Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton
Statsautoriseret
Revisionspartnerselskab

Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø
CVR-nr. 34209936

T (+45) 33 110 220

www.grantthornton.dk

Bucherer Denmark ApS

c/o Aagaard & Partnere Advokatanpartsselskab, 1101 Copenhagen K

Company reg. no. 37 86 03 01

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 10th May 2019

Lise Aagaard
Chairman of the meeting

Medlem af Grant Thornton International Ltd
Medlem af RevisorGruppen Danmark

Contents

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 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Bucherer Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 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 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 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.

Copenhagen, 21 February 2019

Managing Director

Claire Hansted

Claire Hansted

Board of directors

Guido Michael Zumbühl
Chairman

Hans Peter Schraner

M. Letsch

Maik Oliver Letsch

Benjamin Adolph Lange

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Bucherer Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Bucherer Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 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 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 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, 21 February 2019

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Ulrik Bloch-Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne2913

Company data

The company	Bucherer Denmark ApS c/o Aagaard & Partnere Advokatanpartsselskab 1101 Copenhagen K	
	Company reg. no.	37 86 03 01
	Established:	1 July 2016
	Financial year:	1 January 2018 - 31 December 2018
Board of directors	Guido Michael Zumbühl, Chairman Hans Peter Schraner Maik Oliver Letsch Benjamin Adolph Lange	
Managing Director	Claire Hansted	
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø	

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Bucherer Denmark is a subsidiary of Bucherer AG, a Swiss-based company that designs, manufactures, and retails watches, jewellery, pearls, and diamonds in Europe. The danish subsidiary retails watches and jewellery in the Illum store in Copenhagen.

Development in activities and financial matters

Bucherer Denmark ApS's net loss of the year is DKK 1.411.512 against a net loss of DKK 2.517.732 last year. As a result of negative equity, The Board of Directors of the company and the Board of Directors of the parent company Bucherer AG have in December 2018 approved to increase Bucherer Denmark ApS's share capital by converting debt to the parent company in to share capital. The conversion was approved by the general assembly in December 2018. The equity has been increased with total DKK 25.000.000. As per 31 December 2018 the equity of the company is positive with DKK 21.120.756.

Profit and loss account

All amounts in DKK.

Note		1/1 2018 - 31/12 2018	1/7 2016 - 31/12 2017
	Gross profit	**10.592.918**	**4.754.218**
1	Staff costs	-10.022.901	-10.887.375
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-1.446.545	-1.561.801
	Operating profit	**-876.528**	**-7.694.958**
	Other financial income	0	5.710.377
2	Other financial costs	-940.282	-1.006.963
	Results before tax	**-1.816.810**	**-2.991.544**
	Tax on ordinary results	405.298	473.812
	Results for the year	**-1.411.512**	**-2.517.732**
	Proposed distribution of the results:		
	Allocated from results brought forward	-1.411.512	-2.517.732
	Distribution in total	**-1.411.512**	**-2.517.732**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2018	2017
	Fixed assets		
3	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	11.107.830	12.527.941
	Tangible fixed assets in total	11.107.830	12.527.941
	Fixed assets in total	**11.107.830**	**12.527.941**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	46.341.100	44.136.965
	Inventories in total	46.341.100	44.136.965
	Trade debtors	15.556.757	13.380.809
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	2.304.059	1.883.046
	Deferred tax assets	879.110	473.812
	Other debtors	1.277.817	3.077.402
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	14.950	0
	Debtors in total	20.032.693	18.815.069
	Available funds	13.890.240	8.986.559
	Current assets in total	**80.264.033**	**71.938.593**
	Assets in total	**91.371.863**	**84.466.534**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2018	2017
	Equity		
4	Contributed capital	51.000	50.000
5	Share premium account	24.999.000	0
6	Results brought forward	-3.929.244	-2.517.732
	Equity in total	**21.120.756**	**-2.467.732**
	Liabilities		
	Accrued expenses and deferred income	727.897	831.882
	Long-term liabilities in total	727.897	831.882
	Trade creditors	9.738.434	4.471.443
	Debt to group enterprises	53.236.078	77.176.241
	Other debts	6.444.713	4.350.715
	Accrued expenses and deferred income	103.985	103.985
	Short-term liabilities in total	69.523.210	86.102.384
	Liabilities in total	**70.251.107**	**86.934.266**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**91.371.863**	**84.466.534**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		1/1 2018 - 31/12 2018	1/7 2016 - 31/12 2018
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	8.991.910	9.398.433
	Pension costs	494.699	500.552
	Other costs for social security	47.020	50.586
	Other staff costs	489.272	937.804
		10.022.901	**10.887.375**
	Average number of employees	21	
2.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	553.172	930.947
	Other financial costs	387.110	76.016
		940.282	**1.006.963**
3.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost 1 January 2018	14.089.741	0
	Additions during the year	26.434	14.089.741
	Cost 31 December 2018	**14.116.175**	**14.089.741**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-1.561.800	0
	Depreciation for the year	-1.446.545	-1.561.800
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	**-3.008.345**	**-1.561.800**
	Book value 31 December 2018	**11.107.830**	**12.527.941**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2018	31/12 2017
4.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 January 2018	50.000	50.000
	Cash capital increase	1.000	0
		51.000	**50.000**
5.	**Share premium account**		
	Share premium account for the year	24.999.000	0
		24.999.000	**0**
6.	**Results brought forward**		
	Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-3.929.244	-2.517.732
		-3.929.244	**-2.517.732**

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Bucherer Denmark 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).

Translation of foreign currency

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.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction 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 is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

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.

Accounting policies used

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

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.

Dividend from equity investments is recognised in the financial year where the dividend is declared.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

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
The basis of depreciation is cost with the addition of revaluations at fair value and with the deduction of expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in the company's equity.

Other 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:

	Useful life
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	*5-10 years*

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 losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leasing contracts

At the first recognition in the balance sheet, leasing contracts concerning tangible fixed assets by which the company holds all essential risks and advantages attached to the proprietary right (financial leasing) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future leasing services, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the internal interest rate of the leasing contract or alternatively the borrowing rate of the enterprise is used as discount rate. Afterwards, financially leased assets are treated in the same way as other similar tangible assets.

The capitalised residual leasing liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest part of the leasing contract is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract.

All other leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

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

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Accounting policies used

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

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.

Equity
Share premium
Share premium comprises amounts paid as premium in connection with the issue of shares. Costs in connection with a carried through issue are deducted in the premium. The premium reserve may be utilised as dividend, issue of bonus shares, and for payment of losses.

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.

Accounting policies used

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.

Accrued expenses and deferred income

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