

DK Company Cph A/S

Kanonbådsvej 10, 1437 København K

CVR no 14 81 53 76

Annual Report

2024

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 16 May 2025.

Søren Lauritsen

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company

DK Company Cph A/S
Kanonbådsvej 10
DK-1437 København K

Telephone: 70 30 28 28

CVR no: 14 81 53 76

Founded: 19. November 1990

Registered office: City of Copenhagen

Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Jens Poulsen, Chairman
Søren Skovdal Lauritsen
Jens Obel Jørgensen
Marianne Tochtermann

Executive Board

Jens Obel Jørgensen

Subsidiaries

DK Company Belgium NV, Belgium
DK Company Finland OY, Finland
DK Company Norge AS, Norway
DK Company Sweden AB, Sweden
DKC Germany GmbH, Germany
DK Company B. V., The Netherlands
DK Company Austria GmbH, Austria
TOG Clothing (UK) Ltd., UK

Audit

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1,
DK-8000 Aarhus

Bankers

Jyske Bank A/S
Vestergade 8-16
DK-8600 Silkeborg

Midt Factoring A/S
Nygade 111
DK-7430 Ikast

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Amounts in DKK '000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Income Statement					
Revenue	908,550	853,473	817,314	651,525	549,649
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	198,851	191,861	166,494	133,089	71,736
Financial income and expenses, net amounts	23,727	19,093	17,995	7,743	19,660
Profit/loss for the year	178,407	169,396	148,290	112,740	68,090
Balance Sheet					
Non-current assets	102,397	90,010	76,627	85,684	83,427
Current assets	700,273	621,808	474,335	337,485	241,199
Total assets	802,670	711,818	550,963	423,169	324,626
Equity	440,574	352,999	274,450	206,034	152,996
Non-current liabilities	0	0	0	3	6,769
Current liabilities	362,095	358,818	276,513	217,132	192,915
Investments in property, plant and equipment	4,664	2,229	1,414	486	2,006
Employees					
Average number of employees	144	129	119	112	115
Financial Ratios					
Solvency ratio	54.9%	49.6%	49.8%	48.7%	47.1%
Return on equity	45.0%	54.0%	61.7%	62.8%	67.7%

The financial highlights have been calculated in accordance with the recommendations issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. The financial ratios stated in the selected financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Solvency ratio (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/Loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DK Company Cph A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report was prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

Moreover, in our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Company.

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

Copenhagen, 16 May 2025

Executive Board

Jens Obel Jørgensen

Board of Directors

Jens Poulsen
Chairman

Søren Skovdal Lauritsen

Jens Obel Jørgensen

Marianne Tochtermann

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of DK Company Cph A/S

Opinion

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

We have audited the Financial Statements of DK Company Cph A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 conclusion 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.
- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Aarhus, 16 May 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no 33 77 12 31

Henrik Berring Rasmussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34157

Christine Tveteraas
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34341

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Main activity

The Company's activity consists in the purchase and sale of goods for resale in the textile industry.

Development in activities and financial position

Revenue for the year amounts to DKK 908.6 million and DKK 853.5 million in 2023. Profit for the year totals 178.4 million against DKK 169.4 million in 2023, and the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 440.6 million and DKK 353.0 million in 2023.

Profit for the year is considered satisfactory and exceed the expected for the year. In 2024, the company has acquired the Danish brands "Wood Wood" and "Double A".

Special risks

In Management's opinion, the Company is not affected by any special risks apart from those generally existing in the line of business.

Research and development activities

The Company's collections are developed continuously throughout the year. In addition thereto, the Company has no actual research and development activities.

Outlook

Profit forecasts for 2025 are subject to great uncertainty due to inflation within Europa. The Company expects a profit for the financial year 2025 in line with 2024 DKK 170 million to DKK 180 million

Subsequent events

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

Environmental aspects

According to section 99(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no separate statutory report has been made on the Company's impact on the external environment and measures to prevent, reduce or remedy any damage to the environment for DK Company Cph A/S, covering the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2024, as this information is provided for the Group as a whole in the Responsibility Report for 2024. The information is provided under CSR on the Group's website:

[www.dkcompany.com - https://www.dkcompany.com/en-en/csr/responsibility-report](https://www.dkcompany.com/en-en/csr/responsibility-report).

