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Annual Report 2021/22

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 5 September 2022

Chairman



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Company details

Company

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

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email

admineu@kevinmurphy.com.au

Website CVR No. www.kevinmurphy.com.au

Date of formation

38691473

Registered office

6 June 2017 København

Financial year

1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

Supervisory Board

Laurent Misischi

Loui Piva

Elizabeth Anne Milner

Executive Board

Vincent Jean Baptiste Tercé, Man. Director

Lars Georg Brandt, Manager

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/5 for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flow for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022.

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, 5 September 2022

Executive Board

Vincent Jean Baptiste Tercé

Man. Director

Supervisory Board

Lars Georg Brandt

Rie Jochumsen Wonsbeck

Laurent Misischi

Chairman

Loui Piva

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 2021 - 30 June 2022, 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 2022 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022 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 the "Auditors' responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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

Independent Auditors' Report

Company's internal control.

- 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, 5 September 2022

KRESTON CM

Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab

CVR-n6. 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 the activities and the financial situation of the Company

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022 shows a result of USD 6.789.974 and the Balance Sheet at 30 June 2022 a balance sheet total of USD 25.438.161 and an equity of USD 18.180.685.

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 and know-how 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 in USD

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

	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
Income Statement					
EBITDA	10.136.375	11.291.509	2.636.814	5.834.161	7.610.612
Operating profit/loss	10.127.621	11.286.857	2.632.705	5.831.635	7.609.800
Net financial income and expenses	-1.382.857	338.675	-427.604	-345.663	-24.284
Profit/loss before tax	8.744.764	11.625.532	2.205.101	5.485.972	7.585.516
Tax	-1.954.790	-2.558.984	-488.920	-1.221.661	-1.678.730
Profit/loss for the year	6.789.974	9.066.548	1.716.181	4.264.311	5.906.786
Balance					
Investment in non-current assets	26.965	0	3.265	7.481	0
Total fixed assets	74.236	51.515	55.966	47.689	121.624
Current assets	25.363.925	26.294.799	19.249.280	19.123.070	15.498.561
Total assets	25.438.161	26.346.314	19.305.071	19.170.390	15.620.185
Total equity	18.180.685	17.358.318	11.966.711	10.250.530	5.986.219
Provision for deferred tax	0	0	175	369	216
Total liabilities	7.257.476	8.987.996	7.338.360	8.919.860	9.753.127
Total equity and liabilities	25.438.161	26.346.314	19.305.071	19.170.390	15.739.346
Nøgletal					
Profit margin (%)	19,74	24,45	7,72	14,83	21,06
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	38,21	61.83	15,45	52,53	98,67
Return on capital employed (%)	39,11	49,45	13,69	33,52	48,72
Acid test ration	3,49	2,93	2,62	2,14	1,61
A AGAIN COLOR TO THE COLOR OF T	71,47	65,89	61,99	53,47	38,32
Solvency ratio (%)	11,41	03,03	02,33	30,47	30,32

For definitions of key ratios, see Accounting and Valuation Principles

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of Kevin Murphy Europe A/S for 2021/22 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 2022 is 716,20 DKK for 100 USD.

Translation policies

Transactions In foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK 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 amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 financial statement, 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 operating income, costs for raw materials 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 buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

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 expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc. The item is deducted from refunds from public authorities.

Other staff expenses are recognised in other external expenses.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment 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 at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses 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 advance-payment of tax scheme.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Accounting Policies

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).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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 price and 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 separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

Other investments

Investments in unlisted companies are recognised in the balance sheet at cost. The cost includes the purchase consideration calculated at fair value plus direct acquisition costs. Where the net realizable 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 realizable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to this lower value.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to make the sale. The value is determined taking into account the negotiability of inventories, obsolescence and expected development in sales price.

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 amortized 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.

Accounting Policies

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 the articles of association.

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

Provisions

Deferred tax

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

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 crystallize as current tax.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Liabilities

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized 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 amortization 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 assets and property, plant and equipment as well as 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 (%)	, , = 1, ,	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	2021/22 USD	2020/21 USD
Gross profit	1	11.389.907	12.600.211
Other employee expense	2	-1.253.532	-1.308.702
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment			
losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-8.754	-4.652
Profit from ordinary operating activities		10.127.621	11.286.857
Finance income		0	364.665
Finance expenses		-1.382.857	-25.990
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		8.744.764	11.625.532
Tax expense on ordinary activities	3	-1.954.790	-2.558.984
Profit Control of the	4	6.789.974	9.066.548

Balance Sheet as of 30 June

Assets	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5	2.018	5.830
Leasehold improvements	6	22.022	0
Property, plant and equipment		24.040	5.830
Deposits	7	50.196	45.685
Investments	**	50.196	45.685
Fixed assets		74.236	51.515
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		13.764.621	11.076.205
Inventories		13.764.621	11.076.205
Short-term trade receivables		7.493.263	6 276 400
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		7.493.263	6.276.499
Current deferred tax		656	1.209.032
Other receivables		948.172	316
Deferred income assets	8	948.172 342.617	715.059
Receivables	8	9.502.382	446.763 8.647.669
Cash and cash equivalents		2.096.922	6.570.925
Current assets		25.363.925	26.294.799
Assets		25.438.161	26.346.314

