

# **ba&sh Denmark ApS**

**Smedeland 7, 2600 Glostrup**

**Company reg. no. 39 53 73 62**

## **Annual report**

**20 April - 31 December 2018**

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 May 2019.

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**Grégoire Chevalier**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

## **Management's report**

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The executive board has today presented the annual report of ba&sh Denmark ApS for the financial year 20 April 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 20 April to 31 December 2018.

The executive board considers the requirements of omission of audit of the annual accounts for 2018 as met.

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.

Glostrup, 30 May 2019

### **Executive board**

Pierre-Arnaud Grenade

Scharon-Alegrine Krief

Serge Daniel Arrouas

## **Auditor's report on compilation of the annual accounts**

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### **To the shareholders of ba&sh Denmark ApS**

We have compiled the annual accounts of ba&sh Denmark ApS for the period 20 April to 31 December 2018 based on the bookkeeping of the company and on further information you have provided.

The annual accounts comprise the accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes.

We performed this engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist you in the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant requirements of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and with ethical requirements of the Danish Institute of State Authorised Public Accountants, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The annual accounts 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 the annual accounts. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 30 May 2019

### **Grant Thornton**

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

### **Brian Rasmussen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30153

## **Company data**

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### **The company**

ba&sh Denmark ApS  
Smedeland 7  
2600 Glostrup

Company reg. no. 39 53 73 62  
Financial year: 20 April - 31 December

### **Executive board**

Pierre-Arnaud Grenade  
Scharon-Alegrine Krief  
Serge Daniel Arrouas

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### **Parent company**

ba&sh S.A.S.

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The company activities are sale of clothes and related services.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year is DKK 50.000. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -544.000.

The financial year is affected by start up costs. Based on this the management consider the results acceptable.

The management is aware of the capital loss rules. The company activity is supported by the parent company with a letter of support. The management therefore presents the accounts as going concern.

## **Accounting policies used**

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The annual report for ba&sh Denmark ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK) and the accounting policies used are:

### **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, costs of goods sold, changes in inventories 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 external costs comprise costs for sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

### **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.

### **Depreciation, amortisation and writedown**

Depreciation and writedown comprise depreciation on and writedown relating to itangible fixed assets respectively.

## Accounting policies used

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### 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.

### 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

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.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 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.



## **Accounting policies used**

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As regards assets of own production, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

### **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 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. 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.

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 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.

## **Accounting policies used**

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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.

### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank.

### **Liabilities**

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

## Profit and loss account

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	20/4 2018 - 31/12 2018
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>49.633</b>
2 Staff costs	-554.194
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-27.793
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-532.354</b>
Other financial costs	-12.095
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>-544.449</b>
Tax on ordinary results	0
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>-544.449</b>
 <b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>	
Allocated from results brought forward	-544.449
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>-544.449</b>

**Balance sheet**

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
<b>Assets</b>	
<b>Fixed assets</b>	
3 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	431.094
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>431.094</u>
<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b><u>431.094</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>	
Manufactured goods and trade goods	578.712
Inventories in total	<u>578.712</u>
Trade debtors	307.036
Debtors in total	<u>307.036</u>
Available funds	<u>272.955</u>
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b><u>1.158.703</u></b>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<b><u>1.589.797</u></b>

**Balance sheet**

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>		<u>31/12 2018</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
4	Contributed capital	50.000
5	Results brought forward	<u>-544.449</u>
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>-494.449</u></b>
 <b>Liabilities</b>		
	Trade creditors	108.116
	Debt to group enterprises	1.723.882
	Other debts	<u>252.248</u>
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>2.084.246</u>
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>2.084.246</u></b>
	 <b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	 <b><u>1.589.797</u></b>

**1 Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

20/4 2018  
- 31/12 2018

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**1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**

The company activity is supported by the parent company with a letter of support. The management therefore presents the accounts as going concern.

**2. Staff costs**

Salaries and wages	496.247
Pension costs	45.619
Other costs for social security	12.328
	<u>554.194</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>2</u>

**3. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**

Additions during the year	458.887
<b>Cost 31 December 2018</b>	<u><b>458.887</b></u>
Depreciation for the year	-27.793
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018</b>	<u><b>-27.793</b></u>
 <b>Book value 31 December 2018</b>	 <u><b>431.094</b></u>

**4. Contributed capital**

Contributed capital 20 April 2018	50.000
	<u><b>50.000</b></u>

**5. Results brought forward**

Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-544.449
	<u><b>-544.449</b></u>