

BRANACH EUROPE A/S
C/O BDO, HAVNEHOLMEN 29 1., 1561 KØBENHAVN V
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 10 September 2020**

Michael Patrick Walsh

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	BRANCH EUROPE A/S c/o BDO, Havneholmen 29 1. 1561 Copenhagen V
	CVR No.: 39 17 48 47
	Established: 18 December 2017
	Registered Office: Copenhagen
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Janet Louise Walsh, chairman Michael Patrick Walsh Sophia Kathleen Walsh
Board of Executives	Michael Patrick Walsh
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
Bank	Danske Bank Holmens Kanal 2-12 1092 Copenhagen K

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of BRANACH EUROPE A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with 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 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 10 September 2020

Board of Executives

Michael Patrick Walsh

Board of Directors

Janet Louise Walsh
Chairman

Michael Patrick Walsh

Sophia Kathleen Walsh

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of BRANACH EUROPE A/S

REPORT ON EXTENDED REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of BRANACH EUROPE A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Conclusion

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' 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 rules and requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

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 conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

VAT legislation

The company has exceeded the deadlines for reporting VAT and may incur liability. However, the VAT has subsequently been reported to the Danish Tax Agency

Copenhagen, 10 September 2020

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Per Frost Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne27740

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The purpose of the company is trade with security rises, platforms and fall protection gear as well personalized safeguard equipment. Import and export of such goods. Training and education within the same product areas. Consultant and advice on fall protection and work in height as well as related business.

Development in activities and financial position

Loss for the year is 1.927 DKK'000 which is unsatisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

Future expectations

The company is covered by the Danish Private Companies Act, concerning capital loss. The capital is expected to be reestablished by earnings in the years to come. The parent company and main creditor, Branch Technology PTY Ltd., has confirmed that they will continue to support the company financially so that the company can continue operations in the coming year.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
GROSS LOSS.....		-1.153.317	-1.123.535
Staff costs.....	1	-758.853	-1.107.985
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-600	-600
OPERATING LOSS.....		-1.912.770	-2.232.120
Other financial income.....		0	55.383
Other financial expenses.....	2	-13.795	-1.427
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-1.926.565	-2.178.164
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0	0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-1.926.565	-2.178.164
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS			
Retained earnings.....		-1.926.565	-2.178.164
TOTAL.....		-1.926.565	-2.178.164

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		4.800	5.400
Tangible fixed assets.....	3	4.800	5.400
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		42.000	42.000
Fixed asset investments.....	4	42.000	42.000
FIXED ASSETS.....		46.800	47.400
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		1.302.254	786.680
Inventories.....		1.302.254	786.680
Trade receivables.....		261.146	165.402
Other receivables.....		99.253	165.337
Prepayments and accrued income.....		0	31.112
Receivables.....		360.399	361.851
Cash and cash equivalents.....		22.778	538.421
CURRENT ASSETS.....		1.685.431	1.686.952
ASSETS.....		1.732.231	1.734.352

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital.....		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings.....		-4.001.510	-2.074.946
EQUITY.....	5	-3.501.510	-1.574.946
Bank debt.....		0	250
Trade payables.....		40.797	65.773
Debt to group enterprises.....		5.192.944	3.064.198
Other liabilities.....		0	179.077
Current liabilities.....		5.233.741	3.309.298
LIABILITIES.....		5.233.741	3.309.298
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		1.732.231	1.734.352
Contingencies etc.	6		

NOTES

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 1 (2018: 1)			
Wages and salaries.....	726.438	1.068.923	
Pensions.....	30.738	39.062	
Social security costs.....	1.677	0	
	758.853	1.107.985	
Other financial expenses			2
Other interest expenses.....	13.795	1.427	
	13.795	1.427	
Tangible fixed assets			3
		Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		6.000	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		6.000	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....		1.200	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019.....		1.200	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		4.800	
Fixed asset investments			4
		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....		42.000	
Cost at 31 December 2019.....		42.000	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....		42.000	

NOTES

	Note
Equity	5

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	500.000	-2.074.945	-1.574.945
Proposed distribution of loss.....		-1.926.565	-1.926.565
Equity at 31 December 2019.....	500.000	-4.001.510	-3.501.510

Contingencies etc.	6
Contingent assets	
The company has an unactivated tax loss of 876 DKK´000.	

Contingent liabilities	
The Company has a leasecontract with a rent obligation on 97 DKK´000 that expired october 2020.	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of BRANACH EUROPE A/S for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.