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PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS

Hellerupvej 15 B, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 28 71 33 55

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 7 April 2022.

Søren Lynggaard
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

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Hellerup, 7 April 2022

Managing Director

Søren Ole Lynggaard

Board of directors

Ole Lynggaard

Søren Ole Lynggaard

Charlotte Lynggaard



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies,. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such 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 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 including an 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.



Independent auditor's report

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 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the 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 commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.



Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that Management's Review is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 7 April 2022

Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Torben Laurentz Wiberg

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11651



Company information

The company

Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS
Hellerupvej 15 B
2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 28 71 33 55
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Ole Lynggaard
Søren Ole Lynggaard
Charlotte Lynggaard

Managing Director

Søren Ole Lynggaard

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Parent company

Ole Lynggaard A/S
Hellerup

Subsidiaries

Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS, Hellerup
Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS, Sweden
Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen Pty. Ltd., Australia
Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen Sarl., France
Ole Lynggaard Retail Norge AS, Norway



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company comprise equity investments in group enterprises' operations in retail and webshop with Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen jewellery.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -12 thousand against DKK - 15 thousand last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 8.512 thousand against DKK 3.304 thousand last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Expected developments

We expect a gross profit of DKK - 15 thousand and income from ordinary activities after tax between DKK 7.000 and DKK 9.000 thousand.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	2021	2020
Gross profit	-12	-15
Income from investments in subsidiaries	8.510	3.323
Other financial income from subsidiaries	14	14
Other financial expenses	0	-23
Pre-tax net profit or loss	8.512	3.299
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	5
Net profit or loss for the year	8.512	3.304
 Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	-560	3.321
Dividend for the financial year	10.000	0
Allocated from retained earnings	-928	-17
Total allocations and transfers	8.512	3.304



Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Assets		2021	2020
Note			
Non-current assets			
1 Investments in subsidiaries		26.497	18.124
Total investments		26.497	18.124
Total non-current assets		26.497	18.124
 Current assets			
Receivables from subsidiaries		921	913
Tax receivables from subsidiaries		0	5
Total receivables		921	918
Total current assets		921	918
Total assets		27.418	19.042



Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities

Note	2021	2020
Equity		
Contributed capital		
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	125	125
Retained earnings	15.944	16.641
Proposed dividend for the financial year	1.338	2.266
Total equity	10.000	0
	27.407	19.032
 Long term liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	11	10
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	11	10
Total liabilities other than provisions	11	10
Total equity and liabilities	27.418	19.042

2 Contingencies



Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1					
January 2020	125	13.012	2.283	0	15.420
Share of results	0	3.322	-17	0	3.305
Exchange rate adjustments	0	391	0	0	391
Minority interests share of group grants	0	-84	0	0	-84
Equity 1					
January 2021	125	16.641	2.266	0	19.032
Share of results	0	-560	-928	10.000	8.512
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-137	0	0	-137
	125	15.944	1.338	10.000	27.407



Notes

DKK thousand.

	2021	2020
1. Investments in subsidiaries		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2021	1.483	1.204
Additions during the year, group grants	0	279
Disposals during the year	-929	0
Cost 31 December 2021	554	1.483
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2021	16.641	13.012
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet	-137	391
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	8.510	3.322
Reversals for the year concerning disposals	929	0
Minority interests of group grants	0	-84
Revaluation 31 December 2021	25.943	16.641
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	26.497	18.124

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year	Carrying amount, Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS
Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS, Hellerup	100 %	20.538	6.276	20.538
Ole Lynggaard Retail Sverige ApS, Sweden	100 %	1.031	376	1.031
Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen Pty. Ltd., Australia	100 %	3.966	1.554	3.966
Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen Sarl., France	100 %	455	169	455
Ole Lynggaard Retail Norge AS, Norway	100 %	506	135	507
		26.496	8.510	26.497



Notes

DKK thousand.

2. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Ole Lynggaard A/S, company reg. no 83024917 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The liability relating to obligations is stated in the annual report of the parent company, why we refer to it.



Accounting policies

The annual report for Ole Lynggaard Retail 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.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

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.

Foreign currency translation

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.



Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises costs for administration, etc.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

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 equity investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the group enterprises' post-tax profit or loss.

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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.



Accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in subsidiaries but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.



Accounting policies

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

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.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Ole Lynggaard Retail ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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.

Søren Ole Lynggaard

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Ole Lynggaard

Som Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
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Søren Ole Lynggaard

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Charlotte Lynggaard

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Victor Torben Laurentz Wiberg

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Søren Ole Lynggaard

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