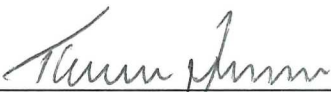


VILA A/S  
Stilling Kirkevej 10, Stilling  
8660 Skanderborg  
CVR no. 67 75 68 19

# Annual report for 2021/22

Adopted at the annual general meeting on  
10 October 2022



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Thomas Børglum Jensen  
chairman

**BESTSELLER**

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of VILA A/S for the financial year 1 August 2021 - 31 July 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 July 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 August 2021 - 31 July 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.


Aarhus, 10 October 2022

### Executive board



Finn Poulsen  
Director

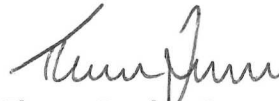
### Board of Directors



Anders Holch Povlsen  
chairman



Finn Poulsen



Thomas Børglum Jensen

## **Independent auditor's report**

### ***To the shareholder of VILA A/S***

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of VILA A/S for the financial year 1 August 2021 - 31 July 2022, which comprise 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 July 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 August 2021 - 31 July 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 " (hereinafter collectively referred to as "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 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 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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.

### 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.

Aarhus, 10 October 2022

EY  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28  
  
Morten Friis  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32732

  
Søren Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne34132

## Company details

### The company

VILA A/S  
Stilling Kirkevej 10, Stilling  
8660 Skanderborg

CVR no.: 67 75 68 19

Reporting period: 1 August 2021 - 31 July 2022

Domicile: Skanderborg

### Board of Directors

Anders Holch Povlsen, chairman  
Finn Poulsen  
Thomas Børglum Jensen

### Executive board

Finn Poulsen, director

### Auditors

EY  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Værkmestergade 25  
8000 Aarhus C

## Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
	MDKK	MDKK	MDKK	MDKK	MDKK
<b>Key figures</b>					
<b>Profit/loss</b>					
Revenue	1.265	982	887	1.009	1.029
Gross profit	212	174	127	199	261
Profit/loss before net financials	115	100	44	114	179
Net financials	-36	42	-82	-2	1
Profit before tax	78	141	-38	170	217
Profit/loss for the year	67	118	-47	146	178
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Balance sheet total	719	724	764	729	733
Equity	346	278	509	494	441
<b>Financial ratios</b>					
Gross profit ratio	16,8%	17,7%	14,1%	19,7%	25,4%
EBIT margin	9,1%	10,1%	5,0%	11,3%	17,4%
Solvency ratio	48,1%	38,4%	66,6%	67,8%	60,1%

For definitions, see accounting policies.



## Management's review

### Business activities

The Company's activities are to develop and sell fashion wear. The Company primarily sells its goods in Europe.

### Business review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 July 2022 shows a profit of TDKK 67.042, and the balance sheet at 31 July 2022 shows equity of TDKK 345.620.

The result of the year is lower than expected, which primarily is due to increased operating costs, and the strong USD and CNY.

### Outlook

The expectations for 2022/23 is to deliver a result between mDKK 50-100 with medium to high single digit sales growth. The increase in operating costs due to the macroeconomic environment, is expected to continue into the coming financial year, which will challenge our profitability.

### Special risks apart from generally occurring risks in the industry

In management's assessment, the Company is not exposed to particular risks apart from those generally occurring in this line of business.

### Statutory report on corporate responsibility

The company is a part of BESTSELLER-Group and is therefore included in the strategy and policies on corporate social responsibility adopted by the parent company BESTSELLER A/S, CVR-nr. 88216512. Please see the 2021/22 annual report for BESTSELLER A/S for the report on the BESTSELLER-Groups strategy and policies on corporate social responsibility, including actions and results achieved in the financial year.

### Statutory report on the underrepresented gender

VILA A/S is subject to the rules on target figures and policies for the gender composition of management. VILA A/S is however, of the opinion that qualifications and experience should be the decisive factor behind any job position.

