Plato Group ApS

Richard Mortensens Vej 67 A, st., 2300 København S

Company reg. no. 33 35 79 15

Annual report

2018

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 25 June 2019

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Antonius Nicolaas Lobker
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British 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 %.

Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Plato Group ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Helmond, 25 June 2019

Managing Director

Antonius Nicolaas Lobker

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Plato Group ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Plato Group ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Roskilde, 25 June 2019

RIR REVISION
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 33 78 05 24

Birgit Sode
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28909

Company data

The company	Plato Group ApS Richard Mortensens Vej 67 A, st. 2300 København S	
	Phone	32720000
	Web site	www.platogroup.eu
	Company reg. no.	33 35 79 15
	Established:	2 December 2010
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Managing Director	Antonius Nicolaas Lobker	
Auditors	RIR REVISION Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab	
Parent company	Clipper Onroerend Goed B.V., the Netherlands	

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2018
	Gross profit	**9.100.328**
2	Staff costs	-8.119.807
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-134.401
	Operating profit	**846.120**
	Other financial income	12.326
3	Other financial costs	-337.614
	Results before tax	**520.832**
4	Tax on ordinary results	-73.265
	Results for the year	**447.567**
	Proposed distribution of the results:	
	Allocated to results brought forward	447.567
	Distribution in total	**447.567**

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	31/12 2018	1/1 2018
	Fixed assets		
5	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	299.752	444.358
	Tangible fixed assets in total	299.752	444.358
	Deposits	154.924	154.924
	Financial fixed assets in total	154.924	154.924
	Fixed assets in total	**454.676**	**599.282**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	61.626	341.761
	Inventories in total	61.626	341.761
	Trade debtors	2.242.212	2.584.771
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	4.277.311	167.978
	Deferred tax assets	18.774	5.941
	Other debtors	0	114.529
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	156.083	30.273
	Debtors in total	6.694.380	2.903.492
	Available funds	4.022.834	5.188.857
	Current assets in total	**10.778.840**	**8.434.110**
	Assets in total	**11.233.516**	**9.033.392**

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		31/12 2018	1/1 2018
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	120.000	120.000
	Results brought forward	1.993.594	1.545.741
	Equity in total	**2.113.594**	**1.665.741**
	Liabilities		
	Debt to group enterprises	5.970.000	5.955.920
	Long-term liabilities in total	5.970.000	5.955.920
	Prepayments received from customers	328.182	0
	Trade creditors	608.577	485.056
	Corporate tax	194.637	108.539
	Other debts	2.018.526	818.136
	Short-term liabilities in total	3.149.922	1.411.731
	Liabilities in total	**9.119.922**	**7.367.651**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**11.233.516**	**9.033.392**

1 The significant activities of the enterprise

6 Contingencies

7 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Results brought forward	In total
Equity opening balance	120.000	1.546.027	1.666.027
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	447.567	447.567
	120.000	**1.993.594**	**2.113.594**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. The significant activities of the enterprise

The main activity of the Company is sale in the Nordic countries of marketing products, primarily bought from group companies in accordance to a distribution agreement.

The Company is financed by means of trade credits and loans from the Parent Company, and provisions in the signed distribution agreement ensure that the Company will maintain minimum earnings.

		2018
2.	**Staff costs**	
	Salaries and wages	7.628.667
	Pension costs	284.414
	Other costs for social security	33.704
	Other staff costs	173.022
		8.119.807
	Average number of employees	15
3.	**Other financial costs**	
	Financial costs, group enterprises	238.954
	Other financial costs	98.660
		337.614
4.	**Tax on ordinary results**	
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	113.586
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-12.833
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	-27.488
		73.265

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2018	1/1 2018
5.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost opening balance	857.634	444.358
	Adjustment due to change of accounting policies	-209.771	0
	Additions during the year	74.411	0
	Cost closing balance	**722.274**	**444.358**
	Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-413.276	0
	Adjustment due to change of accounting policies	125.155	0
	Depreciation for the year	-134.401	0
	Depreciation and writedown closing balance	**-422.522**	**0**
	Book value closing balance	**299.752**	**444.358**

6. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The lease obligations in connection with the rental premisies amount to DKK 216 thousand, of these DKK 216 thousand are due within 1 year.

7. Related parties

Controlling interest

Clipper Onroerend Goed B.V. the Netherlands	Majority shareholder

Transactions

In accordance with section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not disclosed any related party transactions as they were conducted on an arm's length basis.

Consolidated annual accounts

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Plato Group ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

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

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Net financials
Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

Tax of the results for the year
The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets
Land and buildings are measured at cost with addition of revaluations and with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

Land and buildings are revaluated on the basis of regular, independent evaluation of the fair value. The net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly on the equity after deduction of deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment at fair value adjustments is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The basis of depreciation is cost with the addition of revaluations at fair value and with the deduction of expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The depreciation period is fixed at the acquisition date and re?evaluated annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value of the asset, the depreciation expires.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in the company's equity.

Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	*5-10 years*

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated 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 takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.