
NIKE Denmark ApS

Bredgade 30, DK-1260 København

Annual Report for 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024

CVR No. 12 53 06 33

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 12/7 2024

Milou Meijer
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of NIKE Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024.

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 May 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023/24.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

København, 12 July 2024

Executive Board

Adnan Karaca

Board of Directors

Milou Meijer
Chairman

Adnan Karaca

Frederik Marcel Versteeg

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of NIKE Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 May 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of NIKE Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.

Hellerup, 12 July 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Ulrik Ræbild

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne33262

Mikkel Helsby

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne51051

Company information

The Company	NIKE Denmark ApS Bredgade 30 1260 København CVR No: 12 53 06 33 Financial period: 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024 Municipality of reg. office: København
Board of Directors	Milou Meijer, chairman Adnan Karaca Frederik Marcel Versteeg
Executive Board	Adnan Karaca
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The Company is a service provider; it provides services to support NIKE Retail B.V. with its business operations in country Denmark.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023/24 shows a profit of TDKK 887, and at 31 May 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of TDKK 29,367.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 June 2023 - 31 May 2024

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Gross profit/loss		-15	45
Staff expenses	1	0	-45
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-15	0
Financial income	2	1,548	1,327
Financial expenses		0	-1
Profit/loss before tax		1,533	1,326
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-646	-292
Net profit/loss for the year		887	1,034
 Distribution of profit			
		2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		887	1,034
		887	1,034

Balance sheet 31 May 2024

Assets

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Receivables from group enterprises		139	24,792
Other receivables		0	45
Corporation tax		214	0
Receivables		353	24,837
Cash at bank and in hand		29,367	3,997
Current assets		29,720	28,834
Assets		29,720	28,834

Balance sheet 31 May 2024

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		125	125
Retained earnings		29,242	28,355
Equity		29,367	28,480
Trade payables		139	63
Corporation tax		0	134
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		214	0
Other payables		0	157
Short-term debt		353	354
Debt		353	354
Liabilities and equity		29,720	28,834
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 June	125	28,355	28,480
Net profit/loss for the year	0	887	887
Equity at 31 May	125	29,242	29,367

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Other social security expenses	0	5
Other staff expenses	0	40
	<u>0</u>	<u>45</u>
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
2. Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	1,548	1,327
	<u>1,548</u>	<u>1,327</u>
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
3. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	337	292
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	309	0
	<u>646</u>	<u>292</u>
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with lessor		
The company has placed a bank guarantee towards the lessor	989	989

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Other contingent liabilities		

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income.

5. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
NIKE, INC.	Beaverton, Oregon, United States

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of NIKE Denmark ApS for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023/24 are presented in TDKK.

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.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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 transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement; however, see the section on hedge accounting.

Income statements of enterprises that are integrated entities are translated at transaction date rates or approximated average exchange rates; however, items derived from non-monetary balance sheet items are translated at the transaction date rates of the underlying assets or liabilities. Monetary balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date, whereas non-monetary items are translated at transaction date rates. Exchange adjustments arising on the translation are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue represents agent fee commission received and receivable stated net of value added tax, recognized when services are supplied within Denmark and payments for the reimbursement of local associated operating costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other external expenses

Other external costs comprise expenses for premises and sales support services as well as the company's administration, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with certain Danish branches. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities

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