In order to comply with the legislation, VILA A/S has, in spite of the above comment, formulated target figures for equal representation of men and women in the Supervisory Board of VILA A/S.

The 2023 target figure for the representation of women in the Supervisory Board of VILA A/S is 25%. Today, the Supervisory Board consists of 3 men. The target has not yet been reached, as a present change in the composition of the Supervisory Board has not been considered appropriate, taking the qualifications and experience of potential candidates into consideration.

At the other management levels, VILA A/S has an even gender composition at present.

### Statutory report on data ethics

The parent company BESTSELLER A/S has drawn up a Data Ethics Policy which also applies for VILA A/S. The policy is rendered in the 2021/22 annual report for BESTSELLER A/S.

## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of VILA A/S for 2021/22 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

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

Pursuant to sections §86 subsection 4, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared a statement of cash flow.

Pursuant to sections §96 subsection 3, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not specified fees to the auditors appointed at the annual general meeting.

Pursuant to sections §112, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All costs, 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**

### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished 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.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Cost of sales**

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Cost of sales includes provisions for loss on returned goods.

### **Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of equipment.

### **Other external costs**

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, marketing and administration, including office costs, 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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

### **Amortisation and depreciation**

Amortisation and depreciation comprise the year's amortisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and costs comprises interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized gains and losses on securities, 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.

### **Profit from investments in subsidiaries and associates**

The proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year of subsidiaries is recognised in the company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group profits/losses.

The proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year of associates is recognised in the company's income statement after elimination of the proportionate share of intra-group profits/gains.

### **Tax on profit for the year**

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

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.



## Accounting policies

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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 when the asset is available for use. Interests are not included in the cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

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.

Non-current assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, based on cost and on the following continually estimated useful lives:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

The basis of depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

#### Fixed asset investments

##### Investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the net asset value of the entities, calculated on the basis of the group's accounting policies, plus or less unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or less any remaining value of positive or negative goodwill stated according to the purchase method.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries is tested for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation, on an annual basis.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for individual assets, the assets are reviewed jointly in the smallest identifiable group of assets to determine a reliable recoverable amount.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

## **Accounting policies**

The cost of inventories comprises of the purchase price plus delivery costs.

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

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### **Cash at hand and in bank**

Cash at hand and in bank comprise cash at hand and in bank.

### **Equity**

#### **Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method**

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in the company's financial statements comprises net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries relative to the cost.

### **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.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are measured at net realizable value or fair value. If the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future the obligation is measured at fair value. Provisions comprise anticipated costs for losses on returned goods, obligations concerning leases and other contractual liabilities. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date and there is a probability of an outflow of resources required to settle the obligation.

In connection with corporate acquisitions, provisions for restructuring of the acquired entity are included in the calculation of the cost of acquisition and accordingly in goodwill or in goodwill on consolidation, provided that they have been adopted and published no later than at the date of acquisition.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

## Accounting policies

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.

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

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

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

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

### Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

### 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 costs. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

Receivables and 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 costs.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date.



## Accounting policies

Foreign subsidiaries are considered separate entities. The income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of such entities opening equity at closing rate and on translation of the income statements from the exchange rates at the transaction date to closing rate are taken directly to equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with separate entities which are considered part of the investment in the subsidiary are taken directly to the fair value reserve under 'Equity'. Correspondingly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments entered into to hedge net investments in such entities are taken directly to equity.

