HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS

CVR-nr. 26 59 64 67

Støberigade 12
2450 København SV

Annual Report

1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019

The annual Report has been presented and approved on the company's general meeting
the 30 . of Sep' 2020

Chairman of the general meeting
Volker Herre

Contents

Statement by Management

Today, management has considered and approved the annual report of HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, the management's review gives a fair review of the development and performance of the Company, the results for the year and financial position together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties the company face.

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

Copenhagen, 30 of Sep, 2020

Executive Board

Volker Herre

Board of Directors

Volker Herre
Chairman

Yves Müeller

Mark Alexander Langer

Company information

Name	HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS
Address	Støberigade 12
Postal code, City	DK-2450 København SV
Telephone	+45 33 18 80 00
Registration no.	26 59 64 67
Reporting period:	01/01/2019 - 31/12/2019
Auditor	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 2000 Frederiksberg DK Denmark Registration no: 30700228
Bank	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Danmark/ Nordic Branch of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Sverige Landemærket 10 DK-1119 København DK Denmark

Independent auditor's reports

To the shareholders of HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019 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 our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 note 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 the Management's review
Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen 30. of September 2020
EY
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Jan C. Olsen State Authorised Public Accountant mne33717	Simon Blendstrup State Authorised Public Accountant mne44060

Management's Review

Key figures and ratios

m.DKK

Key figures	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Net turnover	390,1	412,6	341,4	346,3	312,3
Gross profit	78,7	89,7	71,2	81,5	78,5
Operating Income	25,9	15,8	6,9	25,4	23,3
Net financial expenses	-0,6	-1,3	-0,5	-1,3	-0,9
Profit for the year	19,8	11,1	2,4	18,7	17,1
Balance sheet	112,5	123,8	130,0	120,4	108,3
Investments in tangible assets	9,3	6,9	19,4	10,7	7,2
Equity	48,6	48,8	37,8	50,4	46,6
Key ratios					
Profit ratio	6,6%	3,8%	2,0%	7,3%	7,5%
Contribution margin	20,2%	21,7%	20,9%	23,5%	25,1%
Liquidity Ratio	130,5%	130,6%	101,3%	128,2%	126,6%
Equity ration (solidity)	43,2%	39,5%	29,1%	41,8%	43,0%
Return on equity	40,5%	25,6%	5,5%	38,6%	39,3%
Average full-time employees	117	116	111	106	106

Main activity

The company's main activities has like previous years consisted of marketing and sale of the Group's product though the channels wholesale and retail.

The wholesales consider beside Denmark, Iceland, Faroe Island, Greenland, Estonia and Latvia. Whereas retail sales only are at the Danish market.

Development in activities and finances

The profit of the year is positive and has increased with 78% compared with last years result. The increased profit is due to much lower impairment of assets in 2019.
Furthermore our own retail excluding online has decreased by 7%. Own online (hugoboss.com) was launched in Aug'19 has a postive impact on the net sales.
We had expected decreased net sales in wholesale and came out exactly as expected. In own retail we had expected growth but unfortunately it didn't came out as expected. On the other hand own webiste has contributed wiht higher net sales due to the website was launched earlier than included in budget and performed better than expected as well.

Furthermore we have had an increased sales to related parties, because the subsidaries in Estonia and Latvia buys via the Denmark for the retail stores in those countries, which has a full year impact in 2019.

The expectation for 2019 was an increased net sales, unfortunately we didn't managed to increase net sales as expected instead net sales decrease with 5% from 2018. The decrease is a drop in both Wholesale and Retail but offset by a positive impact of our own website in August.
Profit expectation was likewise expected to increase against 2018, looking at actual achievement the profit has increased by 482% which primarily can by explained by lower impairment cost in 2019.

Furthermore it is important to mention that the result has been effected by impairment test of fixed assets, the result is therefore impacted by 0.8 mill. DKK from writedown related to the impairment of fixed asset (2018: 11.0 mill. DKK).