Corporate social responsibility

According to section 99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no separate statutory report has been made on corporate social responsibility for DK Company Cph A/S, covering the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2024, as such information is provided for the Group as a whole in the Responsibility Report for 2024. The information is provided under CSR on the Group's website:

[www.dkcompany.com - https://www.dkcompany.com/en-en/csr/responsibility-report](https://www.dkcompany.com/en-en/csr/responsibility-report).

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Targets and policies on the under-represented gender

The policy aims for a balanced staff composition with equal access and opportunities for all DK Company Cph A/S employees. This is primarily encouraged through employment and promotion practice and policy, which focuses on equal access and advancement opportunities for all talented and dedicated employees regardless of gender. In practice, gender diversity is included in the hiring process for all management levels equally to experience, background and other relevant skills.

	2024	2023	2022
Supreme governing body:			
Total number of members	4	4	4
Percentage of under-represented gender	25%	25%	25%
Target percentage	30%	30%	20%
Target year	2030	2030	2027
Other management levels:			
Total number of members	6	5	5
Percentage of under-represented gender	50%	20%	20%
Target percentage	40%	40%	40%
Target year	2030	2025	2025

The supreme governing body in DK Company Cph A/S are recruited from the ownership group. The board is composed of the owners in relation to professional competences, the geographical location of the businesses, size and the number of businesses the cooperative has, so that there is the greatest possible diversity. In addition, the aim is to achieve a gender distribution on the company's supreme governing body corresponding to the representation of the genders in the ownership group. Since the board consists of the owners the opportunities for representation of the under-represented gender are limited. In 2024 we reached the target of 25% representation by the under-represented gender.

To work towards achieving the goal of increasing the number of the underrepresented gender on other management levels board, DK Company Cph A/S focuses on following the policy, when there is to be a replacement. Active work has been done in 2024 with the policy through employment and promotion practices, to increase the share of the underrepresented gender in the coming years, to reach the targets by 2025.

Data ethics

According to section 99d of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no separate policy has been made for DK Company Cph A/S as such information is provided for the Group as a whole. The information is provided under CSR on the Group's website: www.dkcompany.com - <https://www.dkcompany.com/en-en/corporate-governance-policies/data-ethics>.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The 2024 Annual Report of DK Company Cph A/S has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class C (large enterprises). The accounting policies remain unchanged compared to last year.

In accordance with section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of DK Company A/S, available on the Group's website: www.dkcompany.com under About us / Financial Information. ([DK Company Financial Information](#))

With reference to the Danish Financial Statements act's true and fair view, The Company has made few reclassifications in the income statement.

Recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Moreover, all expenses incurred are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. Capital losses and gains are thus allocated over the terms of the asset or liability.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Financial Statements which concern affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Translation policies

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in the income statement. If foreign exchange positions are considered hedges of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currency which have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing rate. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the dates when the receivables or the payables arose or at which they were recognised in the latest financial statements are recognised in the income statement.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment purchased in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

If the foreign group enterprises meet the criteria for legal entities, the income statements are converted at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Currency translation differences arising on the translation of the opening equity of foreign group enterprises at the exchange rates on the balance sheet date and on the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates on the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

The Company has decided to apply IFRS 15 as interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

The Company's revenue stems from the sale of goods for resale in the textile industry. Revenue is recognised when control of the individually identifiable performance obligation set out in the sales agreement passes to the customer, which according to the terms of sale occurs at the time of delivery.

The Company's sales agreements are divided into individually identifiable performance obligations, which are recognised and measured separately at fair value. Although sales agreements for the sale of goods for resale often set out multiple performance obligations, such obligations are treated as a single performance obligation owing to their concurrent delivery. If a sales agreement contains multiple performance obligations, the total sales value of the sales agreement is allocated proportionally to its individual performance obligations.

Recognised revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration agreed, exclusive of VAT, charges, etc. collected on behalf of third parties. All types of discounts granted are recognised in revenue. Exchange differences in receivables from the sale of goods and services in foreign currencies are recognised in revenue. Fair value corresponds to the price agreed discounted to net present value, where the terms of payment exceed 12 months.

The part of total consideration that is variable, for example in the form of discounts, bonus payments, etc., is only recognised in revenue when it is reasonably certain that there will be no reversal thereof in subsequent periods. This also applies to the goods that are expected to be returned by fulfilling the Company's return obligations based on historical experience on actual return percentages and product mix. Customers are typically entitled to return online purchases within two weeks, but when returning Christmas presents purchased between 1 November and 23 December, they have 14-90 days.

