



Sønderjyllands Revision
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Nørreport 3 · 6200 Aabenraa
Tlf. 74 62 61 12

Torvegade 6 · 6330 Padborg
Tlf. 74 67 20 21

Augustenborg Landevej 7 · 6400 Sønderborg
Tlf. 74 43 77 00

kontakt@sr.dk · www.sr.dk

Brax Denmark ApS

c/o Sønderjyllands Revision A/S, Torvegade 6, 6330 Padborg

Company reg. no. 39 06 73 82

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the

22/5 - 24

Stefan Brandmann
Chairman of the meeting

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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 Executive Board has approved the annual report of Brax Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

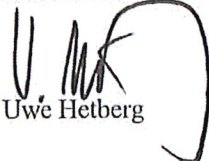
The Executive Board consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2023 financial statements to be met.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Padborg, 21 March 2024

Executive board


Uwe Hetberg


Nils Schrahe


Stefan Brandmann

Practitioner's compilation report

To the Shareholders of Brax Denmark ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Brax Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 based on the company's bookkeeping and on information you have provided.

These financial statements comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist Management in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant requirements under the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Padborg, 21 March 2024

Sønderjyllands Revision

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 18 06 16 35



Søren Kring
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31458

Company information

The company

Brax Denmark ApS
c/o Sønderjyllands Revision A/S, Torvegade 6
6330 Padborg

Company reg. no. 39 06 73 82
Established: 1 November 2017
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Uwe Hetberg
Nils Schrahe
Stefan Brandmann

Auditors

Sønderjyllands Revision, Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Torvegade 6
6330 Padborg

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

Brax Denmark ApS is an agency for brokerage of sales in the product area outerwear for women and Men of the brand BRAX to the clothing retail trade in Denmark.

Development in activities and financial matters

The net profit from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 180 against TDKK 197 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Brax Denmark 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, write-downs 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.

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.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Accounting policies

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.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for sales, advertising, administration and premises.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to 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.

Accounting policies

Investments

Deposits

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

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.

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

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

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.

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.

Prepayments

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

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

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

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	3.667.388	4.115
1 Staff costs	-2.814.752	-3.215
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	-565.714	-566
Other operating expenses	-2.800	0
Profit before net financials	284.122	334
Other financial income from group enterprises	14.740	0
Other financial income	17.032	8
Other financial expenses	-76.372	-83
Pre-tax net profit or loss	239.522	259
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-58.740	-62
Net profit or loss for the year	180.782	197
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	180.782	197
Total allocations and transfers	180.782	197

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

Assets		
Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-current assets		
Goodwill	565.715	1.131
Total intangible assets	<u>565.715</u>	<u>1.131</u>
Deposits	302.861	303
Total investments	<u>302.861</u>	<u>303</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>868.576</u>	<u>1.434</u>
Current assets		
Trade debtors	34.478	0
Receivables from group enterprises	382.156	0
Other receivables	81.442	78
Prepayments	44.949	49
Total receivables	<u>543.025</u>	<u>127</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>28.804</u>	<u>185</u>
Total current assets	<u>571.829</u>	<u>312</u>
Total assets	<u>1.440.405</u>	<u>1.746</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Note</u>		
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50
Retained earnings	<u>1.158.488</u>	<u>978</u>
Total equity	<u>1.208.488</u>	<u>1.028</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Current portion of long term liabilities	0	200
Trade payables	29.949	69
Income tax payable	42.740	32
Other payables	<u>159.228</u>	<u>417</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>231.917</u>	<u>718</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>231.917</u>	<u>718</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>1.440.405</u>	<u>1.746</u>

2 Contingencies

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	2.571.855	2.999
Pension costs	232.673	208
Other costs for social security	10.224	8
	<u>2.814.752</u>	<u>3.215</u>
Average number of employees	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

2. Contingencies
Contingent liabilities

Renting liabilities

The rent of premises can be terminated with 12 months notice. The rent obligation is TDKK 427.