

# Acne Denmark ApS

Pilestræde 40B, 1.  
1112 København K  
Denmark

CVR no. 28 10 64 83

## **Annual report for the period 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2023**

The annual report was presented and approved at  
the Company's annual general meeting on

4 December 2023

Mikael Schiller  
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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**Acne Denmark ApS**  
Annual report 2022/23  
CVR no. 28 10 64 83

## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Acne Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 August 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2023.

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, 4 December 2023

Executive Board:

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Tommy Mattias Magnusson

Board of Directors:

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Mikael Fabian Schiller

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Carl Jonny Stefan  
Johannsson

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Tommy Mattias Magnusson

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Acne Denmark ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Acne Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2023 comprising 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 August 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2023 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' 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.

#### Management's responsibility 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 that 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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

## Independent auditor's report

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company 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.

### 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 4 December 2023

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Anja Bjørnholt Lüthcke  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne26779

**Acne Denmark ApS**  
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## Management's review

### Company details

Acne Denmark ApS  
Pilestræde 40B, 1.  
1112 København K  
Denmark

Telephone: 33140030  
Website: [www.acnestudios.com](http://www.acnestudios.com)

CVR no.: 28 10 64 83  
Established: 6 September 2004  
Registered office: Copenhagen  
Financial year: 1 September – 31 August

### Board of Directors

Mikael Fabian Schiller  
Carl Jonny Stefan Johannsson  
Tommy Mattias Magnusson

### Executive Board

Tommy Mattias Magnusson

### Auditor

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dampfærgevej 28  
DK-2100 København Ø  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

As in previous years, the Company's main activity has consisted of trading within the clothing industry.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2022/23 shows a profit of DKK 339 thousand as against DKK 397 thousand in 2021/22. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 August 2023 stood at DKK 11,297 thousand as against DKK 10,958 thousand at 31 August 2022.

The fiscal year has been characterized by a continued recovery from the earlier pandemic, although with limited tourist flows within the retail business relative to pre-Covid levels. No COVID-19 government support has been received during the fiscal year.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2022/23.

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2022/23	2021/22
<b>Gross profit</b>		5,219	4,487
Staff costs	2	-4,705	-3,865
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-72	-63
<b>Profit before financial income and expenses</b>		442	559
Other financial income		5	3
Other financial expenses		-13	-52
<b>Profit before tax</b>		434	510
Tax on profit for the year	3	-95	-113
<b>Profit for the year</b>		339	397
<b>Proposed profit appropriation</b>			
Retained earnings		339	397
		339	397



## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/8 2023	31/8 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		189	248
Leasehold improvements		15	27
		<u>204</u>	<u>275</u>
<b>Investments</b>			
Deposits		33	33
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>237</u>	<u>308</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Inventories</b>			
Finished goods and goods for resale		5,823	4,967
<b>Receivables</b>			
Receivables from group entities		5,726	4,168
Other receivables		953	835
Deferred tax asset		295	390
Corporation tax		1,114	102
Prepayments		405	410
		<u>8,493</u>	<u>5,905</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>1,482</u>	<u>2,707</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>15,798</u>	<u>13,579</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>16,035</u></u>	<u><u>13,887</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/8 2023	31/8 2022
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital	4	125	125
Retained earnings		11,172	10,833
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>11,297</u>	<u>10,958</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Prepayments received from customers		183	259
Trade payables		73	93
Other payables		4,482	2,577
		<u>4,738</u>	<u>2,929</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>4,738</u>	<u>2,929</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>16,035</u>	<u>13,887</u>
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.</b>	5		
<b>Related party disclosures</b>	6		

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 September 2022	125	10,833	10,958
Transferred over the profit appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>339</u>
<b>Equity at 31 August 2023</b>	<u><u>125</u></u>	<u><u>11,172</u></u>	<u><u>11,297</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Acne Denmark ApS for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Gross profit comprises revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and other external costs.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the Company, including gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Government grants are recognised when it is fairly certain that the grant conditions will be complied with, and the grant will be received.

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Grants compensating for costs incurred are recognised directly as operating income in the income statement as costs eligible for grants are incurred. If the conditions for receiving the grant are not complied until after related costs have been recognised, the grant is to be recognised in the income statement when the conditions have been complied with and it is fairly certain that the grant will be awarded.

Grants to acquire assets are recognised in the balance sheet as deferred income/prepayments and transferred to other operating income in the income statement line with depreciation/amortisation of the assets covered by the grant.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs of distribution, sales and advertising, administrative expenses, costs of premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

#### Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools, equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use.

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

#### Investments

Deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as well as deposits is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast 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 comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; 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. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with 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. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

##### Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

## Financial statements 1 September – 31 August

### Notes

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	4,507	3,732
Pensions	169	102
Other social security costs	<u>29</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>4,705</u>	<u>3,865</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
<b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Deferred tax for the year	<u>95</u>	<u>113</u>
	<u>95</u>	<u>113</u>

### 4 Equity

The contributed capital consists of 125 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000 each.

All shares rank equally.

### 5 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The total rent obligations and assets pledged as security for bank connections can be specified on the following way:

DKK'000	<u>31/8 2023</u>	<u>31/8 2022</u>
Rent obligations	2,379	2,003

### 6 Related party disclosures

Acne Denmark ApS related parties comprise the following:

#### Control

Acne Denmark ApS' is part of the consolidated financial statements of Acne Studios AB, Florigatan 13, 114 31 Stockholm, Sverige, which is the smallest group, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Acne Studios AB can be obtained by contacting the Company at the address above.