

**Mexican Ranger ApS**  
Humletorvet 27, 3.  
1799 København V  
Business Registration No  
38387367

## **Annual report 2018**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 07.06.2019

### **Chairman of the General Meeting**

---

Name: Mikkel Borg Bjergsø

## Contents

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Entity details	1
Statement by Management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management commentary	6
Income statement for 2018	7
Balance sheet at 31.12.2018	8
Statement of changes in equity for 2018	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

## Entity details

### Entity

Mexican Ranger ApS  
Humletorvet 27, 3.  
1799 København V

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 38387367

Registered in: København

Financial year: 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018

### Board of Directors

Jacob Gram Alsing  
Karl David Jeremias Jansson  
Mikkel Borg Bjergsø  
Ricardo Trevino

### Executive Board

Jacob Gram Alsing

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
Postboks 1600  
0900 København C  
Lead Client Service Partner: Bjørn Winkler Jakobsen

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and approved the annual report of Mexican Ranger ApS for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 07.06.2019

### Executive Board

Jacob Gram Alsing

### Board of Directors

Jacob Gram Alsing

Karl David Jeremias Jansson

Mikkel Borg Bjergsø

Ricardo Trevino

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Mexican Ranger ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mexican Ranger ApS for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

### Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## **Independent auditor's report**

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

Copenhagen, 07.06.2019

### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Central Business Registration No (CVR) 33963556

Mads Fauerskov  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne35428

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

The company's activities comprise running restaurants as well as related products and other related business of the management's opinion.

### Development in activities and finances

The income statement for 2018 shows a loss of 1.167.405 DKK against a loss of DKK 403.156 last year, which management considers expected. The balance sheet shows a negative equity of DKK 1.520.561.

Management recognises that the equity is lost at 31 December 2018. Management expects to reestablish the equity by positive results within the coming 1-2 years. Management will account for the plan at the general meeting. The Company has sufficient cash to maintain its liabilities.

The company has sufficient liquidity for the future operation.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



## Income statement for 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3.120.266</b>	<b>1.578.935</b>
Staff costs	1	(3.453.903)	(1.732.760)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>(597.246)</u>	<u>(306.323)</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(930.883)</b>	<b>(460.148)</b>
Other financial income		43.824	20.764
Other financial expenses		<u>(166.635)</u>	<u>(77.483)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(1.053.694)</b>	<b>(516.867)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>(113.711)</u>	<u>113.711</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>(1.167.405)</u></b>	<b><u>(403.156)</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>(1.167.405)</u>	<u>(403.156)</u>
		<b>(1.167.405)</b>	<b>(403.156)</b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>
Acquired intangible assets		1.775.000	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>	3	<b>1.775.000</b>	<b>0</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		288.291	303.304
Leasehold improvements		2.195.804	2.270.475
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	4	<b>2.484.095</b>	<b>2.573.779</b>
Deposits		490.470	244.700
Deferred tax		0	113.711
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	5	<b>490.470</b>	<b>358.411</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>4.749.565</b>	<b>2.932.190</b>
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		245.366	178.586
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>245.366</b>	<b>178.586</b>
Trade receivables		147.986	113.485
Other receivables		35.652	105.019
Prepayments		39.954	63.527
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>223.592</b>	<b>282.031</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>1.205.919</b>	<b>496.409</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>1.674.877</b>	<b>957.026</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>6.424.442</b>	<b>3.889.216</b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>DKK</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>DKK</u>
Contributed capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		<u>(1.570.561)</u>	<u>(403.156)</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>(1.520.561)</u></b>	<b><u>(353.156)</u></b>
Payables to shareholders and management		<u>7.350.277</u>	<u>3.683.692</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>7.350.277</u></b>	<b><u>3.683.692</u></b>
Trade payables		181.065	218.095
Payables to shareholders and management		4.375	0
Other payables		<u>409.286</u>	<u>340.585</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>594.726</u></b>	<b><u>558.680</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>7.945.003</u></b>	<b><u>4.242.372</u></b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>6.424.442</u></b>	<b><u>3.889.216</u></b>

Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

6

## Statement of changes in equity for 2018

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
	<u>DKK</u>	<u>DKK</u>	<u>DKK</u>
Equity beginning of year	50.000	(403.156)	(353.156)
Profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>(1.167.405)</u>	<u>(1.167.405)</u>
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b><u>50.000</u></b>	<b><u>(1.570.561)</u></b>	<b><u>(1.520.561)</u></b>

## Notes

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	3.357.735	1.665.799
Other social security costs	83.903	42.950
Other staff costs	12.265	24.011
	<b><u>3.453.903</u></b>	<b><u>1.732.760</u></b>
Average number of employees	<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>2. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Change in deferred tax	113.711	(113.711)
	<b><u>113.711</u></b>	<b><u>(113.711)</u></b>
		<b>Acquired intangible assets DKK</b>
<b>3. Intangible assets</b>		
Additions		<u>1.775.000</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>		<b><u>1.775.000</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>		<b><u>1.775.000</u></b>

## Notes

	<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK</b>	<b>Leasehold improve- ments DKK</b>
<b>4. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Cost beginning of year	341.864	2.538.238
Additions	<u>55.085</u>	<u>452.477</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b><u>396.949</u></b>	<b><u>2.990.715</u></b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(38.560)	(267.763)
Depreciation for the year	<u>(70.098)</u>	<u>(527.148)</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b><u>(108.658)</u></b>	<b><u>(794.911)</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b><u>288.291</u></b>	<b><u>2.195.804</u></b>
	<b>Deposits DKK</b>	<b>Deferred tax DKK</b>
<b>5. Fixed asset investments</b>		
Cost beginning of year	244.700	113.711
Additions	<u>245.770</u>	<u>(113.711)</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b><u>490.470</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b><u>490.470</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
	<b>2018 DKK</b>	<b>2017 DKK</b>
<b>6. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments</b>		
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b><u>2.175.445</u></b>	<b><u>693.000</u></b>

## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year. There has been made few changes in classification of the accounts and in the comparative figures.

### Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, cost of sales and external expenses.

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

## Accounting policies

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as plant and equipment.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Intellectual property rights etc

Intellectual property rights etc comprise acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Acquired rights	10 years
-----------------	----------

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.



## Accounting policies

### Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts. Credit cards receivable are recognized as trade receivables

## Accounting policies

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.