

TIFFANY & CO. DENMARK APS
c/o Illum Department Store,
Østergade 52,
1100 København K

Annual report for 2022

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
28 June 2023



chairman

Rikke Schiøtt Petersen
Advokat

Gorrissen Federspiel
Advokatpartnerselskab
Axeltorv 2
1609 København V

CVR-nr. 39 35 02 46

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STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Tiffany & Co. Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

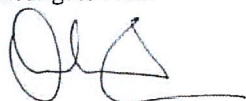
In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2023

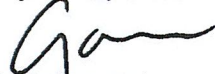
Executive board

Alexandre Rodrigues Frota
Director



Supervisory board

Gavin Scott Haig
chairman



Kolia Neveux



Anthony Michel Patrick Ledru



Catherine Wen Hwa So



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Tiffany & Co. Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tiffany & Co. Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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' 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 requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the 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 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:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

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.


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 management's review.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2023

MAZARS

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41


Monica Häcker Raavig
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne48484

COMPANY DETAILS

The company	Tiffany & Co. Denmark ApS c/o Illum Department Store Østergade 52 1100 København K
	CVR no.: 39 35 02 46
	Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022
	Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Gavin Scott Haig, chairman Anthony Michel Patrick Ledru Catherine Wen Hwa So Kolia Neveux
Executive board	Alexandre Rodrigues Frota, director
Auditors	Mazars Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Midtermolen 1, 2.tv. 2100 København Ø

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Business review

The Company's principal activity during the year was the sale of jewellery and related luxury goods.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 763.339, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 7.981.022.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Tiffany & Co. Denmark ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities.

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0 %

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the weighted average method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		8.235.874	8.404.975
Staff costs	2	-4.514.439	-4.745.007
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-2.572.707	-2.361.447
Other operating costs	3	0	-570.593
Profit/loss before net financials		1.148.728	727.928
Financial income		10.648	0
Financial costs	4	-355.502	-613.152
Profit/loss before tax		803.874	114.776
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-40.535	62.248
Profit/loss for the year		763.339	177.024
Retained earnings		763.339	177.024
		763.339	177.024

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
ASSETS			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6	504.031	1.495.387
Leasehold improvements	6	918.561	2.499.912
Tangible assets		1.422.592	3.995.299
Deferred tax assets		137.714	0
Fixed asset investments		137.714	0
Total non-current assets		1.560.306	3.995.299
Finished goods and goods for resale		18.606.751	17.627.430
Stocks		18.606.751	17.627.430
Receivables from group entities		10.335.793	7.538.542
Other receivables		6.463.965	5.152.884
Prepayments		0	20.382
Receivables		16.799.758	12.711.808
Cash at bank and in hand		10.176.144	10.620.350
Total current assets		45.582.653	40.959.588
Total assets		47.142.959	44.954.887

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		7.931.022	7.167.683
Equity		7.981.022	7.217.683
Provision for deferred tax		0	46.990
Other provisions		0	570.593
Total provisions		0	617.583
Payables to group entities		29.769.566	28.335.592
Other payables		0	809.551
Total non-current liabilities		29.769.566	29.145.143
Trade payables		458.823	1.627.626
Payables to group entities		1.451.746	200.485
Corporation tax		192.234	115.542
Other payables		7.289.568	6.030.825
Total current liabilities		9.392.371	7.974.478
Total liabilities		39.161.937	37.119.621
Total equity and liabilities		47.142.959	44.954.887

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	50.000	7.167.683	7.217.683
Net profit/loss for the year	0	763.339	763.339
Equity at 31 December 2022	<u>50.000</u>	<u>7.931.022</u>	<u>7.981.022</u>

NOTES

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
1 OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Covid-19 compensation	-31.433	512.379
	-31.433	512.379
 2 STAFF COSTS		
Wages and salaries	4.164.649	4.361.629
Pensions	331.866	364.002
Other social security costs	17.924	19.376
	4.514.439	4.745.007
 Average number of employees	8	11
 3 OTHER OPERATING COSTS		
Covid-19 compensation, payback	0	570.593
	0	570.593
 4 FINANCIAL COSTS		
Interest paid to group entities	253.719	453.038
Other financial costs	7.070	2.573
Exchange loss	94.713	157.541
	355.502	613.152
 5 TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		
Current tax for the year	289.234	179.542
Deferred tax for the year	-90.723	46.990
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-157.976	-288.780
	40.535	-62.248

NOTES

6 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2022	7.037.899	7.890.653
Cost at 31 December 2022	7.037.899	7.890.653
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	5.542.513	5.390.740
Depreciation for the year	991.355	1.581.352
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	6.533.868	6.972.092
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	504.031	918.561

7 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Within 1 year	1.117.500	4.097.500
Between 1 and 5 years	36.250.000	1.117.500
Above 5 years	27.791.667	-
	65.159.167	5.215.000

8 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON SE., 22 avenue Montaigne 75 008 PARIS