

Functional Supply A/S
Torveporten 2, 4.
2500 Valby
CVR no. 38 78 05 14

Annual report for 2021

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 9
May 2022

Michael Schrøder
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Functional Supply A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The annual report is 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 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Valby, 9 May 2022

Executive board

Morten Nørdum Bentzen
Director

Board of Directors

Alexander Basil John Wood
chairman

Morten Nørdum Bentzen

Michael Schrøder

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Functional Supply A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Functional Supply A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 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 (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable 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 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 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 liquidate the company 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.

Independent auditor's report

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

- 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 company'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 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 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, 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.

Independent auditor's report

Hellerup, 9 May 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Bo Schou-Jacobsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. 28703

Sune Christensen Bjerre
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. 47832

Company details

The company

Functional Supply A/S
Torveporten 2, 4.
2500 Valby

CVR no.: 38 78 05 14

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

Domicile: Copenhagen

Board of Directors

Alexander Basil John Wood, chairman
Morten Nørdum Bentzen
Michael Schrøder

Executive board

Morten Nørdum Bentzen, director

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Accounting policies

The annual report of Functional Supply A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B and the Accounting Standard on small enterprises, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2021 is presented in TDKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow 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 will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Accounting policies

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other operating income

Other income relates to fixed cost compensation regarding the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development costs comprise costs, wages/salaries and amortisation losses that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Developments projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually three years.

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 3-10 years |
|-------------------------------|------------|

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Leases

Leases for items of property, plant and equipment that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet as assets. On initial recognition, assets are measured at estimated cost, corresponding to the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the company's other non-current assets.

Accounting policies

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under 'Contingencies, etc.'

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

| | Note | 2021 TDKK | 2020 TDKK |
|--|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gross profit | 2 | 7,518 | 14,687 |
| Staff costs | 3 | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses | | 7,518 | 14,687 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | 4 | <u>(4,454)</u> | <u>(4,120)</u> |
| Profit/loss before net financials | | 3,064 | 10,567 |
| Financial costs | | <u>(273)</u> | <u>(324)</u> |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 2,791 | 10,243 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 5 | <u>(641)</u> | <u>(2,354)</u> |
| Profit/loss for the year | | <u>2,150</u> | <u>7,889</u> |
| Retained earnings | | <u>2,150</u> | <u>7,889</u> |
| | | <u>2,150</u> | <u>7,889</u> |

Balance sheet 31 December

| | Note | 2021 TDKK | 2020 TDKK |
|--|------|---------------|---------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Completed development projects | | 175 | 698 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 175 | 698 |
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | | 4,773 | 7,977 |
| Tangible assets | 7 | 4,773 | 7,977 |
| Total non-current assets | | 4,948 | 8,675 |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | | 7,908 | 9,694 |
| Prepayments for goods | | 0 | 624 |
| Stocks | 8 | 7,908 | 10,318 |
| Trade receivables | | 13,384 | 11,097 |
| Receivables from Group companies | | 14,446 | 0 |
| Deferred tax asset | | 307 | 151 |
| Prepayments | 9 | 47 | 0 |
| Receivables | | 28,184 | 11,248 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 12,851 | 22,431 |
| Total current assets | | 48,943 | 43,997 |
| Total assets | | 53,891 | 52,672 |

Balance sheet 31 December

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>2021</u> TDKK | <u>2020</u> TDKK |
|---|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Share capital | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Reserve for development expenditure | | 136 | 544 |
| Retained earnings | | <u>29,271</u> | <u>26,713</u> |
| Equity | 10 | <u>30,407</u> | <u>28,257</u> |
| Lease obligations | | <u>2,223</u> | <u>5,694</u> |
| Total non-current liabilities | 11 | <u>2,223</u> | <u>5,694</u> |
| Short-term part of long-term debt | 11 | 3,709 | 3,599 |
| Trade payables | | 4,901 | 3,819 |
| Payables to Group companies | | 7,014 | 5,366 |
| Corporation tax | | 797 | 2,431 |
| Other payables | | <u>4,840</u> | <u>3,506</u> |
| Total current liabilities | | <u>21,261</u> | <u>18,721</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>23,484</u> | <u>24,415</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u>53,891</u> | <u>52,672</u> |
| Main activity | 1 | | |
| Special items | 2 | | |
| Contingent liabilities | 12 | | |
| Subsequent events | 13 | | |
| Related parties and ownership structure | 14 | | |

Statement of changes in equity

| | Share capital | Reserve for development expenditure | Retained earnings | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Equity at 1 January 2021 | 1,000 | 544 | 26,713 | 28,257 |
| Transfers, reserves | 0 | (408) | 408 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | 2,150 | 2,150 |
| Equity at 31 December 2021 | 1,000 | 136 | 29,271 | 30,407 |

Notes

1 Main activity

The company's purpose is to sell nutritional products, fitness related products and other related business.

