

Global Fashion Agenda (fond)

Frederiksholms Kanal 30, 1220 København K

CVR no. 41 62 72 39

Annual report 2020

(As of the establishment of the Foundation 13 August - 31 December 2020)

Approved at the Company's meeting of the Board of Directors on 18 May 2021

Chair of the meeting:

DocuSigned by:
Niels Eskildsen
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Niels Eskildsen





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Statement by the Board of Directors

Today, the Board of Directors has discussed and approved the annual report of Global Fashion Agenda (fond) for the financial year as of the establishment of the Foundation 13 August - 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 of the foundation's at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the foundation's operations for the financial year As of the establishment of the Foundation 13 August - 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Copenhagen, 18 May 2021
Board of Directors:

DocuSigned by:
Niels Eskildsen
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Niels Eskildsen
Chair

DocuSigned by:
Thomas Toth
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Thomas Carsten Alexander
Tochtermann

DocuSigned by:
Cristiana Falcone
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Cristiana Falcone

DocuSigned by:
Jens Obel Jørgensen
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Jens Obel Jørgensen

DocuSigned by:
Peder Michael Pruzan-Jørgensen
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Peder Michael Anker
Pruzan-Jørgensen

DocuSigned by:
Kigge Hvid
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Kigge Mai Hvid

DocuSigned by:
Thomas Klausen
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Thomas Klausen

DocuSigned by:
Eva Kruse
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Eva Franck-Kruse



Independent auditor's report

To the board of directors of Global Fashion Agenda (fond)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Fashion Agenda (fond) for the financial year as of the establishment of the Foundation 13 August - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 foundation at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the foundation's operations for the financial year as of the establishment of the Foundation 13 August - 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Foundation 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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the financial statements.



Independent auditor's report

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 foundation'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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.



Independent auditor's report

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Statement on compliance audit and performance audit

Management is responsible for ensuring that the transactions covered by the financial reporting comply with the appropriations granted, legislation and other regulations and with agreements entered into and usual practice; and that due financial consideration has been taken of the management of the funds and operations of the entities covered by the financial statements. Consequently, Management is responsible for establishing systems and procedures supporting economy, productivity and efficiency.

In performing our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to perform compliance audit and performance audit of selected items in accordance with public auditing standards. When conducting a compliance audit, we test the selected items to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the transactions covered by the financial reporting comply with the relevant provisions of appropriations, legislation and other regulations as well as agreements entered into and usual practice. When conducting a performance audit, we perform assessments to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the tested systems, processes or transactions support due financial considerations in relation to the management of the funds and operations of the entities covered by the financial statements.

We must report on any grounds for significant critical comments, should we find such when performing our work.

We have no significant critical comments to report in this connection.

Copenhagen, 18 May 2021
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kaare K. Lendorf', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kaare K. Lendorf
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33819



Management's review

Information about the foundation

Name	Global Fashion Agenda (fond)
Address, Postal code, City	Frederiksholms Kanal 30, 1220 København K
CVR no.	41 62 72 39
Financial year	13 August - 31 December 2020
Board of Directors	Niels Eskildsen, Chair Thomas Carsten Alexander Tochtermann Cristiana Falcone Jens Obel Jørgensen Peder Michael Anker Pruzan-Jørgensen Kigge Mai Hvid Thomas Klausen Eva Franck-Kruse
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark



Management's review

Business review

Establishment and merger

The fund was established 13 August 2020 by a contribution in kind of the shares in Global Fashion Agenda A/S. At 30 December 2020 Global Fashion Agenda (Fond) and Global Fashion Agenda A/S was merged, with the fund as the successor entity, with accounting effect of 13 August 2020. For the presentation in the Fund's financial statements, the merger is treated as applicable from the establishment of the fund, showing the financial statements, as if the entities had always been one entity from the establishment of the fund.

Global Fashion Agenda (GFA), a non-profit organisation, is the foremost leadership forum for industry collaboration on sustainability in fashion.

The organisation is on a mission to make sustainability fashion's first priority, by mobilizing and guiding the fashion industry to take bold and urgent action.

In partnership with its Strategic Partners, currently counting the following industry leaders; ASOS, BESTSELLER, H&M group, Kering, Li & Fung, Nike, PVH Corp., Sustainable Apparel Coalition and Target, Global Fashion Agenda spearheads the fashion industry's journey towards a more sustainable future. GFA organises and produces Copenhagen Fashion Summit; which has been the leading business event on sustainability in fashion since 2009. And in 2020, GFA organised its first digital event, CFS+, due to COVID restrictions limiting our ability to host Copenhagen Fashion Summit. GFA also publishes "thought leadership" reports, including (i) measuring progress on sustainability in fashion, (ii) setting leadership agendas and guidelines, and (iii) whitepapers in collaboration with our strategic knowledge partner, McKinsey & Company.

