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**MICHAEL KORS DENMARK ApS**

c/o Bech Bruun, Langelinie Allé 35, DK- 2100

København Ø

Annual Report for 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

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CVR-nr. 35 41 80 08

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company  
on 5/10/2023

Chairman of the General Meeting



ROBIN GENDRON  
PRESIDENT EMEA

OCT, 8th 2023

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**Management's Statement**

The executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Michael Kors (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023.

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 March 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022/2023.

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

Copenhagen

5/10/2023

  
Executive Board

Robin Gendron

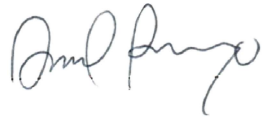
  
Boris Djordjevic

  
Board of Directors

Robin Gendron  
Chairman

  
Boris Djordjevic

David Michael Provenzano



**Independent Auditor's Report****To the shareholders of Michael Kors (Denmark) ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Michael Kors (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023, 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 Company at 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 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 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 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.

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

**Herning, den** 5/10/2023  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR-nr. 30 70 02 28



Jesper Stier  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
mne42245

**Company Information**

<b>The company</b>	<b>Michael Kors (Denmark) ApS</b> c/o Bech-Bruun Langelinie Allé 35 DK-2100 København Ø CVR-NR.: 35 41 80 08 Financial period: 1 April – 31 March Incorporated: 23 August 2013 Financial year: 10 <sup>th</sup> financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Robin Gendron, Chairman Boris Djordjevic David Michael Provenzano
<b>Executive Board</b>	Robin Gendron Boris Djordjevic
<b>Auditors</b>	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dalgasgade 27 . 3 . Sal. DK-Herning 7400

**Report of the Management****Type of operations**

The Michael Kors Group (hereinafter - MK) is a global luxury lifestyle brand that designs, manufactures and retails a wide range of luxury designer accessories and ready to wear products in North America, Europe, and Asia. MK has created a distinctive brand image across a number of products, price tiers, and markets.

Michael Kors (Denmark) Aps is part of the MK Group and part of the retail business where it sells products directly to customers.

**Performance of the Company during the year**

The income statement for 2022/23 shows a profit of DKK 130,933 against a profit of DKK 208,719 last year,

**Post balance sheet events**

During the period between the last day of the financial period and the date of signing of this report there have been no significant events that would have a material effect on the period end results.

**Income Statement 1 April - 31 March**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u> DKK	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		1,386,974	1,366,297
Staff expenses	2	-1,118,740	-1,013,287
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-77,451	-86,490
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<u>190,783</u>	<u>266,520</u>
Financial income	4	5,495	79,735
Financial expenses		-28,415	-75,014
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<u>167,863</u>	<u>271,241</u>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-36,930	-62,522
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<u>130,933</u>	<u>208,719</u>
<b>Distribution of profit</b>			
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		130,933	208,719
		<u>130,933</u>	<u>208,719</u>

**Balance Sheet 31 March****Assets**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u> DKK	<u>2021/22</u> DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		47,387	124,839
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	6	<u>47,387</u>	<u>124,839</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u>47,387</u>	<u>124,839</u>
<b>Inventories</b>		<u>613,975</u>	<u>683,430</u>
Trade receivables		1,052,032	358,460
Receivables from group enterprises		3,013,091	3,438,578
Deferred tax asset	7	54,485	60,346
Corporation tax		1,101,058	301,127
Prepayments		36,140	3,108
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>5,256,805</u>	<u>4,161,620</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>324,488</u>	<u>518,204</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>6,195,268</u>	<u>5,363,254</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u>6,242,655</u>	<u>5,488,092</u>

**Balance Sheet 31 March****Liabilities and equity**

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Share capital		80,000	80,000
Retained earnings		2,034,340	1,903,410
<b>Equity</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,114,340</b>	<b>1,983,410</b>
Cash Liability		764,323	0
Trade payables		811,176	430,965
Payables to group enterprises		606,472	2,511,220
Other payables		1,946,345	562,497
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>4,128,315</b>	<b>3,504,682</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>4,128,315</b>	<b>3,504,682</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>6,242,655</b>	<b>5,488,092</b>

**Notes to the Financial Statement - Legend**

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**Statement of Changes in Equity**

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 April	80,000	1,903,407	1,983,407
Net profit/loss for the year	0	130,933	130,933
Equity at 31 March	<u>80,000</u>	<u>2,034,340</u>	<u>2,114,340</u>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Unusual events

There are no significant post balance sheet events.

