



Styleco IVS

Sundkrogsgade 19
2100 København Ø
CVR No. 39490021

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 18.09.2020

Nick Jensen

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Styleco IVS

Sundkrogsgade 19

2100 København Ø

CVR No.: 39490021

Registered office: København

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Executive Board

Christian Hassel

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

P. O. Box 1600

0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Styleco IVS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 18.09.2020

Executive Board

Christian Hassel

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Styleco IVS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Styleco IVS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 18.09.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Kim Takata Mücke

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne10944

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Entity's objective is to invest in enterprises.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The loss of the year amounts to DKK 1,610 k. The result for the year is in line with expectations.

As of 31.12.2019 the Entity has negative equity. The negative equity is expected to be reestablished through future returns from the investments.

Events after the balance sheet date

The COVID-19 outbreak is a non-adjusting global event. At the date of this report, there is uncertainty on how long the pandemic will last and what the medium to long term effect of the pandemic will be on the Entity and whether it may influence the valuation of the Entity's investments.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other external expenses		(30,000)	(668,141)
Gross profit/loss		(30,000)	(668,141)
Other financial income	1	184,059	0
Other financial expenses	2	(1,764,162)	(661,160)
Profit/loss before tax		(1,610,103)	(1,329,301)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	354,278	152,000
Profit/loss for the year		(1,255,825)	(1,177,301)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Retained earnings		(1,255,825)	(1,177,301)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(1,255,825)	(1,177,301)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Investments in group enterprises		42,000,011	31,000,011
Deferred tax		506,278	152,000
Other financial assets	4	42,506,289	31,152,011
Fixed assets		42,506,289	31,152,011
Cash		1,152	66,279
Current assets		1,152	66,279
Assets		42,507,441	31,218,290

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		1	1
Retained earnings		(2,433,128)	(1,177,303)
Equity		(2,433,127)	(1,177,302)
Bank loans		6,000,000	6,025,479
Payables to group enterprises		38,802,817	26,340,113
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	44,802,817	32,365,592
Bank loans		77,750	0
Other payables		60,001	30,000
Current liabilities other than provisions		137,751	30,000
Liabilities other than provisions		44,940,568	32,395,592
Equity and liabilities		42,507,441	31,218,290

Contingent liabilities 6

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	1	(1,177,303)	(1,177,302)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(1,255,825)	(1,255,825)
Equity end of year	1	(2,433,128)	(2,433,127)

Notes

1 Other financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	182,415	0
Other interest income	1,644	0
	184,059	0

2 Other financial expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	1,413,475	648,818
Other interest expenses	338,481	0
Other financial expenses	12,206	12,342
	1,764,162	661,160

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Change in deferred tax	(354,278)	(152,000)
	(354,278)	(152,000)

4 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Deferred tax DKK
Cost beginning of year	31,000,011	152,000
Additions	11,000,000	354,278
Cost end of year	42,000,011	506,278
Carrying amount end of year	42,000,011	506,278

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Noa Noa A/S	Copenhagen	A/S	69,1

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK
Bank loans	6,000,000
Payables to group enterprises	38,802,817
	44,802,817

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for in-come taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include miscellaneous corporate expenses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses to group enterprises.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured at estimated fair value with any revaluations recognized directly in revaluation reserve as part of equity, whereas any write-downs below the cost price are recognized as an impairment loss in the income statement

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.