Strategic focus and activities

The trillion-dollar fashion industry is also one of the most resource- and labour-intensive industries in the world. Amid dangerous climate change, exploitive working conditions and rampant over-consumption, the world needs innovators who can lead the push toward more sustainable solutions. The fashion industry has the potential to be one such innovator, working proactively and collaboratively to address critical issues at a global scale.

Since 2007, GFA (then called Danish Fashion Institute) has been working to increase sustainability in the fashion system. And since 2016, sustainability has been the fund's singular focus, with a global scope, hence the name change to "Global Fashion Agenda." Building on the success and impact of the Copenhagen Fashion Summit, GFA has established itself as the leading forum in sustainable fashion for innovation processes and business development. Copenhagen Fashion Summit continues to be the world's leading sustainability forum for fashion industry decision-makers, bringing together more than 1,200 industry leaders, NGO's and policy makers every year in Copenhagen.

By hosting the Summit in Copenhagen every year, Denmark, Copenhagen and Danish fashion gains a position globally as thought-leaders in the space of sustainable fashion - which in the current market is perhaps the biggest innovation and business driver in the global fashion system.

GFA operates throughout the year with various activities, including gathering new knowledge and data, publishing annual reports (including the leadership guide, "CEO Agenda"), driving industry-wide commitments, as well as other forms of knowledge sharing internationally.



Management's review

Topical focus for the coming year

Fashion is one of the largest, most resource intensive industries, but also a powerful engine for global growth and development. The current business model, however, is pushing the earth beyond its planetary boundaries and challenging social justice. An industry primarily built on short-term financial incentives has many consequences, including the continuous creation of new collections, trends fuelling the demand to consume new products, over-production driving prices down and underuse leading to vast amounts of waste. In a time when new technology is enabling traditional business models to disrupt, businesses and organisations have the opportunity to re-evaluate the current growth logic and call for systemic change.

The budget aim for 2020 was to grow the equity with approx. 550.000 DKK, whilst expanding the organisations impact and growing the quality of the team. However, this intention was significantly disrupted by COVID, which resulted in the cancellation of our signature event, Copenhagen Fashion Summit. As such, GFA relied on COVID-relief support from the Danish government to continue operating as a going concern.

Thank for the support

The Board of Directors, management team and the employees wishes to thank the Danish Business Authority, the Ministry of Business Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and our Strategic Partners ASOS, Bestseller, H&M, Kering, Li & Fung, Nike, PVH Corp. Target, and SAC.

Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 19,307, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 1,446,179.

Report on foundation governance

Foundation governance

Pursuant to section 77a of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Global Fashion Agenda (Fond) must comply with foundation governance by indicating "follow or explain the principle " recommendations. In its day-to-day work of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board, Global Fashion Agenda complies with the intentions in the principles of foundation governance. Formally, the principles are materialized in the Foundation's rules of procedure and articles of association.

Openness and communication

Statements on behalf of the Foundation to the press and other media are made by the chairman or the director, unless otherwise in the individual case is decided by the Board of Directors. When communicating with the public we must strive to meet the need for openness and the needs of stakeholders; and the opportunity to obtain relevant updated information about the fund's conditions. An account of foundation governance can be found on the website www.globalfashionagenda.com.

Tasks and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the management of the Foundation's affairs and handles the overall and strategic management of the Foundation. The Board of Directors holds an annual financial meeting before 1 June, where a meeting is held decision on the approval of the Foundation's annual accounts and the use of profits or coverage of deficit in accordance with the approved annual accounts.

The chairman organizes and chairs the board meetings in order to ensure the effectiveness of the work of the board of directors and create the best possible conditions for the work of board members individually and collectively.

If the chairman is exceptionally requested to perform special tasks for the Foundation, this must be done by a separate decision of the Board of Directors, which shall at the same time contain measures to ensure that the board of directors retains the overall management and control function. One must be secured below sound division of labour between the chairman, the rest of the board of directors and the executive board.



Management's review

The Board of Directors continuously assesses and determines which competencies it must have in order to be able to perform its tasks in the best possible way. If the Board of Directors finds that there are significant weaknesses in composition of the board of directors, the board of directors must take the initiative to change the composition.

The Board of Directors is the ultimate authority of the Foundation. The board is self-elective and constitutes itself under the articles of association. There is no gender, ethnic and age limit for the members of the board.

The Foundation follows the provisions for foundation governance, in accordance with recommendations 2.3.4 and 2.4.1, the composition of the Board of Directors is explained on the foundation's website (www.globalfashionagenda.com).

Management remuneration

The foundation must follow the state's rules in terms of salary and employment and can, according to the Ministry of Industri, Business and Finance affairs's details provision enter into collective agreements and otherwise stipulate salary and other terms of employment employees of the foundation. The remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Executive Board is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as a whole amount and includes any consideration received.

Report on the foundation's distribution policy and distributions in the year

The fund's distribution policy

The foundation object is to promote innovation and advocate for sustainable business models and systems to meet social and environmental challenges in the global fashion industry and related industries.

Scholarship list

No distributions have been made during the financial year.

Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred that could materially affect the assessment of the company's financial position.

