

ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation

Refshalevej 163 A, 2. sal, 1432 København K

Company reg. no. 35 03 75 43

Annual report

1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 October 2021.

Jan Sommer
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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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Liquidator's report

Today, the liquidator has presented the annual report of ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 June 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021.

I am of the opinion that the liquidator's report presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, 25 October 2021

Liquidator

Jan Benny Sommer



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 June 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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 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 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



Independent auditor's report

- 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 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by liquidator.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements, including disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 liquidator commentary

Liquidator is responsible for the liquidator commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that liquidator commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the liquidator commentary.



Independent auditor's report

Copenhagen, 25 October 2021

Christensen Kjærulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10678



Company information

The company

ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation
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
Commencement of the liquidation
procedure: 27 September 2021
Registration in the digital
information system of the Danish
Business Authority: 27 September 2021
The three-month time limit has
expired: 27 December 2021

Liquidator

Jan Benny Sommer

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K



Liquidator commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's principal activity was to sell perfumes and other similar products directly or on behalf of other companies. The activity has been terminated and the company has entered into solvent liquidation.

Development in activities and financial matters

The development of the company's operations and financial position is shown in the following income statement and balance sheet. Management considers the result as expected.



Income statement 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2020/21	2019/20
Gross loss	-39.497	-65.777
Other financial income	4.549	0
Other financial costs	-3.026	-43.100
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-37.974	-108.877
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	7.753	22.732
Net profit or loss for the year	-30.221	-86.145
 Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-30.221	-86.145
Total allocations and transfers	-30.221	-86.145



Statement of financial position at 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Assets	Note	2021	2020
Current assets			
Trade receivables		0	317.043
Receivables from group enterprises		500.891	71.218
Income tax receivables		8.008	0
Other receivables		0	221.535
Total receivables		<u>508.899</u>	<u>609.796</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits		277.960	217.223
Total current assets		<u>786.859</u>	<u>827.019</u>
Total assets		<u>786.859</u>	<u>827.019</u>



Statement of financial position at 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note	2021	2020
Equity		
Contributed capital		
Retained earnings	80.000	80.000
Total equity	149.888	180.109
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	461	4.699
Trade payables	16.500	0
Payables to group enterprises	371.651	371.651
Income tax payable	0	31.315
Other payables	168.359	159.245
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	556.971	566.910
Total liabilities other than provisions	556.971	566.910
Total equity and liabilities	786.859	827.019

2 Contingencies



Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 July 2019	80.000	266.254	346.254
Retained earnings for the year	0	-86.145	-86.145
Equity 1 July 2020	80.000	180.109	260.109
Retained earnings for the year	0	-30.221	-30.221
	80.000	149.888	229.888



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

The company has entered into liquidation and, as a result, the financial statements will be presented in accordance with the realisation principle.

2. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Eleven Australia Europe A/S, company reg. no 40100121 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

As from 1 July 2012, the company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.



Accounting policies

The annual report for ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning reporting class B enterprises with the modifications caused by the liquidation.

Restatement of comparatives has not been possible and, consequently, the comparative figures are not comparable.

The most significant modifications resulting from the liquidation

Assets and equity and liabilities have been measured at realisable values. As a result of the liquidation, all assets have been recognised under current assets whereas all liabilities other than provisions are recognised as short-term payables.

Consequently, the measurements of assets and equity and liabilities are not comparable with last year's measurements.

All value adjustments of assets and equity and liabilities and any operating items in connection with the commencement of the liquidation have been recognised in the income statement, including staff commitments arising from dismissal, liquidator and auditor fees, and other fees relative to the liquidation.

Except for the changes mentioned above, the accounting policies are unchanged from previous years.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.



Accounting policies

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.



Accounting policies

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

According to the rules of joint taxation, ELEVEN ApS under frivillig likvidation is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, 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. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.



Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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Jan Benny Sommer

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