



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

CVR: 15 91 56 41

STORE KONGENSGADE 68
1264 KØBENHAVN K

TLF: 33 30 15 15
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

Eleven Australia Europe ApS

Refshalevej 163 A, 2. sal, 1432 København K

Company reg. no. 35 03 75 43

Annual report

1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 3 December 2018.

Sammi Isaksen
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 board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Eleven Australia Europe ApS for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 30 June 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

We are 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, 28 November 2018

Managing Director

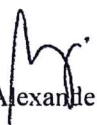


Jan Benny Sommer

Board of directors



Carlos Gattuso



Grant Alexander Gee



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Eleven Australia Europe ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Eleven Australia Europe ApS for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 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 30 June 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 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.

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, 28 November 2018

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10678



Company data

The company

Eleven Australia Europe ApS
Refshalevej 163 A, 2. sal
1432 København K

Company reg. no. 35 03 75 43
Established: 6 February 2013
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 July - 30 June

Board of directors

Carlos Gattuso
Grant Alexander Gee

Managing Director

Jan Benny Sommer

Auditors

Christensen Kjørulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's principal activity is to sell perfumes and other similar products directly or on behalf of other companies.

Development in activities and financial matters

The development of the company's operations and financial position is shown in the following profit and loss account and balance sheet. Management considers the results reasonably satisfactory.



Profit and loss account 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
Gross profit	5.333.621	4.164.485
1 Staff costs	-5.172.573	-4.034.346
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-15.031	0
Operating profit	146.017	130.139
Other financial costs	-20.461	-18.903
Results before tax	125.556	111.236
Tax on ordinary results	-33.308	-42.229
Results for the year	92.248	69.007
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated to results brought forward	92.248	69.007
Distribution in total	92.248	69.007



Balance sheet 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Assets		
Fixed assets		
Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	106.486	0
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>106.486</u>	<u>0</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>106.486</u>	<u>0</u>
Current assets		
Trade debtors	308.588	107.447
Deferred tax assets	0	3.157
Other debtors	284.560	346.181
Accrued income and deferred expenses	<u>363.685</u>	<u>0</u>
Debtors in total	<u>956.833</u>	<u>456.785</u>
Available funds	<u>33.512</u>	<u>177.170</u>
Current assets in total	<u>990.345</u>	<u>633.955</u>
Assets in total	<u>1.096.831</u>	<u>633.955</u>



Balance sheet 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Equity			
2	Contributed capital	80.000	80.000
3	Results brought forward	311.270	219.022
	Equity in total	<u>391.270</u>	<u>299.022</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	3.377	0
	Provisions in total	<u>3.377</u>	<u>0</u>
Liabilities			
	Trade creditors	74.804	117.265
	Debt to group enterprises	371.651	0
	Corporate tax	54.194	69.541
	Other debts	164.224	148.127
	Accrued expenses and deferred income	37.311	0
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>702.184</u>	<u>334.933</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>702.184</u>	<u>334.933</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>1.096.831</u>	<u>633.955</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	5.148.203	3.937.556
Other costs for social security	8.316	7.131
Other staff costs	16.054	89.659
	<u>5.172.573</u>	<u>4.034.346</u>
Average number of employees	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>30/6 2018</u>	<u>30/6 2017</u>
2. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 July	<u>80.000</u>	<u>80.000</u>
	<u>80.000</u>	<u>80.000</u>
3. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 July	219.022	150.015
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	92.248	69.007
	<u>311.270</u>	<u>219.022</u>



Accounting policies used

The annual report for Eleven Australia Europe ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B 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.

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 profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price reductions directly associated with the sale.

The turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account when the sale has been completed. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- There is a binding sales agreement
- The sales price has been determined
- The payment has been received, or it can with reasonable assurance be expected to be received.



Accounting policies used

Hereby, it is ensured that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs as well as the scope of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the economic benefits, including payments, will be received by the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration and premises.

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, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

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 balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

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

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.



Accounting policies used

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

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years	0-20 %

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 loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

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.

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.

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.

Liabilities

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



Accounting policies used

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.