

STATSAUTGRISERET PEVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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# Natoora Denmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 50, 2150 København

Company reg. no. 42 82 13 30

**Annual report** 

3 November 2021 - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 May 2023

Franco Fubini Chairman of the meeting





# Contents

	Page
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Practitioner's compilation report	2
Management's review	
Company information	3
Management's review	4
Financial statements 3 November 2021 - 31 December 2022	
Income statement	5
Balance sheet	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes	9
Accounting policies	11

<sup>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 %.</sup> 



# Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Natoora Denmark ApS for the financial year 3 November 2021 - 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 3 November 2021 - 31 December 2022.

The Executive Board consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2021/22 financial statements to be met.

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, 15 May 2023

**Executive** board

Pablo Nicolas Uson

Franco Fubini

Timothy James Ballard



# Practitioner's compilation report

# To the Shareholder of Natoora Denmark ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Natoora Denmark ApS for the financial year 3 November 2021 - 31 December 2022 based on the company's bookkeeping and on information you have provided.

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

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

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

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

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

Copenhagen, 15 May 2023

Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Company pg. no 15 91 56 41

Sven-Erik Veilby

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne25075



# Company information

The company

Natoora Denmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 50 2150 København

Company reg. no.

42 82 13 30

Financial year:

3 November - 31 December

1st financial year

**Executive** board

Pablo Nicolas Uson

Franco Fubini

Timothy James Ballard

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab

Ostbanegade 123 2100 København Ø



# Management's review

### Description of key activities of the company

The company's purpose is to carry out trade and service activities as well as related activities.

#### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 57.934. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -944.805.

The company has realized a substantial loss for financial year 2021-22, and equity is lost as per December 31, 2022. The parent company (group) has issued a letter of support covering the period up to ordinary general assembly 2024.

The company is covered by the capital loss rules in section 119 of the Companies Act, as the company as per December 31, 2022 has lost all equity. It is management's expectation that equity must be reestablished in future results or additional capital contribution.

Based on this, the financial statements are prepared according to the principles of continuing operations.

## Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occured subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would materially impact on the financial position of the company.



# **Income statement**

# All amounts in DKK.

Note		3/11 2021 - 31/12 2022
	Gross profit	57.934
2	Staff costs	-1.002.689
	Operating profit	-944.755
3	Other financial expenses	
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	-944.805
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0
	Net profit or loss for the year	-944.805
	Proposed distribution of net profit:	
	Allocated from retained earnings	-944.805
	Total allocations and transfers	-944.805



# Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

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	Assets	
Note		31/12 2022
	Non-current assets	
4	Deposits	25.500
	Total investments	25.500
	Total non-current assets	25.500
	Current assets	
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	11.207
	Total inventories	11.207
	Trade receivables	269.935
	Other receivables	786
	Prepayments	14.035
	Total receivables	284.756
	Cash and cash equivalents	71.706
	Total current assets	367.669
	Total assets	393.169



# Balance sheet

# All amounts in DKK.

# **Equity and liabilities**

Note	31/12 2022
Equity	
Contributed capital	40.000
Retained earnings	-944.805
Total equity	-904.805
Liabilities other than provisions	
Trade payables	139.254
Payables to group enterprises	957.898
Other payables	200.822
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.297.974
Total liabilities other than provisions	1.297.974
Total equity and liabilities	393.169

- 1 Economical situation
- 5 Charges and security
- 6 Contingencies



# Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 3 November 2021	40.000	0	40.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-944.805	-944.805
	40.000	-944.805	-904.805



# Notes

### All amounts in DKK.

# 1. Economical situation

The company has realized a substantial loss for financial year 2021-22, and equity is lost as per December 31, 2022. The parent company (group) has issued a letter of support covering the period up to ordinary general assembly 2024.

The company is covered by the capital loss rules in section 119 of the Companies Act, as the company as per December 31, 2022 has lost all equity. It is management's expectation that equity must be re-established in future results or additional capital contribution.

Based on this, the financial statements are prepared according to the principles of continuing operations.

		3/11 2021 - 31/12 2022
2.	Staff costs	
	Salaries and wages	994.737
	Other costs for social security	7.952
		1.002.689
	Average number of employees	2
3.	Other financial expenses	
	Other financial costs	50
		50
4.	Deposits	
	Additions during the year	25.500
	Cost 31 December 2022	25.500
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	25.500



# Notes

All amounts in DKK.

# 5. Charges and security

The company has no charges and sercurities as per December 31, 2022.

# 6. Contingencies

# Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered rental agreements with a notice period of 3 months corresponding to KDKK 26.



# Accounting policies

The annual report for Natoora Denmark 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.

The annual report is presented in DKK. The annual report comprises the first financial year and hence comparative figures are not available.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

## Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

#### Income statement

# Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, direct costs and external costs.



# Accounting policies

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.

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

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises etc.

#### Staff costs

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

#### 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 realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

# 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.

# Statement of financial position

#### 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.



# 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.

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

# Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

# 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.