

Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab

# **Kevin Murphy Europe A/S**

Refshalevej 163A 2. tv

1432 København K

CVR-nr. 38691473

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# **Annual Report 2020/21**

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of

(4)

Laurent Misischi Chairman of the general meeting



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## **Company details**

Company

Kevin Murphy Europe A/S Refshalevej 163A 2. tv 1432 København K

Telephone

20203456

email

admineu@kevinmurphy.com.au www.kevinmurphy.com.au

Website CVR No.

38691473

Date of formation

6 June 2017

Registered office

København

Financial year

1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

**Supervisory Board** 

Laurent Misischi

Loui Piva

Elizabeth Anne Milner

**Executive Board** 

Vincent Jean Baptiste Tercé, Man. Director

Rie Jochumsen Wonsbeck, Manager

**Auditors** 

**KRESTON CM** 

Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab

Adelgade 15 1304 København K CVR-no.: 39463113

Bank

Danske Bank

## **Management's Statement**

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Kevin Murphy Europe A/S for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 30 June 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flow for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 August 2021

**Executive Board** 

Vincent lean Baptiste Tercé

Man. Director

Rie Jochumsen Wonsbeck

Manager

Supervisory Board

Laurent Misischi

Chairman

Loui Piva

Member

Elizabeth Anne Milner

Member

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

#### To the shareholders of Kevin Murphy Europe A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kevin Murphy Europe A/S for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flows and notes. 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 30 June 2021 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis of opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in our auditors' report under "Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the financial statements". As required by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we are independent of the Company, 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 responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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.

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

- \* Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- \* Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- \* Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements 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 internal control which we identify during our audit.

#### Statement on 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 opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Copenhagen, 31 August 2021

KRESTON CM

Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab

CVR-no. 39463113

Bent Kofoed

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne11664

## **Management's Review**

### The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist of promotion and sale of products for the professional hair care/hairstyling market in Europe.

## Insecurity regarding recognition or measurement

There is no material insecurity regarding recognition or measurement.

#### **Exceptional circumstances**

No exceptional circumstances have affected recognition or measurement.

## Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 shows a result of USD 9.066.548 and the Balance Sheet at 30 June 2021 a balance sheet total of USD 26.346.314 and an equity of USD 17.358.318.

#### Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

#### **Knowledge resources**

The company sells products developed in cooperation with its parent company and the rest of the group. Since the company's activities consist of promotion and sale of products, no special knowledge resource is connected to this activity.

#### Risks

The company is exposed to currency risks in respect of current operations. The company bils in EUR and USD, whereas all purchases are in USD and operating costs are in DKK.

Other than that, the company has no significant risks relating to its operations.

### **Environmental issues**

The company is not considered to cause pollution or emission that in any case affects the environment. The company has no production activity in Denmark.

Kevin Murphy Europe A/S

## **Key Figures and Financial Ratios**

The development in the Company's key figures and financial ratios can be described as follows:

	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
Income Statement			E 004 454	7.640.643
EBITDA	11.291.509	2.636.814	5.834.161	7.610.612
Operating profit/loss	11.286.857	2.632.705	5.831.635	7.609.800
Net financial income and expenses	338.675	-427.604	-345.663	-24.284
Profit/loss before tax	11.625.532	2.205.101	5.485.972	7.585.516
Tax	-2.558.984	-488.920	-1.221.661	-1.678.730
Profit/loss for the year	9.066.548	1.716.181	4.264.311	5.906.786
Balance				
Investment in non-current assets	0	3.265	7.481	0
Total fixed assets	51.515	55.966	47.689	121.624
Current assets	26.294.799	19.249.280	19.123.070	15.498.561
Total assets	26.346.314	19.305.246	19.170.759	15.620.185
Total equity	17.358.318	11.966.711	10.250.530	5.986.219
Provision for deferred tax	0	175	369	216
Total liabilities	8.987.996	7.338.360	8.919.860	9.633.750
Total equity and liabilities	26.346.314	19.305.246	19.170.759	15.620.185
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Nøgletal				
Profit margin (%)	24,45	7,72	14,83	21,06
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	61,83	15,45	52,53	98,67
Return on capital employed (%)	49,45	13,68	33,52	48,72
Acid test ration	2,93	2,62	2,14	1,61
Solvency ratio (%)	65,89	61,99	53,47	38,32
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For definitions of key ratios, see Accounting and Valuation Principles

### **Accounting Policies**

#### **Reporting Class**

The Annual Report of Kevin Murphy Europe A/S for 2020/21 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

#### Reporting currency

The annual report is submitted in USD.