2 Special items

Gross profit

Special items include income regarding government compensation received for fixed costs due to COVID-19

| | <u>2021</u> | <u>2020</u> |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| | TDKK | TDKK |
| | 0 | 1,291 |
| | <u>0</u> | <u>1,291</u> |

3 Staff costs

Average number of employees

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
|--|----------|----------|

Employees are employed by the sister company Fitness World A/S. Remuneration agreement has been made between Functional Supply A/S and Fitness World A/S to cover staff cost and other operational cost paid by Fitness World A/S. Those cost are included as other external costs. Remuneration of executive management is disclosed in the financial statements of Fitness World A/S.

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation intangible assets

523

483

Depreciation tangible assets

3,931

3,637

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>4,454</u> | <u>4,120</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|

Notes

| | <u>2021</u> | <u>2020</u> |
|--|-------------------|---|
| | TDKK | TDKK |
| 5 Tax on profit/loss for the year | | |
| Current tax for the year | 797 | 2,431 |
| Deferred tax for the year | (156) | (152) |
| Adjustment of tax concerning previous years | <u>0</u> | <u>75</u> |
| | <u>641</u> | <u>2,354</u> |
| | | |
| 6 Intangible assets | | <u>Completed development projects</u> |
| Cost at 1 January 2021 | | <u>1,489</u> |
| Cost at 31 December 2021 | | <u>1,489</u> |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2021 | | 791 |
| Amortisation for the year | | <u>523</u> |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2021 | | <u>1,314</u> |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2021 | | <u>175</u> |

Notes

7 Tangible assets

| | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment |
|--|---|
| Cost at 1 January 2021 | 18,889 |
| Additions for the year | <u>727</u> |
| Cost at 31 December 2021 | <u>19,616</u> |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2021 | 10,912 |
| Depreciation for the year | <u>3,931</u> |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2021 | <u>14,843</u> |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2021 | <u><u>4,773</u></u> |
| | |
| Value of leased assets | <u>4,352</u> |

8 Stocks

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | TDKK | TDKK |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | 7,908 | 9,694 |
| Prepayments for goods | <u>0</u> | <u>624</u> |
| | <u><u>7,908</u></u> | <u><u>10,318</u></u> |

9 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses regarding other external costs.

10 Equity

The share capital consists of 1,000 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

Notes

11 Long term debt

| | Debt at 1 January 2021 | Debt at 31 December 2021 | Instalment next year | Debt outstanding after 5 years |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lease obligations | 5,694 | 2,223 | 3,709 | 0 |
| | 5,694 | 2,223 | 3,709 | 0 |

12 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with the Danish companies in the Group. The company is together with other companies in the Group liable for corporate taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties within the joint taxation.

The company has no other contingent liabilities.

13 Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that would influence the evaluation of these financial statements.

14 Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

The company is fully owned by Fitness World Group A/S, Torveporten 2, 2500 Valby, Denmark.









Consolidated financial statements

Functional Supply A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements of PinnacleBidco PLC and Pinnacle Topco Limited. The consolidated statements can be requested at the following address: Town Centre House, Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8LY, Pure Gym Ltd, UK.

PENNEO

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Michael Schrøder Direktionsmedlem Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-238225047423 IP: 62.198.xxx.xxx 2022-05-09 14:52:24 UTC</p> <p>NEM ID </p> | <p>Michael Schrøder Bestyrelsesmedlem Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-238225047423 IP: 62.198.xxx.xxx 2022-05-09 14:52:24 UTC</p> <p>NEM ID </p> |
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| <p>Alexander Basil John Wood Bestyrelsesformand Serienummer: alex.wood@puregym.com IP: 109.152.xxx.xxx 2022-05-11 09:53:39 UTC</p>  | <p>Bo Schou-Jacobsen Statsautoriseret revisor På vegne af: PwC Serienummer: CVR:33771231-RID:24377003 IP: 83.136.xxx.xxx 2022-05-11 09:57:13 UTC</p> <p>NEM ID </p> |
| <p>Sune Christensen Bjerre Statsautoriseret revisor På vegne af: PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS STATS AUTORISERET ... Serienummer: 7e635405-2ee5-4777-8e0f-c390d8e71825 IP: 83.136.xxx.xxx 2022-05-11 10:04:52 UTC</p> <p>Mit </p> | <p>Michael Schrøder Dirigent Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-238225047423 IP: 195.249.xxx.xxx 2022-05-11 10:10:04 UTC</p> <p>NEM ID </p> |

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