OSKA Danmark ApS

Silkegade 21, 1113 København K

Company reg. no. 35 24 03 14

Annual report

2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 4 April 2023.

Ingo Behn
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of OSKA Danmark ApS for the financial year 2022.

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 31 December 2022 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 31 March 2023

Managing Director

Ingo Behn
Director

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the Shareholder of OSKA Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of OSKA Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor’s responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements" section of our report. 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 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 extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a opinion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our opinion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our opinion.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

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

Statement on the Management’s Review

Management is responsible for the Management’s Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management’s Review, and we do not express any form of assurance opinion thereon.

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

Moreover, 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 conclude that the Management’s Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in the Management’s Review.

Copenhagen, 31 March 2023

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Mark Leerdrup Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne19802

Company information

The company	OSKA Danmark ApS Silkegade 21 1113 København K	
	Company reg. no.	35 24 03 14
	Established:	3 May 2013
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Managing Director	Ingo Behn, Director	
Auditors	Redmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg	
Bankers	Jyske Bank A/S	

Management´s review

The principal activities of the company

The company's main activity is retail sales of clothing and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 394.613 against DKK 482.756 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -160.075 against DKK -182.974 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year as expected.

Capital resources

The company has negative net equity. The company's capital is expected to be restored within the next years through positive results.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of continued operation. For further description of assumptions for the assessment of going concern, reference is made to the financial statements Note 1.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2022	2021
	Gross profit	**394.613**	**482.756**
2	Staff costs	-523.854	-487.444
	Depreciation and writedown relating to fixed assets	-79.526	-115.371
	Operating profit	**-208.767**	**-120.059**
	Other financial income	64.582	0
3	Other financial expenses	-15.890	-62.915
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-160.075**	**-182.974**
	Tax on ordinary results	0	0
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-160.075**	**-182.974**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-160.075	-182.974
	Total allocations and transfers	**-160.075**	**-182.974**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2022	2021
	Non-current assets		
	Goodwill	0	47.488
	Total intangible assets	0	47.488
	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	48.986	81.023
	Total property, plant, and equipment	48.986	81.023
	Deposits	235.235	235.235
	Total investments	235.235	235.235
	Total non-current assets	**284.221**	**363.746**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	279.823	222.628
	Total inventories	279.823	222.628
	Trade debtors	41.499	27.248
	Receivables from subsidiaries	49.786	0
	Other debtors	4.211	2.372
	Prepayments	4.407	3.824
	Total receivables	99.903	33.444
	Cash and cash equivalents	550.645	294.585
	Total current assets	**930.371**	**550.657**
	Total assets	**1.214.592**	**914.403**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2022	2021
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	80.000	80.000
	Results brought forward	-3.251.993	-3.091.918
	Total equity	**-3.171.993**	**-3.011.918**
	Long term labilities other than provisions		
	Payables to subsidiaries	498.290	494.415
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	498.290	494.415
	Trade creditors	155.038	27.920
	Payables to subsidiaries	3.539.522	3.224.800
	Other payables	193.735	179.186
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	3.888.295	3.431.906
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**4.386.585**	**3.926.321**
	Total equity and liabilities	**1.214.592**	**914.403**

1 **Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**
4 **Charges and security**
5 **Contingencies**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	80.000	-3.091.918	-3.011.918
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-160.075	-160.075
	80.000	**-3.251.993**	**-3.171.993**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The Company's management has prepared the financial statement under the assumption of continued operation. Management believes that there is no significant risk to the company's continued operation. The basis for this assessment is that OSKA Textilvertriebs GmbH has submitted a letter of support and subordination of their receivables for the period until 31 December 2023. OSKA Textilvertriebs GmbH declares that they will support the company with sufficient liquidity.

		2022	2021
2.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	512.171	474.967
	Other costs for social security	5.680	5.586
	Other staff costs	6.003	6.891
		523.854	**487.444**
	Average number of employees	1	1
3.	**Other financial expenses**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	3.507	4.675
	Other financial costs	12.383	58.240
		15.890	**62.915**

4. Charges and security

There are no mortgages and securities.

5. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has a rent commitment as per 31-12-2022 for 6 months rent equivalent to 311.000 DKK.

Accounting policies

The annual report for OSKA Danmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

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.

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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

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

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount 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.

Accounting policies

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

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

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.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

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.

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.

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.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

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