A.P.C. Denmark ApS

c/o Plesner Advokatpartnerselskab, Amerika Plads 37, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 24 July - 31 December 2020

CVR No 41 55 18 44

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 5 /7 2021

Jean Touitou
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of A.P.C. Denmark ApS for the financial year 24 July - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 5 July 2021

Executive Board

Joël Sraer Executive Officer	François-Cyrille de Rendinger Executive Officer	Jean Touitou Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of A.P.C. Denmark ApS

Opinion
We have audited the Financial Statements of A.P.C. Denmark ApS for the financial year 24 July - 31 December 2020, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 24 July - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 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 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 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 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, 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.

Hillerød, 5 July 2021
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Michael Krath
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34155

Company Information

The Company	A.P.C. Denmark ApS c/o Plesner Advokatpartnerselskab Amerika Plads 37 DK-2100 København Ø CVR No: 41 55 18 44 Financial period: 24 July - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: København
Executive Board	Joël Sraer François-Cyrille de Rendinger Jean Touitou
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Milnersvej 43 DK-3400 Hillerød

Income Statement 24 July - 31 December

	Note	2020
		DKK
Other external expenses		-1.069.638
Gross profit/loss		**-1.069.638**
Profit/loss before tax		**-1.069.638**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	235.321
Net profit/loss for the year		**-834.317**

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit	
Retained earnings	-834.317
	-834.317

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020
		DKK
Leasehold improvements		443.300
Property, plant and equipment	3	**443.300**
Deposits		403.750
Fixed asset investments	4	**403.750**
Fixed assets		**847.050**
Other receivables		325.679
Deferred tax asset		235.321
Prepayments		92.935
Receivables		**653.935**
Currents assets		**653.935**
Assets		**1.500.985**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020
		DKK
Share capital		40.000
Retained earnings		-834.317
Equity		**-794.317**
Trade payables		44.000
Payables to group enterprises		2.251.302
Short-term debt		**2.295.302**
Debt		**2.295.302**
Liabilities and equity		**1.500.985**
Key activities	1	
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 24 July	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	40.000	0	40.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-834.317	-834.317
Equity at 31 December	**40.000**	**-834.317**	**-794.317**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The company's purpose is production and distribution of men's, women's and children's clothing and fashion accessories as well as other related business.

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2020
	DKK
Current tax for the year	0
Deferred tax for the year	-235.321
	-235.321

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements
	DKK
Cost at 24 July	0
Additions for the year	443.300
Cost at 31 December	443.300
Carrying amount at 31 December	**443.300**

4 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 24 July	0
Additions for the year	403.750
Cost at 31 December	403.750
Carrying amount at 31 December	**403.750**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2020
		DKK
5	**Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations**	
	Rental and lease obligations	
	Rent obligation, three months notice plus current month	538.333

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of A.P.C. Denmark ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.