### Financial highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Gross profit ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
EBIT margin	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year-end}}$

## Income statement 1 August - 31 July

	Note	2021/22 TDKK	2020/21 TDKK
<b>Revenue</b>	1	<b>1.265.067</b>	<b>981.608</b>
Other operating income		24.176	14.356
Cost of goods		-1.015.262	-775.087
Other external costs		-62.462	-46.908
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>211.519</b>	<b>173.969</b>
Staff costs	2	-96.739	-74.329
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment		-39	-56
<b>Profit before net financials</b>		<b>114.741</b>	<b>99.584</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		26.437	37.065
Financial income	3	1.144	9.762
Financial costs	4	-63.833	-5.086
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>78.489</b>	<b>141.325</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-11.447	-23.037
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>67.042</b>	<b>118.288</b>
Distribution of profit	6		

**Balance sheet 31 July**

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Leasehold improvements		40	79
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	7	<b>40</b>	<b>79</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	8	209.647	196.241
Investments in associates	9	0	0
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>209.647</b>	<b>196.241</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>209.687</b>	<b>196.320</b>
Inventories		389.993	259.973
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>389.993</b>	<b>259.973</b>
Trade receivables		334	593
Receivables from group enterprises		115.430	264.387
Other receivables		181	224
Deferred tax asset	12	198	218
Prepayments	10	17	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>116.160</b>	<b>265.422</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>3.215</b>	<b>2.341</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>509.368</b>	<b>527.736</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>719.055</b>	<b>724.056</b>

**Balance sheet 31 July**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b> TDKK	<b>2021</b> TDKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		6.300	6.300
Retained earnings		339.320	271.551
<b>Equity</b>	11	<u><b>345.620</b></u>	<u><b>277.851</b></u>
Trade payables		51.764	125.873
Payables to group enterprises		294.169	275.652
Corporation tax		9.689	22.689
Other payables		17.776	21.991
Deposits		37	0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u><b>373.435</b></u>	<u><b>446.205</b></u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u><b>373.435</b></u>	<u><b>446.205</b></u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u><b>719.055</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>724.056</b></u></u>
Events after the balance sheet date	13		
Rent and lease liabilities	14		
Contingent liabilities	15		
Related parties and ownership structure	16		

**Statement of changes in equity**

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 August 2021	6.300	271.551	277.851
Exchange adjustments	0	727	727
Net profit/loss for the year	0	67.042	67.042
<b>Equity at 31 July 2022</b>	<b><u>6.300</u></b>	<b><u>339.320</u></b>	<b><u>345.620</u></b>

## Notes

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>1 Revenue</b>		
Revenue	1.265.067	981.608
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1.265.067</b>	<b>981.608</b>
Denmark	65.669	59.768
Rest of Europe	1.199.398	921.840
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1.265.067</b>	<b>981.608</b>
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	84.174	63.741
Pensions	7.168	5.717
Other social security costs	1.826	1.035
Other staff costs	3.571	3.836
	<b>96.739</b>	<b>74.329</b>
Average number of employees	184	155

According to section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to the executive board has not been disclosed.

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>3 Financial income</b>		
Financial income, group enterprises	33	84
Other financial income	1.111	9.678
	<b>1.144</b>	<b>9.762</b>
<b>4 Financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	8.885	507
Other financial costs	54.948	4.579
	<b>63.833</b>	<b>5.086</b>



## Notes

	2021/22 TDKK	2020/21 TDKK
<b>5 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	11.457	22.689
Deferred tax for the year	20	348
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-30	0
	<u>11.447</u>	<u>23.037</u>
<b>6 Distribution of profit</b>		
Extraordinary dividend for the year	0	350.000
Retained earnings	67.042	-231.712
	<u>67.042</u>	<u>118.288</u>
<b>7 Property, plant and equipment</b>		Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 August 2021		<u>1.222</u>
Cost at 31 July 2022		<u>1.222</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 August 2021		1.143
Depreciation for the year		<u>39</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 July 2022		<u>1.182</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 July 2022</b>		<u><u>40</u></u>