Balance Sheet as of 30 June

Liabilities and equity	Note	2022 USD	2021 USD
Contributed capital Retained earnings Equity		79.433 18.101.252 18.180.685	79.433 17.278.885
Trade payables Payables to group enterprises Tax payables		3.516.477 1.553.684 1.660.636	4.317.564 1.701.670 2.192.708
Other payables Short-term liabilities other than provisions		526.679 7.257.476	776.054 8.987.996
Liabilities other than provisions within the business Liabilities and equity		7.257.476	8.987.996
Labilities and equity		25.438.161	26.346.314
Contingent liabilities Collaterals and assets pledges as security Ownership Related parties	9 10 11 12		

Statement of changes in Equity

			Extraordinary	
			2 - 127 - 20	
			dividen	
	Contributed	Retained	recognised	
	capital	earnings	in equity	Total
Equity 1 July 2021	79.433	17.278.885	. 0	17.358.318
Profit	0	822.367	5.967.607	6.789.974
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	-5.967.607	-5.967.607
Equity 30 June 2022	79.433	18.101.252	0	18.180.685

Cash Flow Statement

	2021/22	2020/21
	USD	USD
Profit		
	6.789.974	9.066.548
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property plant and equipment and intangible assets		4.653
Adjustments of tax expense	8.754	4.652
Adjustments for deferred tax	1.929.314	2.559.475
Decrease (increase) in inventories	-340	-491
Decrease (increase) in receivables	-2.688.416	-1.797.744
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	-854.376	-2.625.468
	-1.198.518	-420.725
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities Income taxes paid	3.986.392	6.786.247
E.	-2.461.386	-489.114
Cash flows from operating activities	1.525.006	6.297.133
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-26.965	0
Purchase of investments	-4.511	-201
Cash flows from investing activities	-31.476	-201
Dividend paid	-5.967.607	-3.674.940
Cash flows from financing activities	-5.967.607	-3.674.940
Turcero escribir de la casa de la	-3.307.007	-3.074.340
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-4.474.077	2.621.992
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	6.570.925	3.948.618
Exchange rate adjustments	74	3.548.018
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	2.096.922	6.570.925
Cash and cash equivalents specified:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2.096.922	6 570 025
Cash and cash equivalents in total	2.096.922	6.570.925
and the second s	2.030.322	6.570.925

Notes

	2021/22	2020/21
1. Special Items		
Received compensation for fixed cost (COVID-19 compensation)	0	33.241
Balance at the end of the year	0	33.241
10 to a confine Brown	71, · •	33.241
The company has in the fiscal year 2020/21 received USD 33.241 in company the Danish government's aid packages regarding COVID-19.	pensation relating to fixed	costs as a result of
2. Salaries & Wages		
Wages and salaries	050 544	4 4 3 4 3 4 9
Post-employement benefit expense	968.514	1.121.319
Social security contributions	267.954	165.564
	17.064 1.253.532	21.819
	1.255.552	1.308.702
Hereof remuneration to management		
Management	762.853	259.618
Board of directors	0	255.018
	762.853	259.618
		233.020
Average number of employees	24	18
3. Tax expense on ordinary activities		
Current tax for the year	1.929.314	2.559.475
Adjustments for deferred tax	-340	2.559.475 -491
Adjustments for current tax of prior period	25.816	-491
	1.954.790	2.558.984
4. Distribution of profit		2.330.304
Proposed extraordinary dividend	5.967.607	3.674,940
Retained earnings	822.367	5.391.608
	6.789.974	9.066.548
5. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost at the beginning of the year	17.929	47.000
Cost at the end of the year	17.929	17.929
	17.323	17.929
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-12.099	-7.447
Amortisation for the year	-3.812	-7.447 -4.652
mpairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-15.911	-12.099
Carrying amount at the end of the year	2.018	5.830
a ==	2.010	5.830

Notes

	2021/22	2020/21
6. Leasehold improvements		
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	26,965	0
Cost at the end of the year	26.965	0
Amortisation for the year	-4.943	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-4.943	0
Carrying amount at the end of the year	22.022	0
7. Deposits		
Cost at the beginning of the year	45.684	45.484
Addition during the year	4.512	201
	50.196	45.685
8. Deferred expenses		
Prepaid insurance	2.386	1.191
Deferred expenses	340.231	445.572
Balance at the end of the year	342.617	446.763

9. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into rental agreements, which can be terminated within 1-6 months notice equal to USD 85.840.

The company has entered into leasing agreements which run from 27 - 47 months after the financial year, amounting to a leasing obligation of USD 24.118 where USD 10.330 will be paid within a year.

The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation.

10. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

11. Ownership

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

Notes

2021/22

2020/21

12. 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.