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>2</b>		
<b>Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,072,931	987,977
Other social security expenses	45,809	25,310
	<b>1,118,740</b>	<b>1,013,287</b>
Average number of employees	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>3</b>		
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	77,451	86,490
	<b>77,451</b>	<b>86,490</b>
<b>4</b>		
<b>Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	4,747	75,747
Other financial income	0	-312
Exchange gains	749	4,300
	<b>5,495</b>	<b>79,735</b>

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>5</b>		
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for prev year	31,069	43,873
Deferred tax for the year	5,861	18,649
	<b>36,930</b>	<b>62,522</b>
<b>6</b>		
<b>Property, Plant and equipment</b>		
	<i>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</i>	<i>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</i>
cost at 1 April	402,488	402,488
Disposal for the year		
	<b>402,488</b>	<b>402,488</b>
cost at 31 March		
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April	(277,649)	(197,659)
Depreciation for the year	(77,451)	(79,990)
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March	<b>(355,100)</b>	<b>(277,649)</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 March</b>	<b>47,388</b>	<b>124,839</b>
<b>7</b>		
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>		
	2022/23	2021/2022
	DKK	DKK
Deferred tax asset at 1 April	60,346.00	78,995
Amounts recognize in the income statement for the year	(5,861)	(18,649)
<b>Deferred tax asset at 31 March</b>	<b>54,485</b>	<b>60,346</b>

The share capital consists of 80.000 shares of nominal value of DKK 1.  
No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

#### 9 ***Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations***

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes act of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Michael Kors (Denmark) ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for the Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustment of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

There are no other contingent liabilities or securities at 31 March 2023.

#### 10 ***Related parties***

##### Basis

#### 11 ***Controlling interest***

Capri Holding Limited	Ultimate parent Company
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#### 12 ***Consolidated Financial Statements***

The company is included in the Group Annual Report of the ultimate

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Michael Kors (Europe) B.V.	Venlo, Holland

**Notes to the Financial Statements****13. Accounting Policies**

The Annual Report for Michael Kors (Denmark) ApS for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provision 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 2022/23 are presented in DKK.

**Recognition and measurement**

Revenues are recognized in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized cost are recognized. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized 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 reliability.

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

**Translation policies**

Danish Kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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 recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging or future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognized 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 time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

## Income Statement

### Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### Other external expenses

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

### Gross profit /loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise all salaries and statutory or voluntary social security obligations accrued at any given time, recognising obligations for bonus payments, holidays or variable salaries and their variable salaries and related expenses.

No long-term employee benefits have been paid.

### Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortization, depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

## Balance Sheet

### Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortization and depreciation. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

### Receivable

Account receivables are recorded in the balance sheet at their amortized costs less provisions for impairment. Provisions for impairment are established when there is an objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to the original terms of the receivables.

The amount for provisions for impairment is the difference between the amortized cost and the recoverable amount, being the present value of the expected cash flows. The amount of the provision is recognized in the profit and loss account.

### Prepayment

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest. Prepayments are recorded in the assets section of the balance sheet.

### Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**Equity**

Share capital consisting in social parts is recorded at the value established based on the set-up agreement and addenda, as applicable, and supporting documentation regarding the payments made for the share capital.

**Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred income tax is measured using 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 realized, 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 crystallize as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognized in the income statement.

**Current tax receivables and liabilities**

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

**Financial debts**

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

**Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years. Deferred Income are recorded in the liabilities section of the balance sheet.