

# Plato Group ApS

Ewaldsgade 3 st, 2200 København N  
CVR no. 33 35 79 15

## Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 17.05.23

Robert Looije  
Dirigent

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**The company**

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Plato Group ApS  
Ewaldsgade 3 st  
2200 København N  
Tel.: 32 72 00 00  
Registered office: København N  
CVR no.: 33 35 79 15  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Robert Looije

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

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I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for Plato Group ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, May 17, 2023

### **Executive Board**

Robert Looije

**To the capital owner of Plato Group ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Plato Group ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

**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 "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 responsibility for the financial statements**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

Roskilde, May 17, 2023

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Birgit Sode

State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne28909

## Income statement

Note		2022 DKK	2021 DKK
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>11,281,863</b>	<b>10,018,781</b>
2	Staff costs	-9,732,326	-8,872,911
	<b>Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>1,549,537</b>	<b>1,145,870</b>
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-37,720	-41,935
	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1,511,817</b>	<b>1,103,935</b>
	Financial income	43,057	7,801
3	Financial expenses	-187,859	-260,069
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>1,367,015</b>	<b>851,667</b>
	Tax on profit for the year	-308,031	-198,089
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>1,058,984</b>	<b>653,578</b>
	<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
	Retained earnings	1,058,984	653,578
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,058,984</b>	<b>653,578</b>



<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	35,763	65,100
	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>35,763</b>	<b>65,100</b>
	Deposits	148,526	142,783
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>148,526</b>	<b>142,783</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>184,289</b>	<b>207,883</b>
	Prepayments for goods	0	695,034
	<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>695,034</b>
	Trade receivables	6,005,332	7,237,728
	Receivables from group enterprises	5,108,654	813,189
	Deferred tax asset	17,527	19,538
	Other receivables	161,659	307,957
	Prepayments	136,925	175,943
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>11,430,097</b>	<b>8,554,355</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>5,044,627</b>	<b>10,099,747</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>16,474,724</b>	<b>19,349,136</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>16,659,013</b>	<b>19,557,019</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	120,000	120,000
	Retained earnings	4,354,240	3,295,256
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>4,474,240</b>	<b>3,415,256</b>
4	Payables to group enterprises	5,970,000	6,210,000
	<b>Total long-term payables</b>	<b>5,970,000</b>	<b>6,210,000</b>
	Prepayments received from customers	0	85,392
	Trade payables	3,633,165	4,531,853
	Payables to group enterprises	0	1,391,785
	Income taxes	250,020	157,578
	Other payables	2,331,588	3,765,155
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>6,214,773</b>	<b>9,931,763</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>12,184,773</b>	<b>16,141,763</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>16,659,013</b>	<b>19,557,019</b>
5	Contingent liabilities		

**Statement of changes in equity**

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	120,000	3,295,256	3,415,256
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,058,984	1,058,984
Balance as at 31.12.22	120,000	4,354,240	4,474,240

### 1. Primary activities

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.

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	9,082,639	8,259,388
Pensions	380,194	436,166
Other social security costs	32,061	103,944
Other staff costs	237,432	73,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,732,326</b>	<b>8,872,911</b>
Average number of employees during the year	14	14

### 3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	188,339	239,994
Other interest expenses	1,927	14,087
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-2,407	5,988
<b>Other financial expenses total</b>	<b>-480</b>	<b>20,075</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,859</b>	<b>260,069</b>

#### 4. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Total payables at 31.12.22	Total payables at 31.12.21
Payables to group enterprises	5,970,000	6,210,000
Total	5,970,000	6,210,000

#### 5. Contingent liabilities

##### *Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 3-10 months and total lease payments of DKK 390k.

## 6. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### 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.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

### LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for grants are expensed. Grants are recognised under other operating income.

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). 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.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

### Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

### Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.



**6. Accounting policies** - continued -**Other operating expenses****Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

**BALANCE SHEET****Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

### Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to . Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

## 6. Accounting policies - continued -

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

### Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

### Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

**6. Accounting policies** - continued -

**Prepayments received from customers**

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.