Management's Review, continued

Expectations to the future

HUGO BOSS Nordic expect a huge drop in net sales and profit in 2020 due to the COVID-19 situation in the beginning of 2020.

The expectations to the decreased result in 2020, is related to a huge drop in net sales in both WHS and Retail. Internet sales is the only channel which expect to growth in 2020, but because of the full year impact for HB.com but also for a positive development in online concessions. The net sales and profit decrease is very difficult to predict at the moment and the budget for 2020 is no longer achievable. A new forecast for 2020 and expectation to 2021 will be presented in the autumn this year.

Risk report

Currency risk

Currency risks are extremely low, because all sales (wholesale and retail) are in DKK. Further the parent company bears the currency risk, and invoices merchandise to HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS in DKK.

Credit risk

The interest-bearing net debt does not pose a significant amount. Changes in interest rates have therefor no significant direct effect on the result.

Other circumstances

External environment

HUGO BOSS is not affected by any external environments and measures to prevent, reduce or remedy.

Research and development

There has been no research and development during the year.

Income statement 1 jan 2019 - 31 dec 2019

	Note	2019 (DKK)	2018 (DKK)
Revenue		390.067.131	412.618.177
Cost of sales		-233.500.636	-253.395.843
Other operating income		552.831	527.234
Other external expenses		-78.453.040	-74.274.286
Gross profit		**78.666.286**	**85.475.282**
Employee expenses	3	-45.738.307	-48917284,3
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8	-7.058.869	-20.795.321
Profit from ordinary operating activities		**25.869.109**	**15.762.677**
Other finance income	4	211.058	239.202
Other finance expense	5	-807.152	-1.571.931
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		**25.273.015**	**14.429.948**
Tax expense	6	-5.518.863	-3.346.108
Profit		**19.754.152**	**11.083.840**

Balance sheet 31 December 2019

	Note	31.12.2019 (DKK)	31.12.2018 (DKK)
ASSETS			
Acquired other similar rights		0	0
Intangible assets	7	**0**	**0**
Fixtures, fittings , tools and equipment		4.093.122	4.491.935
Leasehold improvements		13.783.416	11.187.590
Tangible assets	8	**17.876.538**	**15.679.525**
Deferred tax asset	11	2.111.368	1.273.836
Deposits	9	9.126.492	8.964.215
Other non-current assets		**11.237.860**	**10.238.051**
Total non-current assets		**29.114.398**	**25.917.576**
Inventories		39.891.452	38.414.469
Trade receivables		33.336.614	27.716.334
Receivables from Group enterprises		3.993.623	4.689.982
Prepaid expenses	11	1.439.939	2.972.501
Other receivables		1.764	360.713
Receivables		**78.663.391**	**74.154.000**
Cash and cash equivalents		**4.716.128**	**23.705.648**
Total current assets		**83.379.519**	**97.859.648**
Total assets		**112.493.918**	**123.777.224**

Balance sheet 31 December 2019

	Note	31.12.2019 (DKK)	31.12.2018 (DKK)
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Share capital		250.000	250.000
Retained earnings		48.347.158	28.593.006
Proposed dividend		0	20.000.000
Total equity		**48.597.158**	**48.843.006**
Trade payables		9.706.296	16.358.268
Payables to group enterprises		26.865.244	34.018.324
Tax payables		4.420.394	367.094
Other payables		20.251.856	23.190.318
Deferred income	12	2.652.969	1.000.213
Current liabilities		**63.896.760**	**74.934.218**
Total liabilities		**63.896.760**	**74.934.218**
Total equity and liabilities		**112.493.918**	**123.777.224**

Accounting policies	1
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Statement of changes in equity 1 jan 2019 - 31 dec 2019

	Share-capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity as of 1 January 2019	**250.000**	**28.593.006**	**20.000.000**	**48.843.006**
Dividend paid	0	0	-20.000.000	-20.000.000
Profit	0	19.754.152	0	19.754.152
Equity as of 31 December 2019	**250.000**	**48.347.158**	**0**	**48.597.158**

The share capital consists of 500 shares of DKK 500 each.