Cost of goods for resale

Cost of goods for resale include expenses incurred to generate revenue for the year. Cost of goods for resale are recognised in line with revenue. This year's change in inventories is included in the cost of goods for resale. Exchange differences relating to suppliers of goods and services in foreign currencies are recognised in cost of goods for resale.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution and advertising, sale, administration, premises, losses on trade receivables and rental expenses under operating leases.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries, considerations, pensions and other staff costs related to the Company's employees.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets include depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets, as well as impairment losses for the year as a result of impairment.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating income and expenses comprise income and expenses of a secondary nature to the activities of the Company, including gains or losses from current sale and replacement of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Gains or losses from the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of disposal.

Income in the form of compensation received from public authorities

Compensation received from public authorities is recognised in other operating income in line with the costs associated with the compensation, once the Company has obtained final commitment from the compensation provider, it is likely that the Company will meet the conditions attached to the compensation and it is highly likely that the compensation will not have to be repaid.

Share of profit/loss after tax in group enterprises

According to the equity method, a proportion of profit or loss after tax in the underlying enterprises is to be recognised in the income statement. Shares of profit or loss after tax in subsidiaries and group enterprises are presented in the income statement as separate line items. Full elimination of intra-group profit/loss is made for investments in subsidiaries. For investments in group enterprises, only a proportionate elimination of intra-group profit/loss is made.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses in respect of securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as interest charges and interest reimbursement under the on-account taxation scheme. Financial items are recognised at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Company is jointly taxed with the Danish consolidated enterprises. The current Danish corporation tax is allocated to the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable incomes. The jointly taxed Danish enterprises are included in the on-account taxation scheme.

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

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is ten years. Management estimates a useful life of at least ten years for the Company's goodwill. Emphasis is placed on the Company's brands being well incorporated in the market and providing satisfactory earnings. Goodwill is written down to the lower of the recoverable amount or carrying amount. However, goodwill for agencies with a contractual term of 1-3 years is amortised over this period.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are depreciated as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are:

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

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value at the end of the useful life and reduced by any impairment loss. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition and are reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

If the period of depreciation or the residual value changes, the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively as a change in the accounting estimate.

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of disposal. Profit or losses are recognised in the income statement under other operating income and other operating expenses, respectively.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for the classification and recognition of leases.

Leases in respect of assets in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are initially recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the assets' fair value and the net present value of the future minimum lease payments. When computing the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the alternative borrowing rate is applied as the discount rate. After that, assets acquired under finance leases are treated in the same way as the other assets of the Company.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element of the lease payment is charged over the lease term to the income statement under finance costs. After initial recognition, lease obligations are measured at amortised cost.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases and other rental agreements are recognised in the income statement over the lease term. The Company's total liability relating to operating leases and rental agreements is disclosed under contingent assets and liabilities, etc.

Other non-current assets

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured according to the equity method. The Company has chosen the equity method as its measurement method.

This implies that investments are measured at cost on initial recognition. Cost is allocated according to the purchase method.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition or establishment. Enterprises sold or wound up are recognised until the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated for newly acquired, sold or wound-up enterprises.

The time of acquisition is the time when the Group obtains actual control of the entity acquired.

Acquisitions of new group enterprises are accounted for using the purchase method under which the identified assets and liabilities of the newly acquired enterprises acquired are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they can be separated from or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax is recognised on the revaluations.

Positive differences (goodwill) between the cost and fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised under investments in group enterprises. The difference is amortised systematically in the income statement over an individual estimation of the useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition.

Costs incurred in connection with acquisitions (transaction costs) are recognised directly in the income statement under shares of profit or loss after tax of group enterprises in the year of incurrence. In contrast to the accounting policies applied in the Consolidated Financial Statements, where such costs are recognised directly in the income statement under special items, the parent discloses these special items only in a separate note to the income statement.

If, at the time of the acquisition, there is uncertainty as to the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities or the determination of the purchase consideration, initial recognition is made on the basis of provisionally determined values. If it subsequently turns out that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was not correct on initial recognition, the statement is adjusted retrospectively. Goodwill and negative goodwill from acquired enterprises may be adjusted up to 12 months after acquisition.

Cost is adjusted for shares of profit or loss after tax deducting or adding unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Dividends received are deducted from the carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises that are measured at equity value are subject to impairment tests in case of indication of impairment.

