

Klgo ApS

c/o Buus Jensen, Lersø Parkallè 112, 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 41 16 44 33

Annual report

1 June 2021 - 31 May 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 12 December 2022.

Mark Stephen David Ellis
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Practitioner's compilation report	2
Management's review	
Company information	3
Management's review	4
Financial statements 1 June 2021 - 31 May 2022	
Income statement	5
Balance sheet	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes	9
Accounting policies	10

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 board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Klgo ApS for the financial year 1 June 2021 - 31 May 2022.

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 May 2022 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 June 2021 – 31 May 2022.

The board of directors and the managing director consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2021/22 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 at the Annual General Meeting.

København Ø, 12 December 2022

Managing Director

Mark Stephen David Ellis

Board of directors

Helene Vivian Bethell

Justin Carter

Kelvin James Douglas

Mark Stephen David Ellis

Practitioner's compilation report

To the Shareholder of Klgo ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Klgo ApS for the financial year 1 June 2021 - 31 May 2022 based on the company's bookkeeping and on further information provided by you.

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

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 the 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.

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, 12 December 2022

BUUS JENSEN

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Michael Markussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34295

Company information

The company

Klgo ApS
c/o Buus Jensen
Lersø Parkallè 112
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 41 16 44 33
Established: 31 January 2020
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 June - 31 May

Board of directors

Helene Vivian Bethell
Justin Carter
Kelvin James Douglas
Mark Stephen David Ellis

Managing Director

Mark Stephen David Ellis

Auditors

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

Parent company

The Fashion Archive AB

Management's review

The principal activities of the Company

The principal activities of the Company is to sell vintage clothes to consumers in Copenhagen.

The Company has been without activities in the financial year, as the Company is still searching for a proper location in Copenhagen.

Development in activities and financial matters

The income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -8.000 against DKK 3.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year as expected.

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/6 2021 - 31/5 2022</u>	<u>31/1 2020 - 31/5 2021</u>
Other operating income	0	50.000
Other external costs	-7.000	-43.837
Gross profit	-7.000	6.163
Other financial expenses	-707	-406
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-7.707	5.757
1 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-2.508
Net profit or loss for the year	-7.707	3.249
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	3.249
Allocated from retained earnings	-7.707	0
Total allocations and transfers	-7.707	3.249

Balance sheet at 31 May

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Receivables from group enterprises	38.344	38.344
Other receivables	17.663	15.913
Total receivables	<u>56.007</u>	<u>54.257</u>
Total current assets	<u>56.007</u>	<u>54.257</u>
Total assets	<u>56.007</u>	<u>54.257</u>

Balance sheet at 31 May

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	40.000	40.000
Retained earnings	-4.458	3.249
Total equity	35.542	43.249
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	17.250	8.500
Income tax payable	3.215	2.508
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	20.465	11.008
Total liabilities other than provisions	20.465	11.008
Total equity and liabilities	56.007	54.257

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 31 January 2020	40.000	0	40.000
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>3.249</u>	<u>3.249</u>
Equity 1 June 2021	40.000	3.249	43.249
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-7.707</u>	<u>-7.707</u>
	<u>40.000</u>	<u>-4.458</u>	<u>35.542</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	1/6 2021 - 31/5 2022	31/1 2020 - 31/5 2021
1. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>2.508</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>2.508</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for Klgo 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, writedowns 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

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.

Income statement

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Accounting policies

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 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

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.

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.

Accounting policies

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.