The share capital of TDKK 250 has been unchanged the last 5 years.

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Accounting policy

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to Reporting class C, medium-size enterprise.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies as last year.

Recognition and measurement in general

Revenues are recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement as financial income of financial expenses.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable future income benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual item.

Upon recognition and measurement, predictable losses and risks which occur before the presentation of the annual report and which confirm or disprove matters existing on the balance sheet date are taken into consideration.

Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the payment date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets purchased in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Receivable, payable and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Revenue
The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of finished goods and commission is recognised in revenue at the time of delivery and when the risk passes to the buyer, provided that the income can be made up reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Cost of sales
Cost of goods sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other operating income
Other operating income comprise items of secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including re-invoicing of some costs to other group companies, gains or losses on the the of fixed assets, etc.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the entity's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Employee expenses
Employee expenses 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.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses and similar items include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses on payables and transactions in foreign currency, as well as surcharges and allowances under the tax on account scheme etc.

Tax expense
Tax for the year, which consists of current taxes 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 by the portion attributable directly to equity with the portion attributable directly to equity.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets
Intangible assets, such as Key Money are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Cost comprises the acquisition price.

The assets are depreciated by the straight-line method over the expected economic life based on the following assessment of the assets expected useful lifetime:

Key Money:	10 years (max)

Depreciation period is based on the length of the lease agreement.

Tangible assets
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Basis for depreciation is cost less expected value after the end useful lifetime.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, cost directly attributable to the acquisition, and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate elements which are depreciated individually when the useful lives of the individual elements differ.

The assets are depreciated by the straight-line method over the expected economic life and the length of the lease contract, based on the following assessment of the assets expected useful lifetime:

Fixtures and fittings, EDB-equipment, tools and equipment:	1-5 years
Leasehold improvements:	1-10 years

The basis of depreciation is calculated in consideration of the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment, if any. The residual value is fixed at the date of acquisition and is subject to annual review. When the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation will no longer take place.

In connection with changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect of depreciation is recognised in future as a change in the accounting estimate.

Leases
Leases in respect of which the entity does not bear all significant risks and enjoy all significant benefits associated with the title to the assets are considered operating leases. Payments under operating leases are recognized in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-current assets
Intangible assets and fixtures, fittings and equipment are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Where there is indication of impairment, each individual asset or group of assets generating independent cash flows is tested for impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount). Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss is first allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

Deposits
Deposits are measured as the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost calculated according to the FIFO principle and net realisable value. The net realisable value is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of goods for resale comprises the acquisition price plus delivery costs.

Receivables
Receivables are recognised at the lower amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

Prepaid expenses
Deferred income asset comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Equity
Dividends proposed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under 'Equity'.

Corporate tax
Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet, as estimated tax charge in respect of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior years' taxable income and prepaid tax.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, as well as temporary differences on non-amortizable goodwill.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured according to the taxation rules and taxation rates in the respective countries applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystalize as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognized at the value at which they are expected to be utilized, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or through a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same jurisdiction.

Changes in deferred tax caused by changes in regulations or rates are to recognised in the income statement.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprises cash balances and bank balances.

Other provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to return of goods and claims etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value. If the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future, the obligation is measured at fair value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities are measured at net realisable value and is related to provision for holiday allowance, employee earnings, VAT e.g.

Cash flow statement

The Company has decided not to include a cash flow statement, as it is included in a cash flow statement for HUGO BOSS AG Group in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act. §86, 4.

