



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS

Hellerupvej 15 B, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 31 47 57 08

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 May 2020.

Søren Lynggaard
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 %.



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Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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.

Hellerup, 18 May 2020

Managing Director

Søren Ole Lynggaard



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 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 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.

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:



Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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.



Independent auditor's report

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 May 2020

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Torben Laurentz Wiberg

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11651



Company data

The company

Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark ApS
Hellerupvej 15 B
2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 31 47 57 08
Established: 29 May 2008
Domicile: Hellerup
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Søren Ole Lynggaard

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Parent company

Ole Lynggaard A/S
Hellerup



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company are retail sales of Ole Lynggaard Copenhagen jewellery in Denmark.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 13.798 thousand against DKK 9.943 thousand last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 4.908 thousand against DKK 2.574 thousand last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

The expected development

Continued growth was expected in 2020, however the COVID-19 crisis has impacted the company, resulting in challenges on both top and bottom line.

Since February 2020, the company has implemented measures to ensure the safety and health of the employees. These measures include increased focus on intrapersonal distance and hygiene in the store as well as reduced number of simultaneous customers.

The current political restrictions on both travelling and shopping possibilities for the consumer, challenge the business - in particular the store in Copenhagen Airport, which has been closed since mid-March and not expected to reopen before July. As a result of these restrictions, the company now expect a loss in revenue of more than 30% compared to previous years.

Part of this shortfall is mitigated by state aid programmes, however the company has also implemented mitigating initiatives to reduce staff and external cost and the web shop revenue is increasing.

Based on the current situation and the information available, Management expect the company to continue operations without significant structural changes.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events - besides the COVID-19 crisis mentioned above - have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.



Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross profit	13.798	9.943
1 Staff costs	-6.872	-5.992
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-463	-477
Operating profit	6.463	3.474
Other financial income	34	7
2 Other financial costs	-195	-168
Results before tax	6.302	3.313
Tax on ordinary results	-1.394	-739
Results for the year	4.908	2.574
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Dividend for the financial year	0	2.500
Allocated to results brought forward	4.908	74
Distribution in total	4.908	2.574



Balance sheet 31 December

DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets		
Fixed assets		
3 Acquired rights	0	0
Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4 Production plant and machinery	229	324
5 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	<u>319</u>	<u>667</u>
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>548</u>	<u>991</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>548</u>	<u>991</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and trade goods	<u>11.405</u>	<u>9.150</u>
Inventories in total	<u>11.405</u>	<u>9.150</u>
Trade debtors	959	851
Deferred tax assets	58	0
Other debtors	432	631
Accrued income and deferred expenses	<u>223</u>	<u>172</u>
Debtors in total	<u>1.672</u>	<u>1.654</u>
Available funds	<u>6.346</u>	<u>2.946</u>
Current assets in total	<u>19.423</u>	<u>13.750</u>
Assets in total	<u>19.971</u>	<u>14.741</u>



Balance sheet 31 December

DKK in thousands.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Equity			
6	Contributed capital	125	125
7	Results brought forward	10.944	6.036
8	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	2.500
	Equity in total	<u>11.069</u>	<u>8.661</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	0	53
	Other provisions	<u>281</u>	<u>0</u>
	Provisions in total	<u>281</u>	<u>53</u>
Liabilities			
9	Other debts	<u>230</u>	<u>0</u>
	Long-term liabilities in total	<u>230</u>	<u>0</u>
	Prepayments received from customers	947	465
	Trade creditors	740	190
	Debt to group enterprises	4.090	3.614
	Tax payables to group enterprises	1.505	773
	Other debts	<u>1.109</u>	<u>985</u>
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>8.391</u>	<u>6.027</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>8.621</u>	<u>6.027</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>19.971</u>	<u>14.741</u>

10 Contingencies



Notes

DKK in thousands.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	6.353	5.584
Pension costs	428	320
Other costs for social security	31	29
Other staff costs	60	59
	<u>6.872</u>	<u>5.992</u>
Average number of employees	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	178	152
Other financial costs	17	16
	<u>195</u>	<u>168</u>
3. Acquired rights		
Cost 1 January 2019	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2019	<u>-750</u>	<u>-750</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-750</u>	<u>-750</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



Notes

DKK in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
4. Production plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2019	1.820	1.476
Adjustment to previously year	0	297
Additions during the year	<u>20</u>	<u>47</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>1.840</u>	<u>1.820</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-1.496	-1.378
Depreciation for the year	<u>-115</u>	<u>-118</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-1.611</u>	<u>-1.496</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>229</u>	<u>324</u>
5. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2019	3.356	3.653
Adjustment to previously year	<u>0</u>	<u>-297</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>3.356</u>	<u>3.356</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-2.689	-2.330
Depreciation for the year	<u>-348</u>	<u>-359</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-3.037</u>	<u>-2.689</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>319</u>	<u>667</u>
6. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2019	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>
	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>
7. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2019	6.036	5.962
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>4.908</u>	<u>74</u>
	<u>10.944</u>	<u>6.036</u>



Notes

DKK in thousands.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
8. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 January 2019	2.500	0
Distributed dividend	-2.500	0
Dividend for the financial year	<u>0</u>	<u>2.500</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>2.500</u>
9. Other debts		
Other debts in total	<u>230</u>	<u>0</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>230</u>	<u>0</u>

10. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into two lease agreements for commercial premises. Both can be terminated by six months' notice. The total outstanding leasing payment is DKK 1.940 thousand.

Joint taxation

Ole Lynggaard A/S, company reg. no 83024917 being the administration company, the company is 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 joint taxation is stated in the annual report of the parant company, why we refer to it.

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 Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark 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.

Changes in the accounting policies used

The classification of the item "staff cost" has been changed so that certain types of costs that previously have been recognised under staff cost in the future are recognised under the item "other external charges".

The change in classification has no effect on the profit for the year or the balance sheet, neither for the current financial year, nor for the previous financial year. The comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the change of classification.

Apart from the above, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies as last year.

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.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.



Accounting policies used

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

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.

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 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

Intangible fixed assets

Acquired rights

Acquired rights are measured at cost with education of accrued amortisation. Acquired rights are amortised on a stright-line basis over the estimited financial useful life which is estimated at 7 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.



Accounting policies used

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	<i>Useful life</i>
Technical plants and machinery	3-10 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.



Accounting policies used

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

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.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

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.



Accounting policies used

According to the rules of joint taxation, Ole Lynggaard Retail Danmark 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.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Other provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs for return goods. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual liability which is due to a previous event and when it is likely that the settlement of the liability will result in expenditure of the financial resources of the company.

The provisions are measured at the net realisable value and recognised on basis of the obtained experience with return goods.

Liabilities

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

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Søren Ole Lynggaard

Direktør

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NEM ID 

Victor Torben Laurentz Wiberg

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: Statsaut. revisor - CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF

STATSAUTORISERET REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Søren Ole Lynggaard

Dirigent

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