877	3.021.724	4.590.167
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	940.546	940.546
Transferred from retained earnings	0	-524.996	524.996	0
	<u>414.566</u>	<u>628.881</u>	<u>4.487.266</u>	<u>5.530.713</u>

## Notes

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	845.297	386.981
Pension costs	73.012	74.779
Other costs for social security	<u>16.457</u>	<u>13.554</u>
	<b><u>934.766</u></b>	<b><u>475.314</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	316.030	11.317
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>65</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u>316.095</u></b>	<b><u>11.317</u></b>
<b>3. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects</b>		
Cost 1 January 2022	3.029.424	2.443.920
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>585.504</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>3.029.424</u></b>	<b><u>3.029.424</u></b>
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2022	-1.550.094	-944.209
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-605.885</u>	<u>-605.885</u>
<b>Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>-2.155.979</u></b>	<b><u>-1.550.094</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>873.445</u></b>	<b><u>1.479.330</u></b>
<b>4. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January 2022	<u>19.200</u>	<u>19.200</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>19.200</u></b>	<b><u>19.200</u></b>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-19.200	-17.067
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-2.133</u>
<b>Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>-19.200</u></b>	<b><u>-19.200</u></b>

## Notes

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
<b>5. Deposits</b>		
Cost 1 January 2022	24.000	24.000
<b>Cost 31 December 2022</b>	<b>24.000</b>	<b>24.000</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2022</b>	<b>24.000</b>	<b>24.000</b>

## 6. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Operating leases	12
<b>Total contingent liabilities</b>	<b>12</b>

### Joint taxation

With Fam. Wulff Holding ApS, company reg. no 33157258 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

# PENNEO

Underskrifterne i dette dokument er juridisk bindende. Dokumentet er underskrevet via Penneo™ sikker digital underskrift. Underskrivernes identiteter er blevet registereret, og informationerne er listet herunder.

“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

## Sune Terp-Nielsen

Bestyrelsesformand

Serienummer: b11bdb51-0dd9-49e1-8ab1-3951ad58c36b

IP: 58.32.xxx.xxx

2023-06-06 06:43:00 UTC



## Karl Anders Henrik Dahlin

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: 19730602xxxx

IP: 94.234.xxx.xxx

2023-06-06 08:06:44 UTC



## Silvia Cristina Bellido Wulff

Direktionsmedlem

Serienummer: 498e3c66-6db5-4409-93f4-26e09434ae95

IP: 212.130.xxx.xxx

2023-06-06 09:19:33 UTC



## Silvia Cristina Bellido Wulff

Direktør og dirigent

Serienummer: 498e3c66-6db5-4409-93f4-26e09434ae95

IP: 212.130.xxx.xxx

2023-06-06 09:19:33 UTC



## Michael Beuchert

Statsautoriseret revisor

Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:96597195

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2023-06-06 15:25:16 UTC



Penneo dokumentnøgle: 0T5FW-4G3DG-P43O3-512P4-6CMZP-T5Z06

Dette dokument er underskrevet digitalt via **Penneo.com**. Signeringsbeviserne i dokumentet er sikret og valideret ved anvendelse af den matematiske hashværdi af det originale dokument. Dokumentet er låst for ændringer og tidsstemplet med et certifikat fra en betroet tredjepart. Alle kryptografiske signeringsbeviser er indlejret i denne PDF, i tilfælde af de skal anvendes til validering i fremtiden.

### Sådan kan du sikre, at dokumentet er originalt

Dette dokument er beskyttet med et Adobe CDS certifikat. Når du åbner dokumentet

i Adobe Reader, kan du se, at dokumentet er certificeret af **Penneo e-signature service** <penneo@penneo.com>. Dette er din garanti for, at indholdet af dokumentet er uændret.

Du har mulighed for at efterprøve de kryptografiske signeringsbeviser i indlejret i dokumentet ved at anvende Penneos validator på følgende websted: <https://penneo.com/validator>