



Nuori ApS

Stormgade 35, 3.
1555 København V
CVR No. 32766641

Annual report 2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 18.06.2021

Jasmi-Maaria Bonnén

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Nuori ApS

Stormgade 35, 3.

1555 København V

CVR No.: 32766641

Registered office: København

Financial year: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Executive Board

Jasmi-Maaria Bonnén

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Nuori ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

New York, 18.06.2021

Executive Board

Jasmi-Maaria Bonnén

Independent auditor's extended review report

To the shareholder of Nuori ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Nuori ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our extended review, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the assurance engagement standard for small enterprises as issued by the Danish Business Authority and the standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act as issued by FSR - Danish Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements" section. We are independent of the Entity 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Emphasis of matter affecting the financial statements

We point out note 1 in the financial statements, which states that the company's future operations is dependent on the company receives the necessary capital for the development and growth of the activities of the shareholder. The company's continued operation is subject to the capital mentioned is achieved. Management has provided for the financial reporting that the capital be obtained, and has been prepared financial statements provided on its continued operation. As indicated in Note 1 this indicates that there is a material uncertainty that give rise to doubt about the company's ability to continue operations. Our conclusion is not modified on this point.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about our conclusion on the financial statements and that we also perform specifically required supplementary procedures for the purpose of obtaining additional assurance about our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of management and, if appropriate, of other entity personnel, performing analytical and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluating the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less in scope than in an audit, and accordingly we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the extended review or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 18.06.2021

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Henrik Hartmann Olesen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34143

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's primary activity is development, marketing and sales of cosmetics and other related services and consulting.

Development in activities and finances

The company has realized losses in the financial year of 4,2 million dkk. And shareholders equity is negative by 15,7 million dkk. The company's future operations are dependent on the company receiving the necessary capital and loans for the development and growth of the activities of the shareholder. Management expects that the necessary capital and loans to the future activities will be provided as the need arises. Management also expects an increase in revenue which will reduce the need for additional capital.

The outbreak and spread of COVID-19 in the beginning of 2020 is not expected to have a significant effect on the financial position and development of the activities in 2021.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2020

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		(514,537)	(1,210,410)
Staff costs	2	(3,640,744)	(3,238,771)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(11,915)	(10,093)
Operating profit/loss		(4,167,196)	(4,459,274)
Income from investments in group enterprises		44,309	78,961
Other financial income		77,191	18,447
Other financial expenses		(138,850)	(116,688)
Profit/loss before tax		(4,184,546)	(4,478,554)
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	8,560
Profit/loss for the year		(4,184,546)	(4,469,994)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(4,184,546)	(4,469,994)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(4,184,546)	(4,469,994)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2020

Assets

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		19,329	31,244
Property, plant and equipment	3	19,329	31,244
Investments in group enterprises		345,100	280,421
Receivables from group enterprises		38,513	0
Deposits		93,784	91,165
Financial assets	4	477,397	371,586
Fixed assets		496,726	402,830
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		5,700,456	3,380,126
Inventories		5,700,456	3,380,126
Trade receivables		832,389	818,863
Other receivables		193,423	319,241
Joint taxation contribution receivable		0	8,560
Prepayments		29,924	206,607
Receivables		1,055,736	1,353,271
Cash		1,407,776	678,698
Current assets		8,163,968	5,412,095
Assets		8,660,694	5,814,925

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Contributed capital		125,000	125,000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		143,640	90,998
Retained earnings		(15,924,970)	(11,687,782)
Equity		(15,656,330)	(11,471,784)
Other payables		308,895	91,216
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	308,895	91,216
Trade payables		1,538,383	1,252,422
Payables to group enterprises		0	231,139
Payables to shareholders and management	6	21,851,503	15,278,184
Other payables		618,243	433,748
Current liabilities other than provisions		24,008,129	17,195,493
Liabilities other than provisions		24,317,024	17,286,709
Equity and liabilities		8,660,694	5,814,925
Going concern	1		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Related parties with controlling interest	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2020

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	125,000	90,998	(11,687,782)	(11,471,784)
Profit/loss for the year	0	52,642	(4,237,188)	(4,184,546)
Equity end of year	125,000	143,640	(15,924,970)	(15,656,330)

Notes

1 Going concern

The company has realized losses in the financial year of 4.2 million dkk. And shareholders' equity is negative by 15.6 million dkk. Company's future operations is dependent on the company receives the necessary capital and loans for the development and growth of the activities of the shareholder.

Management expects that the necessary capital and loans to the future activities will be provided as the need arises. Management also expects an increase in revenue which will reduces the need for additional capital. The ultimate shareholder has confirmed to submit financial support for the rest of 2021 and 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

2 Staff costs

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	3,602,212	3,213,315
Other social security costs	38,532	25,456
	3,640,744	3,238,771
Average number of full-time employees	7	4

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	107,201
Cost end of year	107,201
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(75,957)
Depreciation for the year	(11,915)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(87,872)
Carrying amount end of year	19,329

4 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	201,460	78,390
Additions	0	15,394
Cost end of year	201,460	93,784
Revaluations beginning of year	78,961	0
Exchange rate adjustments	20,370	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	44,309	0
Revaluations end of year	143,640	0
Carrying amount end of year	345,100	93,784

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Equity interest %
Nuori Inc.	New York	100

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2020 DKK
Other payables	308,895
	308,895

6 Payables to shareholders and management

No refund day has been set on the loan with the ultimate shareholder.

7 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which B2 Holding 2018 ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable from the financial year 2019 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed company B2 Holding 2018 ApS. The total known net liability of the jointly taxed entities under the joint taxation arrangement is evident from the administration company's financial statements.

8 Related parties with controlling interest

Related parties with controlling interest – B2 Holding 2018 ApS owns all the shares in the Company and thus has controlling interest.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are classified directly as equity.

Exchange adjustments of outstanding accounts with independent foreign subsidiaries, which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary in question, are classified directly as equity.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries that are integral entities, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the time of acquisition or the time of any subsequent revaluation or writedown. The items of the income statement are translated at the average rates of the months; however, items deriving from non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rates applicable to the relevant non-monetary items.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary writedowns of the relevant inventories.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
IT equipment	3 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus or minus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these enterprises are written down by the Parent's share of such negative equity value if it is deemed irrecoverable.

If the negative equity value exceeds the amount receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions if the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprises.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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

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