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# *DoubleMayjah IVS*

Prinsesse Maries Alle , 1,2, DK-1908 Frederiksberg C

## Annual Report for 2020

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CVR No. 39 89 17 43

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 26/4 2021

Claire Michelle  
Courchene  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of DoubleMayjah IVS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Company complies with the exemption provisions governing the omission to have its Financial Statements audited.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

I recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg C, 26 April 2021

**Executive Board**

Claire Michelle Courchene  
Manager

# Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of DoubleMayjah IVS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of DoubleMayjah IVS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 on the basis of the Company's accounting records and other information you have provided.

The Financial Statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed our work in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Information.

Based on our professional expertise, we have assisted you with the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and IESBA's Code of Ethics, including the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information forming the basis of the compilation of the Financial Statements are your responsibility.

As an engagement to compile financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are under no duty to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile the Financial Statements. Accordingly, we express no audit opinion or review opinion as to whether the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Hillerød, 26 April 2021

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Michael Krath

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34155

## Company information

### The Company

DoubleMayjah IVS

Prinsesse Maries Alle , 1,2  
DK-1908 Frederiksberg C

CVR No: 39 89 17 43

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 26 September 2018

Financial year: 2nd financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Frederiksberg C

### Executive board

Claire Michelle Courchene

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Milnersvej 43  
3400 Hillerød

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK 12 months	2018/19 DKK 16 months
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>270,281</b>	<b>50,555</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-3,600	-600
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>266,681</b>	<b>49,955</b>
Financial income		327	311
Financial expenses		-6,945	-387
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>260,063</b>	<b>49,879</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-57,970	-11,022
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>202,093</b>	<b>38,857</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2020 DKK	2018/19 DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Reserve for entrepreneurial company	30,284	9,715
Retained earnings	171,809	29,142
	<b>202,093</b>	<b>38,857</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		13,800	17,400
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>17,400</b>
Deposits	4	12,000	12,000
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>25,800</b>	<b>29,400</b>
Trade receivables		1,519	0
Other receivables		9,980	3,944
Prepayments		4,000	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>15,499</b>	<b>3,944</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>284,936</b>	<b>38,589</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>300,435</b>	<b>42,533</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>326,235</b>	<b>71,933</b>

# Balance sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Share capital		1	1
Reserve for entrepreneurial company		39,999	9,715
Retained earnings		200,951	29,142
<b>Equity</b>		<b>240,951</b>	<b>38,858</b>
Provision for deferred tax		3,036	858
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>3,036</b>	<b>858</b>
Trade payables		0	11,739
Payables to owners and Management		9,999	9,999
Corporation tax		55,794	10,479
Other payables		16,455	0
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>82,248</b>	<b>32,217</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>82,248</b>	<b>32,217</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>326,235</b>	<b>71,933</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for entrepreneuri al company	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1	9,715	29,142	38,858
Net profit/loss for the year	0	30,284	171,809	202,093
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39,999</b>	<b>200,951</b>	<b>240,951</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Key activities

The purpose of the company is to run a composer business as well as any related business.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	55,792	10,164
Deferred tax for the year	2,178	858
	<u>57,970</u>	<u>11,022</u>

## 3. Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	18,000
Cost at 31 December	<u>18,000</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	600
Depreciation for the year	3,600
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>4,200</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>13,800</u>

## 4. Other fixed asset investments

	<u>Deposits</u>
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	12,000
Cost at 31 December	<u>12,000</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>12,000</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent termination period of 3 month totalling DKK 12.000.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of DoubleMayjah IVS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. 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 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Income statement

### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

## Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

## Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

## Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

# Balance sheet

## Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

## Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

## 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

## Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

## Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.