
Surf Shack ApS

Nørre Farimagsgade 63, DK-1364 København K

Annual Report for 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

CVR No. 40 39 17 54

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 15/12 2021

Jason Matthew
Renwick
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Surf Shack ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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 30 June 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020/21.

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

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

Copenhagen K, 15 December 2021

Executive Board

Jason Matthew Renwick
Manager

Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of Surf Shack ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of Surf Shack ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 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 the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), 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, 15 December 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Carsten Blicher

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne16560

Company information

The Company

Surf Shack ApS

Nørre Farimagsgade 63
DK-1364 København K

CVR No: 40 39 17 54

Financial period: 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive board

Jason Matthew Renwick

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Milnersvej 43
3400 Hillerød

Management's review

Key activities

The company's main activity is operation of restaurants etc.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020/21 shows a profit of DKK 178,855, and at 30 June 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 158,904.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

	Note	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Gross profit		554,947	578,328
Staff expenses	1	-308,489	-708,866
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	2	-7,260	-6,520
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		239,198	-137,058
Financial expenses		-2,010	-2,934
Profit/loss before tax		237,188	-139,992
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-58,333	19,730
Net profit/loss for the year		178,855	-120,262

Distribution of profit

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	178,855	-120,262
	178,855	-120,262

Balance sheet 30 June 2021

Assets

	Note	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Plant and machinery		19,453	26,713
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>19,453</u>	<u>26,713</u>
Deposits		89,080	88,945
Fixed asset investments	5	<u>89,080</u>	<u>88,945</u>
Fixed assets		<u>108,533</u>	<u>115,658</u>
Trade receivables		8,253	0
Receivables from group enterprises		31,892	187,744
Deferred tax asset		0	19,730
Prepayments		1,720	150
Receivables		<u>41,865</u>	<u>207,624</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>461,121</u>	<u>277,542</u>
Current assets		<u>502,986</u>	<u>485,166</u>
Assets		<u>611,519</u>	<u>600,824</u>

Balance sheet 30 June 2021

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020/21	2019/20
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		108,904	-69,951
Equity		158,904	-19,951
Provision for deferred tax		2,435	0
Provisions		2,435	0
Trade payables		0	725
Payables to group enterprises		179,931	450,000
Long-term debt	6	179,931	450,725
Trade payables		64,896	60,798
Corporation tax		36,168	0
Other payables		169,185	109,252
Short-term debt		270,249	170,050
Debt		450,180	620,775
Liabilities and equity		611,519	600,824
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 July	50,000	-69,951	-19,951
Net profit/loss for the year	0	178,855	178,855
Equity at 30 June	50,000	108,904	158,904

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	300,190	696,681
Other social security expenses	8,299	12,185
	<u>308,489</u>	<u>708,866</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,260	6,520
	<u>7,260</u>	<u>6,520</u>
	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	36,168	-19,730
Deferred tax for the year	22,165	0
	<u>58,333</u>	<u>-19,730</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery
	DKK
Cost at 1 July	33,973
Cost at 30 June	33,973
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 July	7,260
Depreciation for the year	7,260
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June	14,520
Carrying amount at 30 June	19,453

5. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 July	89,080
Cost at 30 June	89,080
Carrying amount at 30 June	89,080

6. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2020/21	2019/20
	DKK	DKK
Trade payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	0	725
Long-term part	0	725
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term trade payables	64,896	60,798
Short-term part	64,896	60,798
	64,896	61,523

Notes to the Financial Statements

Payables to group enterprises

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	179,931	450,000
Long-term part	<u>179,931</u>	<u>450,000</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
	<u>179,931</u>	<u>450,000</u>

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 30 June 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Surf Shack ApS for 2020/21 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 2020/21 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 indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

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.

Staff expenses

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 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.

The Company is jointly taxed with the Parent Company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

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.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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:

Plant and machinery	5 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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