On divestment of group enterprises in which control is no longer maintained, profits or losses are determined as the difference between the net selling price on the one hand and the proportion of the carrying amount of net assets on the other. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses, net. If the enterprise continues to hold investments in the divested group enterprise, the remaining proportion of the carrying amount forms the basis for measurement of investments in group enterprises.

Other receivables

Deposits are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in group enterprises are assessed annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of indications of impairment, an impairment test is carried out of each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount or carrying amount.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The recoverable amount used is the higher of net selling price and value in use. The value in use is calculated as the net present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or asset group and expected net cash flows on the disposal of the asset or asset group on expiry of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the basis for the impairment loss no longer exists. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost under the FIFO method. If the net realisable value of inventories is lower than cost, write-down is made to this lower value.

The cost of inventories equals landed cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to execute sales. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for the write-down of financial receivables.

Write-down to net realisable value is made for estimated bad debts. Assessment of write-downs for estimated bad debt is carried out at both individual and portfolio level using a provisions account.

Prepayments

Prepayments that are recognised under assets include expenses related to subsequent reporting periods.

Equity – reserve for net revaluation under the equity method

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method includes net revaluation of investments in group enterprises relative to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in case of loss, realisation of investments or changes in accounting estimates.

This reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Equity - dividend

Dividend expected to be paid for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability when a resolution approving the dividend has been adopted by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Corporation tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured under the balance sheet liability method on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, no deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, or other items where temporary differences – except in the case of business acquisitions – have arisen at the date of acquisition and affect neither the net profit for the year nor the taxable income. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to different tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of Management's intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax assets as well as deferred tax liabilities are recognised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is adjusted for eliminations of unrealised intra-group gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of the respective countries that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the liabilities are measured at amortised cost using "the effective interest method" so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement as financial expenses over the loan term.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Cash flow statement

According to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared for the Company as such statement is included in the cash flow statement for the Group as a whole in the Consolidated Financial Statements of DK Company A/S.

Fee to auditors appointed at the Annual General Meeting

According to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the fee to the auditors appointed at the Annual General Meeting has not been disclosed as such information is disclosed for the Group as a whole in the Consolidated Financial Statements of DK Company A/S.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1 Revenue	908,550,446	853,473,498
Costs of goods for resale	-562,441,717	-536,345,759
Other external expenses	-57,518,781	-51,603,954
2 Other operating income	<u>54,565,317</u>	<u>42,580,278</u>
Gross profit	343,155,265	308,104,063
3 Staff costs	-93,368,721	-80,792,083
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment	-5,394,468	-1,248,003
4 Other operating expenses	<u>-45,541,136</u>	<u>-34,202,798</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	198,850,940	191,861,179
9 Share of profit/loss after tax in group enterprises	20,257,525	22,030,894
5 Financial income	6,386,714	1,947,360
5 Financial expenses	<u>-2,917,248</u>	<u>-4,885,366</u>
Financial income and expenses, net amounts	23,726,991	19,092,888
Profit/loss before tax	222,577,931	210,954,067
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year	<u>-44,170,714</u>	<u>-41,557,648</u>
Profit/Loss for the year from continuing operations	<u>178,407,217</u>	<u>169,396,419</u>

BALANCE SHEET

Note	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	6,012,743	0
7 Intangible assets	6,012,743	0
	58,618	161,079
	5,516,988	2,657,720
8 Property, plant and equipment	5,575,606	2,818,799
9 Investments in group enterprises	86,709,452	83,214,278
10 Other receivables	1,647,879	1,607,968
11 Deferred tax assets	2,451,000	2,369,000
Other non-current assets	90,808,331	87,191,246
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	102,396,680	90,010,045
CURRENT ASSETS		
	131,200,584	127,839,317
	115,934,549	102,333,764
Inventories	247,135,133	230,173,081
	16,228,797	11,249,821
	408,307,671	361,861,129
	28,474,341	18,361,026
	127,195	162,561
Receivables	453,138,004	391,634,537
CURRENT ASSETS	700,273,137	621,807,618
TOTAL ASSETS	802,669,817	711,817,663

