Intertrust

INTS It's Not The Same Denmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21, c/o Harbour House, 2100 Copenhagen

CVR no 33 51 18 84

Annual report for 2016

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 7 April 2017

Anders Albæk Solem
Chairman

Contents

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of INTS It's Not The Same Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

In my opinion, Management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the Management's review

I recommend the adoption of the annual report at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 7 April 2017

Executive Board

Jorge Plana Almuni

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of INTS It's Not The Same Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of INTS It's Not The Same Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company´s financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Company´s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Independent auditor's report

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

København, 7 April 2017

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-nr. 33 96 35 56

Kim Takata Mücke
State-authorized Public Accountant

Company details

The Company	INTS It's Not The Same Denmark ApS Sundkrogsgade 21 c/o Harbour House 2100 Copenhagen CVR no.: 33 51 18 84 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 1. March 2011 Domicile: Copenhagen
Executive Board	Jorge Plana Almuni
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 DK-2300 København S
Related parties and ownership	ABASIC S.L. Passeig Mare Nostrum 15 08039 Barcelona Spain The company is included in the consolidated financial statements for the parent, ABASIC S.L., which can be obtained by contact to ABASIC S.L.

Management's review

Business activities
The main activity of the company is retail and wholesale of clothing of all kinds as well as accessories, shoes and leather items.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties
The recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements is not subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual matters
The Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Business review
The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 December shows a profit of DKK 233.399, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 4.956.671.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		**7.589.762**	**6.640.023**
Staff costs	1	-4.761.446	-5.655.559
Earnings Before Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization		**2.828.316**	**984.464**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-2.388.023	-2.400.834
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**440.293**	**-1.416.370**
Financial income		9.979	21.505
Financial costs	2	-303.159	-117.308
Profit/loss before tax		**147.113**	**-1.512.173**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	86.286	-306.343
Net profit/loss for the year		**233.399**	**-1.818.516**

Distribution of profit

		2016	2015
Retained earnings		233.399	-1.818.516
		233.399	**-1.818.516**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		4.724.188	8.090.461
Leasehold improvements		2.402.856	4.430.033
Tangible assets		**7.127.044**	**12.520.494**
Deposits		1.382.063	2.511.277
Fixed asset investments		**1.382.063**	**2.511.277**
Fixed assets total		**8.509.107**	**15.031.771**
Finished goods and goods for resale		1.865.714	2.662.967
Stocks		**1.865.714**	**2.662.967**
Trade receivables		8.218	1.476.443
Receivables from group enterprises		8.468.203	0
Other receivables		11.337	850
Deferred tax asset		86.286	0
Prepayments		435.796	3.151.075
Receivables		**9.009.840**	**4.628.368**
Cash at bank and in hand		**4.099.856**	**4.907.787**
Current assets total		**14.975.410**	**12.199.122**
Assets total		**23.484.517**	**27.230.893**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		7.520.380	7.520.380
Retained earnings		-2.563.709	-2.797.108
Equity	4	**4.956.671**	**4.723.272**
Trade payables		504.811	5.074.362
Payables to group entities		16.467.530	15.796.619
Other payables		1.555.505	1.636.640
Short-term debt		**18.527.846**	**22.507.621**
Debt total		**18.527.846**	**22.507.621**
Liabilities and equity total		**23.484.517**	**27.230.893**
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		

Notes

		2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
1	**Staff costs**		
	Wages and salaries	4.652.064	5.496.552
	Other social security costs	109.382	159.007
		4.761.446	**5.655.559**
	Average number of employees	28	33

		2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
2	**Financial costs**		
	Financial expenses, group entities	302.982	78.021
	Exchange loss	177	39.287
		303.159	**117.308**

3	**Tax on profit/loss for the year**		
	Deferred tax for the year	-86.286	306.343
		-86.286	**306.343**

Notes

4 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016	7.520.380	-2.797.108	4.723.272
Net profit/loss for the year	0	233.399	233.399
Equity at 31 December 2016	**7.520.380**	**-2.563.709**	**4.956.671**

The share capital has developed as follows:

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Share capital at 1 January	7.520.380	7.520.380	80.000	80.000	80.000
Additions for the year	0	0	7.440.380	0	80.000
Disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	-80.000
Share capital	**7.520.380**	**7.520.380**	**7.520.380**	**80.000**	**80.000**

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The Company has assumed operational rent- and leasing-agreements. Total contingent liabilities amounts to tDKK 6.751 as per 31 December 2016 (tDKK 27.438 as per 31 December 2015).

The Company has an unrecognised tax asset, worth TDKK 604, which is not expected to be utilized within 3-5 years.

Accounting policies

The annual report of INTS It's Not The Same Denmark ApS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

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

The annual report for 2016 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement
Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company's and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company's and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

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 one 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 other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

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

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

Revenue

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

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration ex. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Cost of sales

Expenses for cost of sales include the used goods in generating the year’s revenue.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of leasehold improvements, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	4-5	years
Leasehold improvements	5	years

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation, on an annual basis.

Stocks

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

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Accounting policies

Equity

Dividend

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability at the date of declaration by the annual general meeting.

Income tax and deffered tax

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

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss allowed for carry forward are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future income or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade liabilities, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.