The exchange rate as per 30 June 2021 is 625,20 DKK for 100 USD.

#### **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into USD based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

#### **General Information**

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the Income Statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the Income Statement.

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

### **Accounting Policies**

#### **Income Statement**

#### Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operation income, cost of raw and consumables and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the byer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised exclusive og VAT and net of sales discounts.

## Raw materials and consumables used

Costs for raw materials and consumables comprise the cost of goods purchased less discounts, costs subcontractors and change in inventories for the year.

#### Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises. loss of debitors, operating leasing costs etc.

#### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimburdement, pensions and social security costs.

Other staff expenses are recognised in other external expenses.

## Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

		Residual
	Useful life	value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

## Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

## Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity. The Company and the Danish associates are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

### **Accounting Policies**

### **Balance Sheet**

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase priceand expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are seperately depreciated if the usefull lives of the individual components differ.

#### Other investments

Investments in unlisted companies are recognised in the balance sheed at cost. The cost includes the purchase consideration calculated at fair value plus direct acquisition costs. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, the investments are written down to this lower value. Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

#### Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

### Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in tha articles of association.

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

### **Accounting Policies**

#### **Provisions**

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

#### **Current tax liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

#### Liabilities

#### Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value

## Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

## **Accounting policies Cash Flow Statement**

The Cash Flow Statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flow from the operating activity is determined as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash income statement items such as amortisation and impairment losses and provisions. The working capital comprises current assets less short-term liabilities, exclusive of the items that are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flow from the investing activity comprises cash flows from purchase and sale of intangible, tangible and investments.

Cash flow from the financing activity comprises cash flows from raising and repaying long-term liabilities and payments to and from the owners.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

## **Accounting Policies**

## **Explanation of financial ratios**

Profit margin	=	Operating profit (EBIT) X 100 Revenue
Return on equity (%)	=	Profit/loss for the year Avg. equity
Return on capital employed (%)	=	(Operating profit + Financial income) X 100 Avg. assets
Acid test ratio	=	Total current assets Short-term liabilities
Solvency ratio (%)	=	Total equity X 100 Total liabilities

## **Income Statement**

	Note	2020/21 USD	2019/20 USD
Gross profit		12.600.211	4.311.205
Other employee expense  Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment	2	-1.308.702	-1.674.391
losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-4.652	-4.109
Profit from ordinary operating activities		11.286.857	2.632.705
Finance income		364.665	2.385
Other finance expenses		-25.990	-429.989
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		11.625.532	2.205.101
Tax expense on ordinary activities	3	-2.558.984	-488.920
Profit	4	9.066.548	1.716.181

## Balance Sheet as of 30 June

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Assets			
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5	5.830	10.482
Property, plant and equipment		5.830	10.482
Deposits		45.685	45.484
Investments		45.685	45.484
Fixed assets		51.515	55.966
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		11.076.205	9.278.461
Inventories		11.076.205	9.278.461
Short-term trade receivables		6.276.499	4.525.533
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		1.209.032	693.742
Current deferred tax		316	0
Other receivables		715.059	596.463
Deferred income assets	6	446.763	206.463
Receivables		8.647.669	6.022.201
Cash and cash equivalents		6.570.925	3.948.618
Current assets		26.294.799	19.249.280
Assets		26.346.314	19.305.246

## **Balance Sheet as of 30 June**

	Note	2021 USD	2020 USD
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		79.433	79.433
Retained earnings		17.278.885	11.887.278
Equity		17.358.318	11.966.711
Describer of the deformed toy	7	0	175
Provisions for deferred tax  Provisions	,	0	175
Provisions		_	
Trade payables		4.317.564	2.105.013
Payables to group enterprises		1.701.670	4.021.604
Tax payables		2.192.708	489.114
Other payables		776.054	722.629
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		8.987.996	7.338.360
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		8.987.996	7.338.360
Liabilities and equity		26.346.314	19.305.246
Contingent liabilities	8		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	9		
Ownership	10		
Related parties	11		

