

Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS

Philip Heymans Alle 7
2900 Hellerup

CVR no. 36 49 27 24

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 January 2018**

(4th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 27 June 2018

Vojin Todorovic
Chairman/CFO

Contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	7
Income Statement	11
Balance Sheet	12
Notes to the annual report	14

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 January 2018.

The annual report is 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 January 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 January 2018.

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

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2018

Executive board

Vojin Todorovic
CFO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 January 2018, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 January 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 January 2018 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Without having any influence on our opinion, we draw the reader's attention to the information in the financial statement note 1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern), in which the management has informed about the plans for the reestablishment of the share capital and in this way state why the financial statements has been rendered under the condition of continuous operation.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hellerup, 27 June 2018

CVR no. 33 25 68 76

 Crowe Horwath.

Lasse Nørgård
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne10675

Company details

The company

Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS
Philip Heymans Alle 7
2900 Hellerup

Website: www.buildabear.dk

CVR no.: 36 49 27 24

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 January 2018

Incorporated: 19. January 2015

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Vojin Todorovic, CFO

Auditors

Crowe Horwath
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business activities

The principal activity of the company is the retailing of custom made soft toys which can be dressed in a variety of clothes and accessories.

Business review

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 January shows a loss of DKK 375,627, and the balance sheet at 31 January 2018 shows negative equity of DKK 3,325,112.

Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS has changed accounting period from 31 December to 31 January in order to match the Parent Company's accounting period.

This report serves as a transitional period report and covers the period 1 January 2018 to 31 January 2018.

Build-A-Bear Workshop Inc. has issued a support letter, which financially secures the company's operations until 31 January 2019. The company expects to restore equity either through future operations or by further funding by the Group. We also refer to note 1 in the Annual Report.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS for the period 1 January to 31 January 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning reporting class B entities.

Build-A-Bear Workshop Denmark ApS has changed accounting period from 31 December to 31 January in order to match the Parent Company's accounting period.

This report serves as a transitional period report and covers the period 1 January 2018 to 31 January 2018.

The comparison figures have not been adjusted to reflect the change in accounting period, and is therefore not comparable to the current year figures.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year, except for the change in accounting period.

The annual report for the period 1 January to 31 January 2018 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 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 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 is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

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 and cost of sale.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises merchandise, consumables, trademark and transport costs.

Distribution expenses

Distribution expenses comprise expenses for payroll, advertising, rent, utilities, maintenance, consultants, creditcard fee and depreciation, etc.

Administrative expenses

Administrative costs comprise expenses for management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest.

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 fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements 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.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

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

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	up to 7 years
Leasehold improvements	up to 10 years

Assets costing less than DKK 13,500 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as administrative expenses.

Accounting policies

Impairment of fixed assets

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

Where there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The value in use is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Stocks

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

The cost of finished goods comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

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 deferred 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.

Accounting policies

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 is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Liabilities

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign-exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement
1 January 2018 - 31 January 2018

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
Gross profit		297,606	6,941,798
Distribution expenses		-559,865	-7,182,445
Administrative expenses		<u>-47,088</u>	<u>-690,903</u>
Operating profit/loss		-309,347	-931,550
Financial income		0	373,055
Financial costs	2	<u>-66,280</u>	<u>-158,221</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-375,627	-716,716
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-375,627</u>	<u>-716,716</u>
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>-375,627</u>	<u>-716,716</u>
		<u>-375,627</u>	<u>-716,716</u>

Balance sheet at 31 January 2018

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		649,500	668,452
Leasehold improvements		<u>1,603,111</u>	<u>1,618,533</u>
Tangible assets	4	<u>2,252,611</u>	<u>2,286,985</u>
Deposits		<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Fixed assets total		<u>3,252,611</u>	<u>3,286,985</u>
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>473,768</u>	<u>509,031</u>
Stocks		<u>473,768</u>	<u>509,031</u>
Other receivables		532	0
Prepayments		<u>317,837</u>	<u>290,035</u>
Receivables		<u>318,369</u>	<u>290,035</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,843,850</u>	<u>2,225,389</u>
Current assets total		<u>2,635,987</u>	<u>3,024,455</u>
Assets total		<u><u>5,888,598</u></u>	<u><u>6,311,440</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 January 2018

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		-3,375,112	-2,999,485
Equity	5	<u>-3,325,112</u>	<u>-2,949,485</u>
Payables to affiliated companies		7,975,343	7,710,009
Long-term debt	6	<u>7,975,343</u>	<u>7,710,009</u>
Trade payables		550,160	747,767
Other payables		688,207	803,149
Short-term debt		<u>1,238,367</u>	<u>1,550,916</u>
Debt total		<u>9,213,710</u>	<u>9,260,925</u>
Liabilities and equity total		<u><u>5,888,598</u></u>	<u><u>6,311,440</u></u>
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Charges and securities	8		
Staff	9		

Notes

1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

Build-A-Bear Workshop Inc. has issued a support letter, which financially secures the company's operations until 31 January 2019. The company expects to restore equity either through future operations or by further funding by the Group.

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
2 Financial costs		
Interest paid to affiliated companies	28,994	158,221
Exchange adjustments costs	<u>37,286</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>66,280</u>	<u>158,221</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4 Tangible assets		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at the beginning	<u>1,110,736</u>	<u>1,990,350</u>
Cost at the end	<u>1,110,736</u>	<u>1,990,350</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at the beginning	442,284	371,817
Depreciation for the year	<u>18,952</u>	<u>15,422</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at the end	<u>461,236</u>	<u>387,239</u>
Carrying amount at the end	<u>649,500</u>	<u>1,603,111</u>

Notes

5 Equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at the beginning	50,000	-2,999,485	-2,949,485
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-375,627	-375,627
Equity at the end	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-3,375,112</u>	<u>-3,325,112</u>

6 Long term debt

	<u>Debt at the beginning</u>	<u>Debt at the end</u>	<u>Payment within 1 year</u>	<u>Debt after 5 years</u>
Payables to affiliated companies	7,710,009	7,975,343	0	0
	<u>7,710,009</u>	<u>7,975,343</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The Company has entered into rent agreement of TDKK 1,721.

8 Charges and securities

None.

Notes

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	DKK	DKK
9 Staff		
Wages and Salaries	195,459	2,454,539
Pensions	2,586	58,659
Other social security expenses	<u>2,549</u>	<u>14,681</u>
	<u>200,594</u>	<u>2,527,879</u>
 Wages and Salaries, pensions and other social security expenses are recognised in the following items:		
Distribution expenses	<u>200,594</u>	<u>2,527,879</u>
	<u>200,594</u>	<u>2,527,879</u>
 Average number of employees		
	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>