



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Skjøth Holding ApS

Amaliegade 42, 1256 København K

Company reg. no. 28 84 22 87

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 20 June 2019.

Mette Marie Louise Skjøth
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British 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 %.



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company data	5
Management's review	6
Annual accounts 1 January - 31 December 2018	
Profit and loss account	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes	10
Accounting policies used	13



Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Skjøth Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

I am of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

København K, 18 June 2019

Managing Director

Lars Skjøth



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Skjøth Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Skjøth Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 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 below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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 may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.



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 evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.



Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge 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 the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 18 June 2019

Christensen Kjarulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Elan Schapiro

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33765



Company data

The company	Skjøth Holding ApS Amaliegade 42 1256 København K
	Company reg. no. 28 84 22 87 Established: 10 June 2005 Domicile: Copenhagen Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 14th financial year
Managing Director	Lars Skjøth
Auditors	Christensen Kjerulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K
Subsidiary	Hårklinikken ApS, Copenhagen



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities are management of rights and know-how related to hair transplants techniques for effective treatment of hair loss and scalp diseases. Moreover, the company operates in financing activities and subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is t.DKK -16 against t.DKK -18 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are t.DKK 802 against t.DKK 324 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Capital structure:

The company's equity is negative, t.DKK 3.951 at 31 December 2018. The equity is expected to be restored over the years by dividend payments from group enterprises. In this connection, the company's main creditors have issued a letter of subordination for the company's debt t.DKK 5.046 for the benefit of other creditors.



Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Gross loss	-16.316	-17.615
Income from equity investment in group enterprise	983.518	595.083
Other financial income	54.855	1.448
1 Other financial costs	-270.526	-330.273
Results before tax	751.531	248.643
2 Tax on ordinary results	50.475	75.500
Results for the year	802.006	324.143
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated to results brought forward	802.006	324.143
Distribution in total	802.006	324.143



Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fixed assets			
3	Equity investment in group enterprise	2.353.318	2.080.641
	Financial fixed assets in total	<u>2.353.318</u>	<u>2.080.641</u>
	Fixed assets in total	<u>2.353.318</u>	<u>2.080.641</u>
Current assets			
	Receivable corporate tax	179.236	157.970
	Other debtors	3.094	2.944
	Debtors in total	<u>182.330</u>	<u>160.914</u>
	Other securities and equity investments	13.642	20.486
	Securities in total	<u>13.642</u>	<u>20.486</u>
	Available funds	<u>59.587</u>	<u>13.943</u>
	Current assets in total	<u>255.559</u>	<u>195.343</u>
	Assets in total	<u>2.608.877</u>	<u>2.275.984</u>



Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Equity			
4	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
5	Results brought forward	-4.075.649	-4.866.814
	Equity in total	-3.950.649	-4.741.814
Provisions			
6	Provisions for deferred tax	672.539	637.778
	Provisions in total	672.539	637.778
Liabilities			
	Bank debts	109.770	866.982
	Other debts	2.256.333	2.169.552
	Long-term liabilities in total	2.366.103	3.036.534
7	Liabilities	701.190	701.328
	Trade creditors	29.875	13.500
	Debt to group enterprises	2.789.819	2.628.658
	Short-term liabilities in total	3.520.884	3.343.486
	Liabilities in total	5.886.987	6.380.020
	Equity and liabilities in total	2.608.877	2.275.984
8 Mortgage and securities			
9 Contingencies			



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
1. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	110.787	143.045
Other financial costs	159.739	187.228
	<u>270.526</u>	<u>330.273</u>
2. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	-50.475	-75.969
Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	469
	<u>-50.475</u>	<u>-75.500</u>
3. Equity investment in group enterprise		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January	7.048.294	7.048.294
Cost 31 December	<u>7.048.294</u>	<u>7.048.294</u>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January	-4.467.181	-2.700.631
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date	-10.841	-4.625
Dividend	-700.000	-2.500.000
Share of results for the year	1.126.510	738.075
Revaluation 31 December	<u>-4.051.512</u>	<u>-4.467.181</u>
Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January	-500.472	-357.480
Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-142.992	-142.992
Depreciation on goodwill 31 December	<u>-643.464</u>	<u>-500.472</u>
Book value 31 December	<u>2.353.318</u>	<u>2.080.641</u>
The items include goodwill with an amount of	786.451	929.443

The financial highlights for the enterprise according to the latest approved annual report

	Share of ownership	Equity	Results for the year	Book value at Skjøth Holding ApS
Hårklinikken ApS, Copenhagen	100 %	1.566.866	1.126.510	2.353.318



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
4. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January	125.000	125.000
	125.000	125.000
5. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January	-4.866.814	-5.186.332
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	802.006	324.143
Adjustment	-10.841	-4.625
	-4.075.649	-4.866.814

6. Provisions for deferred tax

Provision for deferred tax relating to deferred tax on retaxation balance by selecting international joint taxation under Corporation Tax Act, § 31A,4.

7. Liabilities

	<u>Instalments first year</u>	<u>Outstanding debt after 5 years</u>	<u>Debt in total 31 Dec 2018</u>	<u>Debt in total 31 Dec 2017</u>
Bank debts	701.190	0	810.960	1.568.310
	701.190	0	810.960	1.568.310

8. Mortgage and securities

As security for group's bank debts, the company has provided security in Hårklinikken ApS shares with a net asset value of tDKK 2.353.



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has received a letter of intent from the Danish tax authorities, which intends to change the company's income from 2013. The company disagrees and objects to this matter. Management believes that the company will win the case.

Joint taxation

The company is the administration company of the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

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

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties represents an estimated maximum of tDKK 365.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.



Accounting policies used

The annual report for Skjøth Holding ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss account

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises for administration.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.



Accounting policies used

Results from equity investment in group enterprise

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss and deduction of amortisation of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the group enterprise is recognised in the profit and loss account at a proportional share of the group enterprise's results after tax.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable of the income of the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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

The balance sheet

Financial fixed assets

Equity investment in group enterprise

Equity investment in group enterprise is recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

Group enterprises with negative equity are recognised without any value, and to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are written down by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the debtors, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of the subsidiary.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investment in group enterprise is transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. Dividend from group enterprise expected to be decided before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserves. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprise.



Accounting policies used

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable, acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investment in group enterprise, and they are amortised over their estimated useful life. The useful life is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategic acquirees with a strong market position and a long-range earnings potential. The book value of goodwill is evaluated currently and written down in the profit and loss account in those cases where the book value exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity, to which the goodwill is attached.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Skjøth Holding ApS is jointly taxed with the Danish group companies and acts in this respect as the administration company. According to the rules of joint taxation, Skjøth Holding ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Liabilities

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.



Accounting policies used

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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Lars Skjøth

Direktør

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Elan Lieck Schapiro

Statsautoriseret revisor

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