Key figures

The key ratios are calculated as below:

Profit ratio: $\dfrac{\text{Operating income x 100}}{\text{Net turnover}}$

Contribution margin: $\dfrac{\text{Gross profit x 100}}{\text{Net turnover}}$

Liquidity Ratio: $\dfrac{\text{Current asset x 100}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Equity ratio (solidity): $\dfrac{\text{Equity, end x 100}}{\text{Total liabilities}}$

Return on equity: $\dfrac{\text{Profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Notes

2 Special items

Special items comprise significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the Company's revenue-generating operating activities, e.g. Expenses incurred to extensive structuring of processes and basis structural adjustments, as well as any relating disposal gains and losses, and which over time have a material impact. Special items also comprise significant one-off items, which in the opinion of Management do not form part of the Company's operating activities.

As disclosed in the Management's review, the profit for the year is affected by matters that in the opinion of the Board of Directors do not form part of the operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below just as are the items under which they are recognised in the income statement.

	2019	2018
	(DKK)	(DKK)
Writedown on assets (impairment of assets)	816 926	11 020 148
Special items are recognised in the below financial statement items:		
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	816 926	11 020 148
Net profit/loss from special items	816 926	11 020 148

3 Employee expenses

	2019	2018
Salary and wages	39 847 166	42 482 807
Pensions	1 719 170	1 840 502
Other social security costs	629 052	892 957
Other employee expenses	3 542 919	3 701 019
Total	45 738 307	48 917 284
Average number of full-time employees	117	116

The total remuneration to Management for 2019 of TDKK 1,537, recognized under other external expenses as it relates to manage fee, is disclosed as one, with reference to section 98b(3)(i) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Comparative figures are not disclosure with reference to section 98b(3)(ii) of the Danish Financial Statements Act

4 Financial income

	2019	2018
Interest income, other	29 415	121 104
Foreign exchange gains, group companies	65 076	30 560
Foreign exchange gains, other	116 567	87 538
Total	211 058	239 202

Notes

		2019	2018
		(DKK)	(DKK)
5	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest expenses, group companies	271.846	468.662
	Interest expenses, other	62.273	629.616
	Foreign exchange loss, group companies	39.907	105.983
	Foreign exchange loss, other	433.126	367.670
	Total	**807.152**	**1.571.931**
6	**Tax on profit for the year**		
	Corporate income tax	6.356.394	3.772.142
	Corporate income tax regarding previous years	0	-881.135
	Changes in deferred tax	-837.531	455.101
	Total	**5.518.863**	**3.346.108**

		Intangible assets *Key Money*
7	**Intangible assets**	
	Acquisition price, beginning of year	6.709.320
	Additions during the year	0
	Disposals during the year	-1.350.000
	Acquisition price, at year-end	**5.359.320**
	Depreciation and impairment losses, beginning of year	-6.709.320
	Depreciation for the year	0
	Disposals for the year	1.350.000
	Depreciation and impairment losses, at year-end	**-5.359.320**
	Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**0**
	Depreciation years	10 *years*

		Fixtures, fittings, tools and Equipment	IT-equipment
8	**Tangible assets**		
	Acquisition price, beginning of year	33.620.361	3.758.678
	Additions during the year	954.979	1.011.801
	Disposals during the year	-5.803.351	-589.161
	Acquisition price, at year-end	**28.771.989**	**4.181.317**
	Depreciation and impairment losses, beginning of year	-29.626.714	-3.260.390
	Depreciation for the year	-1.902.489	-456.503
	Impairment losses for the year	-1.394	-5.207
	Disposals during the year	5.803.351	589.161
	Depreciation and impairment losses, at year-end	**-25.727.246**	**-3.132.938**
	Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**3.044.743**	**1.048.379**
	Depreciation period	1-5 *years*	3 *years*

Notes

	Leasehold improvements
Acquisition price, beginning of year	70.024.330
Additions during the year	7.289.103
Disposals during the year	-5.620.884
Acquisition price, at year-end	**71.692.550**
Depreciation and impairment losses, beginning of year	-58.836.740
Depreciation for the year	-3.882.951
Impairment losses for the year	-810.326
Disposals during the year	5.620.884
Depreciation and impairment losses, at year-end	**-57.909.134**
Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**13.783.416**
Depreciation period	1-10 *years*

