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KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET  
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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# Compass Beauty Denmark ApS

Jernbanegade 16, 4000 Roskilde

Company reg. no. 41 51 93 71

## Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 2 May 2023.

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Troels Torben Marstrand  
Chairman of the meeting



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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.



## Management's statement

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Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Compass Beauty Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

At the general meeting held on 2 May 2023, a decision will be made not to have the financial statements audited as from 2023 onwards. The Managing Director consider the conditions for audit exemption to be met.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Roskilde, 2 May 2023

**Managing Director**

Troels Torben Marstrand



## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholders of Compass Beauty Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Compass Beauty Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 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

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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.

### **Statement on Management's Review**

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



## Independent auditor's report

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 2 May 2023

### **Christensen Kjarulff**

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

**Iver Haugsted**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10678



## Company information

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### **The company**

Compass Beauty Denmark ApS  
Jernbanegade 16  
4000 Roskilde

Company reg. no. 41 51 93 71  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
2nd financial year

### **Managing Director**

Troels Torben Marstrand

### **Auditors**

Christensen Kjarulff  
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Østbanegade 123  
2100 København Ø



## Management's review

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The principal activities of the company Compass Beauty Denmark ApS are researching and developing in the beauty business. The company is owned by the American company Compass Beauty Inc.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 2.202.768 against DKK 3.530.846 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 160.725 against DKK 228.073 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.





## Income statement

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	1/1 2022 - 31/12 2022	14/7 2020 - 31/12 2021
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2.202.768</b>	<b>3.530.846</b>
1 Staff costs	-1.975.666	-3.223.779
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-10.815	-10.815
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>216.287</b>	<b>296.252</b>
2 Other financial expenses	-7.360	-3.851
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>208.927</b>	<b>292.401</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-48.202	-64.328
<b>Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax</b>	<b>160.725</b>	<b>228.073</b>
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>160.725</b>	<b>228.073</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	160.725	228.073
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>160.725</b>	<b>228.073</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
3	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	10.815	21.630
	Total property, plant, and equipment	10.815	21.630
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>10.815</b>	<b>21.630</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Receivables from subsidiaries	0	436.910
	Other receivables	88.501	85.535
	Prepayments	16.141	0
	Total receivables	104.642	522.445
	Cash and cash equivalents	590.307	110.925
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>694.949</b>	<b>633.370</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>705.764</b>	<b>655.000</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	40.000	40.000
Retained earnings	388.798	228.073
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>428.798</b>	<b>268.073</b>
 <b>Long term liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	35.600	24.500
Payables to group enterprises	24.350	0
Income tax payable	48.202	64.328
Other payables	168.814	298.099
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	276.966	386.927
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>276.966</b>	<b>386.927</b>
 <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	 <b>705.764</b>	 <b>655.000</b>



## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 14 July 2020	40.000	0	40.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	228.073	228.073
Equity 1 January 2022	40.000	228.073	268.073
Retained earnings for the year	0	160.725	160.725
	<b>40.000</b>	<b>388.798</b>	<b>428.798</b>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 2022 - 31/12 2022	14/7 2020 - 31/12 2021
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	1.877.136	3.132.010
Pension costs	81.000	66.000
Other costs for social security	17.530	25.769
	<b>1.975.666</b>	<b>3.223.779</b>
Average number of employees	2	3
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Other financial costs	7.360	3.851
	<b>7.360</b>	<b>3.851</b>
<b>3. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January 2022	32.445	32.445
<b>Cost 31 December 2022</b>	<b>32.445</b>	<b>32.445</b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-10.815	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-10.815	-10.815
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022</b>	<b>-21.630</b>	<b>-10.815</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2022</b>	<b>10.815</b>	<b>21.630</b>



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Compass Beauty Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, advertising, administration and premises.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.



## Accounting policies

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### Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

### Results from

#### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

### Statement of financial position

#### Property, plant, and equipment

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

#### Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.



## Accounting policies

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### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. To counter expected losses, writedown is performed to net realisable value. The enterprise will be applying IAS 39 as the basis of interpretation for the recognition of impairment of financial assets, meaning that a loss must be recognised if there are objective indications of accounts receivable being unable to comply with payment obligations.

#### **Prepayments and accrued income**

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

#### **Cash on hand and demand deposits**

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

#### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

#### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.



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This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.

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Direktør

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## Troels Torben Marstrand

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