Outlook

A positive result of approx. 170.000 DKK is expected for 2021, which is limited based on continued disruptions to the global business environment by COVID - thus removing the opportunity to host Copenhagen Fashion Summit.

By the time of writing the Annual Report, the Corona virus (covid-19) continues to adversely impacting global commerce, as well as closing down parts of Europe. Should this trend continue/spread, it may have extraordinary consequences for the ability for GFA to execute to expectations; and therefore also for the budget and result for 2021.



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Income statement

Note	DKK	2020 5 months
	Revenue	7,139,476
	Production cost	-4,498,591
2	Other operating income	9,143,966
	Expenses, property	-412,704
	Marketing cost	-147,907
	Other external expenses	-1,797,174
	Gross profit	9,427,066
3	Staff costs	-9,203,962
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-107,215
	Profit before net financials	115,889
	Financial income	5,707
	Financial expenses	-52,640
	Profit before tax	68,956
4	Tax for the year	-49,649
	Profit for the year	19,307
	 Recommended appropriation of profit	
	Retained earnings	19,307
		19,307



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	<u>2020</u>
	ASSETS	
	Fixed assets	
	Intangible assets	
	Goodwill	458,333
		<u>458,333</u>
5	Property, plant and equipment	
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	109,458
		<u>109,458</u>
	Investments	
	Deposits, investments	268,556
		<u>268,556</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>836,347</u>
	Non-fixed assets	
	Receivables	
	Trade receivables	2,244,373
	Other receivables	603,404
		<u>2,847,777</u>
6	Cash	<u>5,933,455</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>8,781,232</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>9,617,579</u></u>



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	<u>2020</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	
	Equity	
	Base capital	1,426,872
	Retained earnings	<u>19,307</u>
	Total equity	<u>1,446,179</u>
	Provisions	
	Deferred tax	<u>11,227</u>
	Total provisions	<u>11,227</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions	
7	Non-current liabilities other than provisions	
	Other payables	<u>980,113</u>
		<u>980,113</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions	
	Trade payables	948,678
	Corporation tax payable	68,530
	Other payables	1,500,388
	Deferred income	<u>4,662,464</u>
		<u>7,180,060</u>
		<u>8,160,173</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>9,617,579</u></u>

1 Accounting policies

8 Related parties



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Base capital	Retained earnings	Total
Cash payments concerning formation	0	0	0
Base Capital increase	1,426,872	0	1,426,872
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	19,307	19,307
Equity at 31 December 2020	1,426,872	19,307	1,446,179



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Global Fashion Agenda (fond) for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The fund was established 13 August 2020 by a contribution in kind of the shares in Global Fashion Agenda A/S. At 30 December 2020 Global Fashion Agenda (fond) and Global Fashion Agenda A/S was merged, with the fund as the successor entity, with accounting effect of 13 August 2020.

For the presentation in the Fund's financial statements, the merger is treated as applicable from the establishment of the fund, showing the financial statements, as if the entities had always been one entity from the establishment of the fund.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals, which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account, are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from public fund and the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Property expenses

Property expenses include expenses relating to renting out the Company's investment property, including expenses relating to running and maintaining such property.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises and bad debts.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation and impairment

The item comprises depreciation of goodwill and equipment.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Goodwill	5 years
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Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Where individual components of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3 years
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Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, declared dividends from other securities and investments, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of goodwill and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

	2020 5 months
DKK	
2 Other operating income	
Wage compensation, COVID-19	1,019,365
compensation for canceled events, COVID-19	8,124,601
	<u>9,143,966</u>
3 Staff costs	
Wages/salaries	8,786,133
Pensions	328,340
Other social security costs	89,489
	<u>9,203,962</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>20</u>
Remuneration to members of Management:	
Board of Directors	1,693,700
	<u>1,693,700</u>
Board of Directors include management.	
4 Tax for the year	
Estimated tax charge for the year	64,261
Deferred tax	-14,612
	<u>49,649</u>
5 Property, plant and equipment	
DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Additions on merger/corporate acquisition	407,496
Additions	77,900
Cost at 31 December 2020	485,396
Accumulated impairment losses and depreciation of additions through mergers and business combinations	290,043
Impairment losses	85,895
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	375,938
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>109,458</u>
Depreciated over	<u>3 years</u>



Financial statements for the period 13 August - 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

6 Cash

DKK 25.000 has been secured for a credit card payments.

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, DKK 0 falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

8 Related parties

In the financial year, the foundation was engaged in the below related party transactions:

Related party	Basis for related party	Nature of transaction	DKK
Related party transactions			
Design Society (fond)	Promotor	Management and IT fees	715,000
Design Society (fond)	Promotor	Founding base capital	1,426,972
Design Society (fond)	Promotor	Donations	3,258,000
Balances with related parties			
Design Society (fond)	Dansk Design Center ApS	Previous group taxation	-42,580
Copenhagen Fashion Week (fond)		Previous group taxation	-4,924
The Index Project (fond)		Previous group taxation	-679