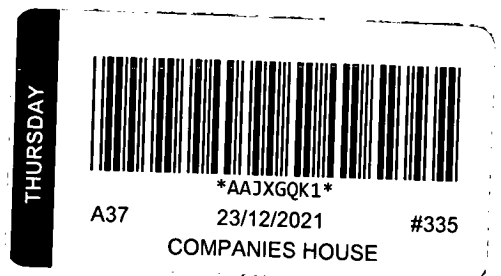


Company Registration No. 07155448 (England and Wales)

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020**

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UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Company Registration No. 07155448

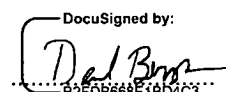
UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		47,919		122,327
Investments	5		373,600		400,229
			<u>421,519</u>		<u>522,556</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	10,178,912		9,548,749	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,835,136		3,008,002	
		<u>12,014,048</u>		<u>12,556,751</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,164,263)</u>		<u>(1,563,908)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>10,849,785</u>		<u>10,992,843</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>11,271,304</u>		<u>11,515,399</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		<u>(379,829)</u>		<u>(2,357)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>10,891,475</u></u>		<u><u>11,513,042</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>10,871,475</u>		<u>11,493,042</u>
Total equity			<u><u>10,891,475</u></u>		<u><u>11,513,042</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12/16/2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 B2FDB668E18D4C3...
 Mr D Bergman
 Director

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Under Armour UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o Corporation Service Company (UK) Limited, 5 Churchill Place, 10th Floor, London, England, E14 5HU.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The Company has received a letter of support from its immediate parent company, Under Armour Europe B.V. confirming they will continue to provide financial support as required for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts. On the basis, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis. In March 2020, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. This pandemic has negatively affected global economies, disrupted global supply chains and financial markets, and led to significant travel and transportation restrictions, including mandatory closures and orders to "shelter-in-place". Related industries across the world have been and may continue to be adversely affected, such as manufacturing and textile production and sports, including postponements and cancellations of sporting events and activities.

During the year, the Company was focused on protecting the health and safety of our teammates, athletes and consumers, working with our customers and suppliers to minimize potential disruptions and supporting our community to address challenges posed by the global pandemic, while managing our business in response to a changing dynamic. The pandemic resulted in temporary closures of our retail stores, reduced consumer traffic and consumer spending and temporary layoffs of certain employees in our retail stores. The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant disruption in our industry, which materially impacted our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic has had a material impact on our 2020 results, we don't expect the pandemic to have a material impact on our financial condition going forward. We saw our sales in our retail stores increase throughout the year. All of our stores that were closed have re-opened and are emerging from the pandemic and lifting restrictions. The EMEA business has shown a total revenue growth of 46.6% YoY in Q3 2021. We have also managed our cost of inventory resulting to a total 54.4% growth on our gross margin. Based upon the above the directors conclude there is no material uncertainty with regards to going concern assumption.

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected our business in 2020. The government has lifted many restrictions allowing all stores in the country to reopen and fully operational in 2021. We believe that we have been able to compete successfully because of our brand image and recognition, the performance and quality of our products, our selective distribution policies and our skilled employees.

Our excitement about the long-term opportunities for the Under Armour brand in Europe and the rest of the world remains strong. Our success in 2021 and beyond will be significantly impacted by the decisions and investments we made in 2019 and 2020. We consider ourselves to be a growth company, and as a growth company, we are committed to drive short-term and long-term growth through investing in our business in ways that will fuel our long-term success. We plan to prioritize our investments to ensure we make profitable decisions. In addition, financial strength is critical, and we intend to focus on cost controls and continuing to improve our inventory turns. We will continue this focus in 2021 and beyond.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all services delivered during the year, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to the customer.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	33% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including bank loans and overdrafts, other creditors and amounts due to group undertakings are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

The government grant income received during the year ended 31 December 2020 related to the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

The grant specifies performance conditions and is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met, which is the month in which the employees are remunerated. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions, or at an average rate for the period if the rates do not fluctuate significantly. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year end exchange rates or, where appropriate, at rates of exchange fixed under the terms of the relevant transaction. The resulting exchange rate differences are charged to the profit and loss account.

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Other operating income

	2020 £	2019 £
Grants received	71,631	-

Grants received during the year related to the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	44	46

No directors were remunerated through this company during the current and previous year.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	692,863	5,250	698,113
Additions	84,661	-	84,661
At 31 December 2020	777,524	5,250	782,774
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	573,062	2,724	575,786
Depreciation charged in the year	17,959	1,050	19,009
Impairment losses	140,060	-	140,060
At 31 December 2020	731,081	3,774	734,855
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	46,443	1,476	47,919
At 31 December 2019	119,801	2,526	122,327

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	373,600	400,229

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	400,229
Additions	143,951
Disposals	(1,803)
At 31 December 2020	542,377
Impairment	
At 1 January 2020	-
Impairment losses	168,777
At 31 December 2020	168,777
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	373,600
At 31 December 2019	400,229

During the year, there were additions of £143,951 in relation to investments in UA Argentina S.R.L and disposals of £1,803 in relation to an investment in UA Belgium BVBA.

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	7,183	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,912,444	9,347,336
Other debtors	162,865	146,994
Prepayments and accrued income	90,623	54,419
	10,173,115	9,548,749
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note)	5,797	-
Total debtors	10,178,912	9,548,749

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Debtors (Continued)

Whilst the loan included within amounts owed to group undertakings of £4,922,373 (2019: £2,000,111) is strictly repayable on demand it is not anticipated that it will be repaid within 12 months of the date of signing the financial statements, and that it will be recovered in 10 years from 1 April 2017.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	135
Amounts owed to group undertakings	475,414	336,619
Corporation tax	-	440,072
Other creditors	288,004	204,559
Accruals and deferred income	400,845	582,523
	<u>1,164,263</u>	<u>1,563,908</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Onerous lease	379,829	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	2,357
	<u>379,829</u>	<u>2,357</u>

A provision of £379,829 (2019: £nil) has been recognised in relation to an onerous lease. It is expected that most of this expenditure will be incurred in the next financial year and all will be incurred within two years of the balance sheet date.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	249,405	201,750
Between one and five years	268,735	435,198
	<u>518,140</u>	<u>636,948</u>

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2020 £	2019 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	3,852,731	9,083,674

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Payables due to entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	475,414	336,619

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Receivables due from entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	4,990,071	7,347,225
Loan due from entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	4,922,373	2,000,111

Included in the amounts owed by related parties is a loan of £4,922,373 (2019: £2,000,111) due from a related group company. Interest is charged at a rate of 1.33931% per annum and the charge this year was £66,323 (2019: £25,612).

Whilst the loan due is strictly repayable on demand it is not anticipated that it will be repaid within 12 months of the date of signing the financial statements, and that it will be recovered in 10 years from 1 April 2017.

11 Parent company

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Under Armour Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The largest group for which group accounts are prepared incorporating the results of Under Armour UK Limited are those of the ultimate parent company, Under Armour Inc. The smallest group for which group accounts are prepared are those for its immediate parent company, Under Armour Europe BV. The accounts of Under Armour Europe BV are available from the registered office 1020 Hull Street, MD 21230, Baltimore, USA.

UNDER ARMOUR UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Jacqui Baker.
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.