

# So Animated ApS

Åstrup Strandvej 66, 8541 Skødstrup  
CVR no. 37 19 29 45

## Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 23.06.24

Steven Arthur Philip Russell  
Dirigent



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**The company**

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So Animated ApS  
Åstrup Strandvej 66  
8541 Skødstrup  
Registered office: Skødstrup  
CVR no.: 37 19 29 45  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Steven Arthur Philip Russell

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

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**Associate**

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Audio Distribution Group ApS, Aarhus

## **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 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for So Animated ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

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

Skødstrup, May 15, 2024

### **Executive Board**

Steven Arthur Philip Russell

**To the Shareholder of So Animated ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of So Animated ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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.

**Statement on the management's review**

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management's review.

**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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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.

Aarhus, May 15, 2024

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Carsten Andersen

State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne27703

**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise owning shares in associate companies and other investments.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 132,585 against DKK 710,686 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 4,503,278.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.



## Income statement

Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-7,351</b>	<b>-6,037</b>
1 Income from equity investments in associates	116,198	718,722
Financial income	23,841	5,379
Financial expenses	-103	-7,378
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>132,585</b>	<b>710,686</b>

**Proposed appropriation account**

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	-219,042	-285,649
Extraordinary dividend for the financial year	0	550,000
Proposed dividend for the financial year	61,000	200,000
Retained earnings	290,627	246,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,585</b>	<b>710,686</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Equity investments in associates	3,285,067	3,504,109
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>3,285,067</b>	<b>3,504,109</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>3,285,067</b>	<b>3,504,109</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>1,230,378</b>	<b>1,083,233</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,230,378</b>	<b>1,083,233</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,515,445</b>	<b>4,587,342</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	50,000	50,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	3,262,566	3,481,608
	Retained earnings	1,129,712	839,085
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	61,000	200,000
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>4,503,278</b>	<b>4,570,693</b>
	Trade payables	5,001	5,000
	Payables to associates	6,920	6,921
	Other payables	246	4,728
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>16,649</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>16,649</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>4,515,445</b>	<b>4,587,342</b>

2 Charges and security

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22				
Balance as at 01.01.22	50,000	3,767,257	592,750	57,200
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	-550,000	0
Dividend paid	0	0	0	-57,200
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-285,649	796,335	200,000
Balance as at 31.12.22	50,000	3,481,608	839,085	200,000
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23				
Balance as at 01.01.23	50,000	3,481,608	839,085	200,000
Dividend paid	0	0	0	-200,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-219,042	290,627	61,000
Balance as at 31.12.23	50,000	3,262,566	1,129,712	61,000

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	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<hr/>		
<b>1. Income from equity investments in associates</b>		
Share of profit or loss of associates	116,198	718,722

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**2. Charges and security**

Shares in associated company have been provided as security for an associate's debt to a credit institution. The carrying amount of the mortgaged assets totals DKK 3.255k.

### 3. 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.

#### INCOME STATEMENT

##### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

##### 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.

##### Income from equity investments in associates

For equity investments in equity investments in associates, measured using the equity

### 3. Accounting policies - continued -

method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses. For associates only the proportionate share of intercompany gains and losses is eliminated.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in associates also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

#### Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses 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

#### Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in associates, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

For equity investments measured according to the equity method, the proportionate share of the equity investments' equity value is determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, stated in the other sections. Equity value is also based on the following

### 3. Accounting policies - continued -

accounting policies:

#### 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.

#### Inventories

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

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

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

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

#### **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 and amortisation.

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



### 3. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

#### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

#### Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

#### 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.

**3. Accounting policies** - continued -

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**

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.