BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Zupa BrandBox A/S

Studsgade 22, 8000 Aarhus C

CVR no. 31 16 29 63

Annual report
for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.11.21

Karen Bach Lück
Dirigent

Table of contents

Company information etc.

The company

Zupa BrandBox A/S
Studsgade 22
8000 Aarhus C
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 31 16 29 63
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Peer Brændholt

Board of Directors

Albert Crilles Sebastian Funder
Peer Brændholt
Lars Bo Hansen
Michael Kaltoft Paterson
Morten Eskildsen
Petter Pablo Sommerfelt-Venegas
Jesper Angelsø Hjortshøj
Peter Herlev Enevoldsen
Mogens Kristensen
Mads Heide Mikkelsen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Company information etc.

Bank

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S

Lawyer

Bech-Bruun

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21 for Zupa BrandBox A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aarhus C, November 30, 2021

Executive Board

Peer Brændholt

Board of Directors

Albert Crilles Sebastian Funder Chairman	Peer Brændholt	Lars Bo Hansen
Michael Kaltoft Paterson	Morten Eskildsen	Petter Pablo Sommerfelt-Venegas
Jesper Angelsø Hjortshøj	Peter Herlev Enevoldsen	Mogens Kristensen
Mads Heide Mikkelsen		

To the Shareholder of Zupa BrandBox A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zupa BrandBox A/S for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30.06.21 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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’ 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.

Statement regarding the 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.

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 Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

Aarhus, November 30, 2021

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lars Østergaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne26806

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise to carry on business in advertising.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.07.20 - 30.06.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK 418,897 against DKK -200,907 for the period 01.07.19 - 30.06.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 807,969.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Outlook

A positive result is expected for the next year. Furthermore, Company Management expects that the liquidity necessary for conducting operation in 2021/22 will be made available.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
	Gross profit	**9,297,746**	**8,993,185**
1	Staff costs	-8,739,310	-9,084,964
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**558,436**	**-91,779**
2	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-95,044	-140,789
	Profit/loss before net financials	**463,392**	**-232,568**
3	Financial income	89,468	0
4	Financial expenses	-15,488	-24,573
	Profit/loss before tax	**537,372**	**-257,141**
5	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-118,475	56,234
	Profit/loss for the year	**418,897**	**-200,907**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	418,897	-200,907
Total	**418,897**	**-200,907**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		30.06.21 DKK	30.06.20 DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	266,207	142,415
6	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**266,207**	**142,415**
	Total non-current assets	**266,207**	**142,415**
7	Work in progress for third parties	772,147	509,157
	Trade receivables	9,244,806	6,624,648
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,889,602	1,959,364
	Deferred tax asset	20,463	57,700
	Income tax receivable	0	95,436
	Prepayments	85,724	93,410
	Total receivables	**12,012,742**	**9,339,715**
	Total current assets	**12,012,742**	**9,339,715**
	Total assets	**12,278,949**	**9,482,130**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		30.06.21 DKK	30.06.20 DKK
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Retained earnings	307,969	-110,928
	Total equity	**807,969**	**389,072**
8	Other payables	634,024	548,127
	Total long-term payables	**634,024**	**548,127**
	Payables to other credit institutions	1,341,179	1,405,641
7	Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties	302,644	0
	Prepayments received from customers	1,651,005	2,507,110
	Trade payables	1,557,208	929,553
	Payables to group enterprises	3,281,006	495,102
	Income taxes	81,238	0
	Other payables	2,622,676	3,207,525
	Total short-term payables	**10,836,956**	**8,544,931**
	Total payables	**11,470,980**	**9,093,058**
	Total equity and liabilities	**12,278,949**	**9,482,130**

9 Contingent liabilities
10 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.20 - 30.06.21		
Balance as at 01.07.20	500,000	-110,928
Net profit/loss for the year	0	418,897
Balance as at 30.06.21	500,000	307,969

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Wages and salaries	8,026,560	8,435,057
Pensions	488,073	500,802
Other social security costs	99,983	87,078
Other staff costs	124,694	62,027
Total	8,739,310	9,084,964
Average number of employees during the year	14	14

2. Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	95,044	140,789

3. Financial income

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	89,468	0

4. Financial expenses

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	0	10,410
Other interest expenses	12,714	12,343
Foreign exchange losses	2,774	1,820
Other financial expenses	15,488	14,163
Total	15,488	24,573

5. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Current tax for the year	81,238	37,466
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	37,237	-93,700
Total	118,475	-56,234

6. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.07.20	478,211
Additions during the year	218,839
Disposals during the year	-158,478
Cost as at 30.06.21	538,572
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.20	-335,798
Depreciation during the year	-95,045
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	158,478
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.21	-272,365
Carrying amount as at 30.06.21	266,207

	30.06.21 DKK	30.06.20 DKK

7. Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties	826,180	512,471
On-account invoicing	-356,677	-3,314
Total work in progress for third parties	469,503	509,157
Work in progress for third parties	772,147	509,157
Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties, short-term payables	-302,644	0
Total	469,503	509,157

8. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Total payables at 30.06.21	Total payables at 30.06.20
Other payables	0	634,024	548,127
Total	0	634,024	548,127

9. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total tax liability for the jointly taxed companies at the balance sheet date has not yet been determined. For further information, please see the financial statements of the management company Spring Family ApS.

In addition, the Company has entered into a lease agreement on a car. The agreement expires on 1 February 2024, and the remaining liability totals DKK 334.752 with monthly payment of 7.608.

10. Charges and security

Surety has been provided to the companies Spring Family ApS, Spring Production A/S, and ZUPA A/S.

As security for the Company's own balance with Nordea Bank and those of ZUPA A/S, Spring Production A/S, an all monies mortgage of DKK 3,000k registered to the mortgagor on the Companies' receivables, inventories, operating equiment and goodwill has provided. Book value of the assets totals DKK 9,511k as of 30 June 2021

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.
The Company has chosen to reclassify certain items in the income statement and the balance sheet. These reclassifications have no impact on net profit, balance sheet or equity. Comparative figures for 2019/20 have been adjusted.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Expenses for consumables comprise the consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.