## Statement of changes in Equity

			Extraordinary	
			dividen	
	Contributed	Retained	recognised	
	capital	earnings	in equity	Total
Equity 1 July 2020	79.433	11.887.277	0	11.966.710
Dividend	0	0	3.674.940	3.674.940
Profit	0	5.391.608	0	5.391.608
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	-3.674.940	-3.674.940
Equity 30 June 2021	79.433	17.278.885	0	17.358.318

The contributed capital has remained unchanged since the foundation 6 June 2017.

## **Cash Flow Statement**

	2020/21 USD	2019/20 USD
Profit	9.066.548	1.716.181
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property,		
plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.652	4.109
Adjustments for deferred tax	-491	-194
Decrease (increase) in inventories	-1.797.744	-3.402.513
Decrease (increase) in receivables	-2.625.468	1.630.073
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	2.138.750	1.321.307
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities	6.786.247	1.268.963
Income taxes paid	-489.114	-2.902.807
Cash flows from operating activities	6.297.133	-1.633.844
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0	-3.265
Purchase of investments	-201	-9.121
Cash flows from investing activities	-201	-12.386
Distance and	-3.674.940	0
Dividend paid  Cash flows from financing activities	-3.674.940	0
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2.621.992	-1.646.230
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	3.948.618	5.594.848
Exchange rate adjustments	315	0
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	6.570.925	3.948.618

Notes	2020/21	2019/20
1. Special Items		
Received compensation for fixed cost (COVID-19 compensation)	33.241	0
Balance at the end of the year	33.241	0
The company has received USD 33.241 in compensation relating to fixed	d costs as a result of the Dar	nish government's
aid packages regarding COVID-19.		
2. Salaries & Wages		
Wages and salaries	1.121.319	1.465.998
Post-employement benefit expense	165.564	137.667
Social security contributions	21.819	70.726
	1.308.702	1.674.391
Hereof remuneration to management		
Management	259.618	373.509
Board of directors	. 0	0
	259.618	373.509
Average number of employees	18	17
3. Tax expense on ordinary activities		
Current tax for the year	2.559.475	489.114
Change, deferred tax	-491	-194
	2.558.984	488.920
4. Distribution of profit		
Proposed extraordinary dividend	3.674.940	0
Retained earnings	5.391.608	1.716.181
	9.066.548	1.716.181
5. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost at the beginning of the year	17.929	14.664
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	0	3.265
Cost at the end of the year	17.929	17.929
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-7.447	-3.338
Amortisation for the year	-4.652	-4.109
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-12.099	-7.447
Carrying amount at the end of the year	5.830	10.482
6. Deferred expenses		
Prepaid insurance	1.191	0
Deferred expenses	445.572	206.463

### Notes

Notes	2020/21	2019/20
Balance at the end of the year	446.763	206.463
7. Provisions for deferred tax  Deferred Tax Liability  Balance at the end of the year	-316 -316	175 <b>175</b>
Deferred tax comprise: Property, plant and equipment	-316 <b>-316</b>	175 <b>175</b>

## 8. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into rental agreements, which can be terminated within 1-6 months notice equal to approximately USD 77.000.

The company has entered into leasing agreements which run from 10-59 months after the financial year, amounting to a leasing obligation of approximately USD 46.000 where USD 19.000 will be paid within a year.

## 9. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

### 10. Ownership

Kevin Murphy Group Pty Ltd. c/o OnCore Legal Services Level 10 239 George Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 Australia.

## 11. Related parties

Dominant participation Kevin Murphy Group Pty Ltd c/o OnCore Legal Services Level 10 239 George Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 Australia.

## Related party transactions:

All transactions with related parties during the financial year have been completed on market terms. Thus, no furter informations about transactions with related parties is disclosed ind accordance with §98 of the danish financial statments act.