

# **THE JUICE PLUS+ COMPANY ApS**

**Banevænget 13, St., 3460 Birkerød**

**Company reg. no. 20 65 66 46**

## **Annual report**

**1 May 2019 - 30 April 2020**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 10 August 2020.

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**Shawn David Eubanks**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- 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 %.

## **Management's report**

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The executive board has today presented the annual report of THE JUICE PLUS+ COMPANY ApS for the financial year 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 30 April 2020 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Birkerød, 10 August 2020

### **Executive board**

Paul Anthony Jarvis

Shawn David Eubanks

## **Independent auditor's report**

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**To the shareholders of THE JUICE PLUS+ COMPANY ApS**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of THE JUICE PLUS+ COMPANY ApS for the financial year 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet 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 30 April 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 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**

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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.

### **Statement on the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 10 August 2020

### **BUUS JENSEN**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Ulrik Nørskov

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne29456

## Company information

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### **The company**

THE JUICE PLUS+ COMPANY ApS  
Banevænget 13, St.  
3460 Birkerød

Company reg. no. 20 65 66 46  
Domicile: Birkerød  
Financial year: 1 May - 30 April

### **Executive board**

Paul Anthony Jarvis  
Shawn David Eubanks

### **Auditors**

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The main activities of the enterprise are trade and investments.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The results from ordinary activities after tax are T.DKK 4.606 against T.DKK 3.205 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.



## Income statement 1 May - 30 April

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>6.019.775</b>	<b>7.932.028</b>
1 Staff costs	-1.058.795	-1.765.053
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-46.822	-51.279
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4.914.158</b>	<b>6.115.696</b>
Other financial income	1.172	1.094
Other financial costs	-709.468	-220.323
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>4.205.862</b>	<b>5.896.467</b>
2 Tax on ordinary results	-928.004	-1.290.124
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>3.277.858</b>	<b>4.606.343</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	3.000.000
Transferred to retained earnings	0	1.606.343
Allocated from retained earnings	-722.142	0
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>3.277.858</b>	<b>4.606.343</b>

## Statement of financial position at 30 April

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
3 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	100.408	106.892
Tangible fixed assets in total	100.408	106.892
<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b>100.408</b>	<b>106.892</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade debtors	643.043	1.665.035
Other debtors	140.655	137.843
Accrued income and deferred expenses	150.700	142.428
Debtors in total	934.398	1.945.306
Available funds	9.145.395	10.274.228
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b>10.079.793</b>	<b>12.219.534</b>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<b>10.180.201</b>	<b>12.326.426</b>

## Statement of financial position at 30 April

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
4	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
5	Results brought forward	920.932	1.643.074
6	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	3.000.000
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>5.045.932</u></b>	<b><u>4.768.074</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Bank debts	1	0
	Trade creditors	2.647.679	3.978.565
	Corporate tax	750.004	1.164.124
	Other debts	1.736.585	2.415.663
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>5.134.269</u>	<u>7.558.352</u>
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>5.134.269</u></b>	<b><u>7.558.352</u></b>
	<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>10.180.201</u></b>	<b><u>12.326.426</u></b>

### 7 Contingencies

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	912.246	1.603.197
Pension costs	123.056	136.300
Other costs for social security	23.493	25.556
	<u><b>1.058.795</b></u>	<u><b>1.765.053</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>2. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Tax of the results for the year	<u>928.004</u>	<u>1.290.124</u>
	<u><b>928.004</b></u>	<u><b>1.290.124</b></u>
<b>3. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture</b>		
Cost 1 May 2019	404.741	355.432
Additions during the year	40.339	49.309
<b>Cost 30 April 2020</b>	<u><b>445.080</b></u>	<u><b>404.741</b></u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 May 2019	-297.849	-246.570
Depreciation for the year	-46.823	-51.279
<b>Depreciation and writedown 30 April 2020</b>	<u><b>-344.672</b></u>	<u><b>-297.849</b></u>
<b>Book value 30 April 2020</b>	<u><b>100.408</b></u>	<u><b>106.892</b></u>
<b>4. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 May 2019	<u>125.000</u>	<u>125.000</u>
	<u><b>125.000</b></u>	<u><b>125.000</b></u>
<b>5. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 May 2019	1.643.074	36.731
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-722.142</u>	<u>1.606.343</u>
	<u><b>920.932</b></u>	<u><b>1.643.074</b></u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/4 2020</u>	<u>30/4 2019</u>
<b>6. Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>		
Dividend 1 May 2019	3.000.000	0
Distributed dividend	-3.000.000	0
Dividend for the financial year	<u>4.000.000</u>	<u>3.000.000</u>
	<b><u>4.000.000</u></b>	<b><u>3.000.000</u></b>

## 7. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

Rent commitments at 30 April 2019 represents T. DKK 415.

## **Accounting policies**

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The annual report for THE JUICE PLUS+ COMPANY 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.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

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.

### **Translation of foreign currency**

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.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

## **Accounting policies**

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Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

### **Income statement**

#### **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.

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 on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

#### **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.

#### **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**

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

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.

## Accounting policies

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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:

Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years
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### **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.

### **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.



## **Accounting policies**

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### **Equity**

#### **Dividend**

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

#### **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.

#### **Accrued expenses and deferred income**

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.