

ba&sh Denmark ApS

Smedeland 7, 2600 Glostrup

Company reg. no. 39 53 73 62

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 8 July 2021.

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, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of ba&sh Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

The executive board consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2020 financial statements to be met.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Glostrup, 8 July 2021

Executive board

Pierre-Arnaud Grenade

Scharon-Alegrine Krief

Serge Daniel Arrouas

Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements

To the shareholders of ba&sh Denmark ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of ba&sh Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 based on the company's bookkeeping and on further information provided by you.

The financial statements comprise the accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes.

We performed this engagement in accordance with the international standard ISRS 4410 applying to compilation engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist you in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements 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 financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

As 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 in order to compile the financial statements. Accordingly, we express neither an audit opinion nor a review opinion as to whether the financial statements have been compiled in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 8 July 2021

Grant Thornton

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

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Company information

The company

ba&sh Denmark ApS
Smedeland 7
2600 Glostrup

Company reg. no. 39 53 73 62

Established: 20 April 2018

Domicile:

Financial year: 1 January - 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 commentary

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 totals DKK 280.000 against DKK 709.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -2.044.000 against DKK -1.593.000 last year.

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

The financial year has been marked by COVID-19 and its consequences. The company has therefore applied compensation in the form of state aid packages regarding the corona crisis, including compensation for fixed costs costs and wage compensation. The size of the compensation schemes amounts to DKK 330 thousand, and is recognized in the financial statements under Other operating income. Specification of this can be found in note 2 on special item.

COVID-19 and its restrictions still apply after the balance sheet date.

Accounting policies

The annual report for ba&sh Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, 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. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

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

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise. Furthermore, this item comprises received subsidies, damages, and compensation due to the coronavirus situation.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, 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.

Accounting policies

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation and writedown comprise depreciation and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

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, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, 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 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

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Accounting policies

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

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. Writedown 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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Accounting policies

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.

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

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Gross profit	280.451	708.764
3 Staff costs	-2.065.390	-1.968.241
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-281.270	-270.958
Operating profit	-2.066.209	-1.530.435
Other financial income	31.453	0
Other financial costs	-9.633	-62.524
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-2.044.389	-1.592.959
Tax on ordinary results	0	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-2.044.389	-1.592.959
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-2.044.389	-1.592.959
Total allocations and transfers	-2.044.389	-1.592.959

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets		
4 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	985.840	1.441.116
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>985.840</u>	<u>1.441.116</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>985.840</u>	<u>1.441.116</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and trade goods	796.148	1.226.351
Total inventories	<u>796.148</u>	<u>1.226.351</u>
Trade debtors	118.057	442.545
Other debtors	424.498	360.000
Prepayments and accrued income	38.112	65.191
Total receivables	<u>580.667</u>	<u>867.736</u>
Available funds	<u>135.144</u>	<u>432.486</u>
Total current assets	<u>1.511.959</u>	<u>2.526.573</u>
Total assets	<u>2.497.799</u>	<u>3.967.689</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Results brought forward	-4.181.797	-2.137.408
Total equity	-4.131.797	-2.087.408
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade creditors	33.949	209.543
Debt to group enterprises	5.490.411	5.276.621
Other debts	1.105.236	568.933
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	6.629.596	6.055.097
Total liabilities other than provisions	6.629.596	6.055.097
Total equity and liabilities	2.497.799	3.967.689

- 1 **Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**
- 2 **Special items**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2019	50.000	-544.449	-494.449
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.592.959</u>	<u>-1.592.959</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	-2.137.408	-2.087.408
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-2.044.389</u>	<u>-2.044.389</u>
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>-4.181.797</u>	<u>-4.131.797</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

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. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Income:		
COVID-19 compensation	329.529	0
	<u>329.529</u>	<u>0</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Gross profit	329.529	0
Profit of special items, net	<u>329.529</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
3. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.850.243	1.753.002
Pension costs	184.322	175.724
Other costs for social security	30.825	39.515
	<u>2.065.390</u>	<u>1.968.241</u>
Average number of employees	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2020	1.739.867	458.887
Additions during the year	0	1.280.980
Disposals during the year	<u>-174.006</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2020	<u>1.565.861</u>	<u>1.739.867</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-298.751	-27.793
Depreciation for the year	<u>-281.270</u>	<u>-270.958</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020	<u>-580.021</u>	<u>-298.751</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	<u>985.840</u>	<u>1.441.116</u>