

Darscare A/S

**Vallerød Banevej 22 B, 1.
2960 Rungsted Kyst**

CVR no. 27 64 10 32

Annual report for 2019

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 17 September 2020

Nicholas Liebach
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Darscare A/S for the financial year 1 January - 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 financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Rungsted Kyst, 17 September 2020

Executive board

Tatiana Chernova
director

Supervisory board

Nicholas Liebach
chairman

Tatiana Chernova

Kasper Solfeld

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Darscare A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Darscare A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 company's financial position 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 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.

Emphasis of matter

Without it having affected our conclusion, we must refer to note 3, where management explains going concern issues.

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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hillerød, 17 September 2020

DR Revision ApS
Statsautoriseret revisionsvirksomhed
CVR no. 36 47 97 60

Sanne Bech Davidsen
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne34156

Company details

The company

Darscare A/S
Vallerød Banevej 22 B, 1.
2960 Rungsted Kyst

CVR no.: 27 64 10 32

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Domicile: Copenhagen

Supervisory board

Nicholas Liebach, chairman
Tatiana Chernova
Kasper Solbjerg

Executive board

Tatiana Chernova, director

Auditors

DR Revision ApS
Statsautoriseret revisionsvirksomhed
Rønnevangsalle 6
3400 Hillerød

Management's review

Business review

The Company's aim is to trade enterprise with import and export of cosmetics and otc medicines and associated activities.

Unusual matters

The Company was subject to capital loss rules in 2018 and the capital is still lost, at year end 2019. The company has received letter of subordination and support from Ruslan Nurievitch Kamalov, who has receivables of DKK 2,142,575

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Darscare A/S for 2019 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 provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK

Changes in accounting policies

One of the company's bank accounts is in 2018 classified as other debtors. The amount has been reclassified 2018 DKK 17,220. Equity, profit and loss and balance sheet total, are not affected by this.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Accounting policies

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

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 set of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and 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. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Gross profit		-271.739	203.232
Staff costs	1	<u>-654.476</u>	<u>-1.128.195</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		-926.215	-924.963
Financial income		55.681	65.854
Financial costs		<u>-64.857</u>	<u>-266.924</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-935.391	-1.126.033
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-935.391</u>	<u>-1.126.033</u>
Retained earnings		<u>-935.391</u>	<u>-1.126.033</u>
		<u>-935.391</u>	<u>-1.126.033</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Assets			
Finished goods and goods for resale		548.361	598.634
Stocks		<u>548.361</u>	<u>598.634</u>
Trade receivables		698.022	1.108.010
Other receivables		405.646	381.519
Receivables		<u>1.103.668</u>	<u>1.489.529</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>103.580</u>	<u>544.073</u>
Total current assets		<u>1.755.609</u>	<u>2.632.236</u>
Total assets		<u><u>1.755.609</u></u>	<u><u>2.632.236</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		<u>-2.229.454</u>	<u>-1.294.063</u>
Equity		<u>-1.729.454</u>	<u>-794.063</u>
Other payables		<u>2.142.575</u>	<u>2.102.573</u>
Total non-current liabilities	2	<u>2.142.575</u>	<u>2.102.573</u>
Trade payables		1.342.487	1.323.726
Other payables		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>1.342.488</u>	<u>1.323.726</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3.485.063</u>	<u>3.426.299</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1.755.609</u>	<u>2.632.236</u>
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	3		
Contingent liabilities	4		

Notes

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	<u>654.476</u>	<u>1.128.195</u>
	<u>654.476</u>	<u>1.128.195</u>
Average number of employees	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

2 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2019	Debt at 31 December 2019	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Other payables	<u>2.102.573</u>	<u>2.142.575</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2.102.573</u>	<u>2.142.575</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

3 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

The company has lost its capital in 2018 and the company's re-establishment plan, to gain it back at future positive operating result, has not succeeded in 2019. The company has received letter of subordination and support from Ruslan Nurievich Kamalov, who has receivables of DKK 2,142,575.

4 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its parent company Medelite Holding ApS, reg. no. 28 27 89 26 (management company), and has limited and secondary liability together with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for income year 2019 onwards as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends.