

Pirhuk - Greenland Mountain Guides ApS

3915 Kulusuk
Business Registration No
39493268

**Annual report 06.04.2018
- 31.12.2018**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 20.06.2019

Chairman of the General Meeting


Name: Matt Spenceley

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Entity details

Entity

Pirhuk - Greenland Mountain Guides ApS

N/A N/A

3915 Kulusuk

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 39493268

Founded: 06.04.2018

Registered in: Sermersooq

Financial year: 06.04.2018 - 31.12.2018

Executive Board

Helen Elizabeth Spenceley, Direktør

Matthew Spenceley, Direktør

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Imaneq 33, 6.-7. etage

Postboks 20

3900 Nuuk

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Pirhuk - Greenland Mountain Guides ApS for the financial year 06.04.2018 - 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 06.04.2018 - 31.12.2018.


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

We recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the financial statements for the next financial year not be audited.

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

Kulusuk, 20.06.2019

Executive Board


Helen Elizabeth Spenceley
Direktør


Matthew Spenceley
Direktør

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Pirhuk - Greenland Mountain Guides ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pirhuk - Greenland Mountain Guides ApS for the financial year 06.04.2018 - 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 06.04.2018 - 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

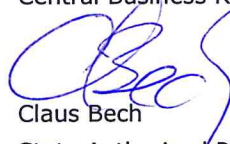
Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Nuuk, 20.06.2019

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No (CVR) 33963556



Claus Bech

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne31453

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's purpose is to operate a tourist business and other related business.

Development in activities and finances

Financial year 2018 was the first year of operation and most of the year was spent on preparing facilities for activity in 2019. The result for the year was a loss at 20k DKK, which was expected.

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>
Gross profit/loss		(26.637)
Other financial expenses	2	<u>356</u>
Profit/loss before tax		(26.281)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>6.131</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>(20.150)</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss		
Retained earnings		<u>(20.150)</u>
		<u>(20.150)</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>DKK</u>
Land and buildings		859.000
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		<u>472.000</u>
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>1.331.000</u>
Fixed assets		<u>1.331.000</u>
Trade receivables		62.799
Deferred tax		<u>6.131</u>
Receivables		<u>68.930</u>
Current assets		<u>68.930</u>
Assets		<u>1.399.930</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>DKK</u>
Contributed capital		125.000
Retained earnings		<u>(20.150)</u>
Equity		<u>104.850</u>
Trade payables		15.000
Payables to shareholders and management		1.271.764
Deferred income		<u>8.316</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>1.295.080</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>1.295.080</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>1.399.930</u>
Staff costs	1	
Assets charged and collateral	5	

Statement of changes in equity for 2018

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Contributed upon formation	125.000	0	125.000
Profit/loss for the year	0	(20.150)	(20.150)
Equity end of year	125.000	(20.150)	104.850

Notes

	<u>2018</u>
1. Staff costs	
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>

	<u>2018</u>
	<u>DKK</u>
2. Other financial expenses	
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>(356)</u>
	<u>(356)</u>

	<u>2018</u>
	<u>DKK</u>
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year	
Change in deferred tax	<u>(6.131)</u>
	<u>(6.131)</u>

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
4. Property, plant and equipment		
Additions	<u>859.000</u>	<u>472.000</u>
Cost end of year	<u>859.000</u>	<u>472.000</u>
Carrying amount end of year	<u>859.000</u>	<u>472.000</u>

5. Assets charged and collateral
None.

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.

This is the company's first financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and external expenses.

Revenue

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

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost.

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.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables as well as tax surcharge under the Greenlandic 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

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 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.

Interest expenses on loans for the financing of the manufacture of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other finance costs are recognised in the income statement.

Accounting policies

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:

Buildings	10-15 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

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.

Other financial liabilities

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

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.