

Lusson Holdings ApS

Amicisvej 10, 1852 Frederiksberg C
CVR no. 39 99 65 96

Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 14.06.23

Christian Gelu Sulugiuc
Dirigent

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The company

Lusson Holdings ApS
c/o Gelu Sulugiuc
Amicisvej 10
1852 Frederiksberg C
Danmark
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 39 99 65 96
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Christian Gelu Sulugiuc

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Bank

Danske Bank

Subsidiaries

Sleipner Invest ApS, København
Sleipners ApS (Under frivillig likvidation), København

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

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

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and I declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

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.

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.

Frederiksberg C, June 13, 2023

Executive Board

Christian Gelu Sulugiuc

To the management of Lusson Holdings ApS

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of Lusson Holdings ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Hobro, June 13, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Brian Nielsen

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33779

Primary activities

The company's activities is being a holding company for subsidiaries and investment as well as related activity at the management's discretion.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK 79,019,359 against DKK -9,207 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 75,574,873.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

The result is positively influenced by the sale of PLX AI ApS.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross result	-71,075	0
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	79,062,412	0
Financial income	122,501	0
Financial expenses	-105,914	-11,804
Profit/loss before tax	79,007,924	-11,804
Tax on profit or loss for the year	11,435	2,597
Profit/loss for the year	79,019,359	-9,207
Proposed appropriation account		
Extraordinary dividend for the financial year	3,500,000	0
Proposed dividend for the financial year	57,200	56,500
Retained earnings	75,462,159	-65,707
Total	79,019,359	-9,207

Balance sheet

ASSETS		
Note	31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
Equity investments in group enterprises	1,223,582	625,000
Other investments	0	310,000
Other receivables	38,970,404	0
Total investments	40,193,986	935,000
Total non-current assets	40,193,986	935,000
Deferred tax asset	3,812	0
Income tax receivable	7,810	2,597
Other receivables	85	0
Total receivables	11,707	2,597
Other investments	19,941,018	0
Total securities and equity investments	19,941,018	0
Cash	16,293,495	186
Total current assets	36,246,220	2,783
Total assets	76,440,206	937,783

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note	31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
Share capital	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	75,467,673	5,514
Proposed dividend for the financial year	57,200	56,500
Total equity	75,574,873	112,014
Trade payables	8,000	2,000
Other payables	857,333	823,769
Total short-term payables	865,333	825,769
Total payables	865,333	825,769
Total equity and liabilities	76,440,206	937,783

2 Fair value information

3 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	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	5,514	56,500
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	-3,500,000	0
Dividend paid	0	0	-56,500
Net profit/loss for the year	0	78,962,159	57,200
Balance as at 31.12.22	50,000	75,467,673	57,200

1. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

Special items:	Recognised in the income statement in:	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gain on the divestment of group enterprises	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	77,665,319	0

2. Fair value information

Figures in DKK	Listed securities and equity investments
Fair value as at 31.12.22	19,941,018
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	115,673

3. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

4. 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.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

4. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross result**

Gross result comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Dividends from equity investments measured at cost are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies, gains and losses on other securities and equity investments 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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

4. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

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 or groups of assets.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in subsidiaries exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Other investments

Other securities are measured at fair value, equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

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

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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.

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