9 Financial assets

	Deposits
Orginal cost as of Janaury 1, 2019	8.964.215
Additions	163.808
Disposals	-1.531
Net book value as of December 31, 2019	**9.126.492**

	2019 (DKK)	2018 (DKK)
10 Prepaid expenses		
Prepaid insurance	0	31.323
Other prepaid expenses	1.439.939	2.941.178
Total	**1.439.939**	**2.972.501**

11 Deferred tax

Deferred tax comprises inventories, intangible and tangible assets.
Deferred income tax is determined using the tax rate at the balance sheet date that apply when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Deferred tax, beginning of year	1.273.836	818.735
Deferred tax for the year	837.532	455.101
Deferred tax at year-end	**2.111.368**	**1.273.836**

Notes

	2019	2018
	(DKK)	(DKK)
12 Deferred income		
Contribution to be recognised in income statement, in the following years	2.652.969	1.000.213
Total	**2.652.969**	**1.000.213**

13 Contractual commitments

The Company has entered into tenancy agreements of renting premises. The total rent commitment amounts to TDKK 68.434 at December 31, 2019 (2018: TDKK 29.858), of which TDKK 23.786 mature in 2020 (2019: TDKK 20.261). The tenancy agreements have different termination possibilities and can be terminated in the period January 1, 2020 to October 31, 2025.

The Company has entered into leases of office equipment and cars. The total lease commitments amount to TDKK 543 at December 31, 2019 (2018: TDKK 497), of which TDKK 252 (2019: TDKK 405) mature in 2020. The remaing lease commitments mature within 3 years.

14 Contingent liabilities and securities

	2019	2018
	(DKK)	(DKK)
Bank guarantee	1.792.500	1.792.500
Total	**1.792.500**	**1.792.500**

15 Related parties

HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS' related parties comprises of the following:

Controlling interest

Related parties with controlling interests is the Company's parent company:

HUGO BOSS International B.V.
Danzigerkade 9, NL-1013AP Amsterdam
Holland

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of HUGO BOSS International B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands. HUGO BOSS International B.V. is the holding and finance company of the HUGO BOSS Group owned by HUGO BOSS AG.
The directors regard HUGO BOSS AG, a company incorporated in Germany, as the ultimate parent undertaking an controlling party. Copies of the ultimate parent undertaking's group financial statements can be obtained from Dieselstrasse 12, 72555 Metzingen, Germany.

HUGO BOSS Nordic ApS is included in the consolidated financial statements for:

HUGO BOSS AG
Dieselstrasse 12, 72555 Metzingen
Germany

Notes

Transactions with related parties

	2019 (t. DKK)	2018 (t. DKK)
Net sales to group companies	50.286	40.426
Net sales to parent company	558	0
Cost of goods from group companies	60.128	90.201
Cost of goods from parent company	150.699	169.471
Income from other services from group companies	-8.081	-6.442
Cost of services from parent company	21.978	18.466
Interest expenses from parent company	272	469
Receivables from group companies	3.994	4.690
Payable to group companies	0	0
Payables to parent company	26.865	34.018

Information on the remuneration to Management appears from note 3, "Employee expenses".

16 Proposed distribution of results

	2019 (DKK)	2018 (DKK)
Proposed dividend recognised in equity	0	20.000.000
Retained earnings	19.754.152	-8.916.160
	19.754.152	**11.083.840**

17 Other contingent liability

The company was part of an investigation of the Danish Competition and Consumer Authority (DCCA) since July 2019. The main focus of the investigation was on the relationship with partners and the exchange of information (eg. sales periods) between them in the years 2015 until 2017. On 24th of June 2020 the DCCA published the decision on violations of the Danish competition law. The board of directors and management is of the preception that the company has not acted against the antithurst law. The company will appeal against this decision.
The financial liability related to the case do not expect to impact the 2019 result more than what is already included in the liabilities.