## Notes

	<b>2022</b> TDKK	<b>2021</b> TDKK
<b>8 Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 August 2021	166.284	166.285
Cost at 31 July 2022	166.284	166.285
Revaluations at 1 August 2021	29.956	2.845
Exchange adjustment	727	1.005
Net profit/loss for the year	26.437	37.065
Received dividend	-13.757	-10.959
Revaluations at 31 July 2022	43.363	29.956
<b>Carrying amount at 31 July 2022</b>	<b>209.647</b>	<b>196.241</b>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest
VILA Belgium BVBA	Antwerp, Belgium	100%
VILA Benelux B.V.	Amstelveen, Netherlands	100%
- VILA Stores B.V.	Amstelveen, Netherlands	100%
VILA Clothes AG	Glattbrugg, Switzerland	100%
VILA Clothes Handels GmbH	Vienna, Austria	100%
VILA Clothes Ltd.	Dublin, Ireland	100%
VILA Clothes Ltd.	London, United Kingdom	100%
VILA Finland Oy	Espoo, Finland	100%
VILA France SaS	Paris, France	100%
VILA Italy S.R.L.	Castel San Pietro Terme, Italy	100%
VILA Norge AS	Oslo, Norway	100%
VILA Spain S.L.U.	Torremolinos, Spain	100%
VILA Stores A/S	Skanderborg, Denmark	100%
VILA Sweden AB	Solna, Sweden	100%
VILA Wholesale A/S	Skanderborg, Denmark	100%

## Notes

	<b>2022</b> TDKK	<b>2021</b> TDKK
<b>9 Investments in associates</b>		
Cost at 1 August 2021	<u>179.988</u>	<u>179.988</u>
Cost at 31 July 2022	<u>179.988</u>	<u>179.988</u>
Revaluations at 1 August 2021	<u>-179.988</u>	<u>-179.988</u>
Revaluations at 31 July 2022	<u>-179.988</u>	<u>-179.988</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 July 2022</b>	<b><u><u>0</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>0</u></u></b>

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest
BESTSELLER Stores Germany GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	36%

## 10 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid costs regarding rent, subscriptions, travel and staff events.

## 11 Equity

The share capital consists of 6.300 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1.000. No shares carry any special rights.

## Notes

	<b>2022</b> TDKK	<b>2021</b> TDKK
<b>12 Provision for deferred tax</b>		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 August 2021	218	567
Applied for the year	-20	-349
<b>Provision for deferred tax at 31 July 2022</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>		
Calculated tax asset	198	218
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>218</b>

## 13 Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the financial position have occurred after the balance sheet date.

	<b>2022</b> TDKK	<b>2021</b> TDKK
<b>14 Rent and lease liabilities</b>		
Operating lease liabilities.		
Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	3.198	3.198
Between 1 and 5 years	4.000	6.000
	<b>7.198</b>	<b>9.198</b>

## 15 Contingent liabilities

### Other contingent liabilities

The Parent company is part in a number of pending disputes that are not deemed to have any material effect on coming financial years.

### Contingent liabilities towards the parent company and group entities

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement with HEARTLAND A/S serving as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore secondarily liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities as well as to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## Notes

### 16 Related parties and ownership structure

#### Controlling interest

The company is owned 100% by BESTSELLER A/S, Fredskovvej 5, 7330 Brande

#### Transactions

Sale of goods to subsidiaries - DKK 738.438k

Sale of services to subsidiaries - DKK 5.473k

Purchase of goods and services from subsidiaries - DKK 222k

Sale of goods to other related parties - DKK 541.368k

Sale of services to other related parties - DKK 1.418k

Purchase of goods and services from other related parties - DKK 19.791k

Interest income from subsidiaries - DKK 33k

Interest expense to other related parties - DKK 8.885k

Received dividend - DKK 13.757k

Receivables from group companies - DKK 100.533k

Receivables from other related parties - DKK 14.898k

Payables to group enterprises - DKK 1.025k

Payables to other related parties - DKK 293.145k

#### Consolidated financial statements

The financial statement of VILA A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements for BESTSELLERA/S, Fredskovvej 5, 7330 Brande being the smallest group.

The financial statement for VILA A/S is included in the consolidated financial statement for HEARTLAND A/S, Inge Lehmanns Gade 2, 8000 Aarhus C being the largest group.