BALANCE SHEET

<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
12 Share capital	18,000,000	18,000,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	8,839,552	5,418,963
Retained earnings	138,734,919	239,580,227
Proposed dividend	275,000,000	90,000,000
EQUITY	440,574,471	352,999,190
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Prepayments received from customers	0	20,758
Trade payables	152,170,311	143,007,633
Payables to group enterprises	132,937,405	140,668,710
Corporation tax	44,252,714	41,128,648
Other payables	32,734,916	33,992,724
CURRENT LIABILITIES	362,095,346	358,818,473
LIABILITIES	362,095,346	358,818,473
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	802,669,817	711,817,663
13 Contingent assets and liabilities		
14 Security		
15 Related parties		
16 Distribution of profit		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Share capital	<u>18,000,000</u>	<u>18,000,000</u>
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method at 1 January	5,418,963	-7,389,494
Change in equity in group enterprises	267,594	-78,471
Exchange adjustments from translation of foreign entities	-1,099,530	-768,966
Transferred from distribution of net profit	20,257,525	22,030,894
Distribution from group enterprises	<u>-16,005,000</u>	<u>-8,375,000</u>
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method at 31 December	<u>8,839,552</u>	<u>5,418,963</u>
Retained earnings at 1 January	239,580,227	173,839,702
Transferred from distribution of net profit	-116,850,308	57,365,525
Distribution from group enterprises	<u>16,005,000</u>	<u>8,375,000</u>
Retained earnings at 31 December	<u>138,734,919</u>	<u>239,580,227</u>
Proposed dividend at 1 January	90,000,000	90,000,000
Dividend	-90,000,000	-90,000,000
Transferred from distribution of net profit	<u>275,000,000</u>	<u>90,000,000</u>
Proposed dividend at 31 December	<u>275,000,000</u>	<u>90,000,000</u>
Equity at 31 December	<u>440,574,471</u>	<u>352,999,190</u>

NOTES

Note	2024	2023
1 REVENUE		
By geography		
Denmark	274,908,160	192,640,000
Norway	64,487,654	91,833,171
Germany	46,441,163	38,552,637
Sweden	145,600,757	159,620,513
Benelux	104,268,499	99,238,889
Canada	40,602,156	45,313,342
UK	69,710,755	65,684,539
Other markets in Europe	147,870,628	145,799,118
Other markets outside Europe	14,660,674	14,791,289
	908,550,446	853,473,498
2 OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Administration fee	54,565,317	42,580,278
	54,565,317	42,580,278
3 STAFF COSTS		
Wages and salaries	85,227,083	73,726,321
Pensions	7,049,919	6,076,921
Other social security expenses	1,091,719	988,841
	93,368,721	80,792,083
<p>In accordance with section 98b(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no disclosure is made as to management remuneration as the information covers only one member.</p>		
Average number of employees	144	129
4 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administration fee	45,541,136	34,202,798
	45,541,136	34,202,798
5 FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES		

Interest income from group enterprises constitutes DKK 0m of financial income compared to DKK 1.4m in 2023.

Interest expenses from group enterprises constitutes DKK 1.9m of financial expenses compared to DKK 1m in 2023.

NOTES

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
6 TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		
Current tax for the year	44,252,714	41,128,648
Change in deferred tax for the year	-82,000	429,000
	<u>44,170,714</u>	<u>41,557,648</u>
	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Orderbook</u>
7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Cost at 1 January 2024	0	0
Additions at cost	6,500,000	3,000,000
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	0	0
Amortisation for the year	487,257	3,000,000
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	<u>487,257</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>6,012,743</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>
8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Cost at 1 January 2024	2,008,280	6,942,050
Additions at cost	0	4,664,018
Disposals at cost	-368,107	-550,970
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>1,640,173</u>	<u>11,055,098</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	1,847,201	4,284,330
Depreciation for the year	102,461	1,804,750
Reversal of assets sold	-368,107	-550,970
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	<u>1,581,555</u>	<u>5,538,110</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>58,618</u>	<u>5,516,988</u>
Carrying amount of leased assets		<u>0</u>

NOTES

Note

9 INVESTMENTS IN GROUP ENTERPRISES

Cost at 1 January 2024	77,795,315
Additions at cost	<u>74,585</u>
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>77,869,900</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January 2024	5,418,963
Exchange adjustments from translation of foreign entities	-1,099,530
Share of profit/loss for the year	20,257,525
Change in equity in group enterprises	267,594
Distribution from group enterprises	<u>-16,005,000</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December 2024	<u>8,839,552</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u><u>86,709,452</u></u>

Group enterprises are specified as follows:

	Profit or loss	Equity
DK Company Belgium NV, Antwerp, Belgium, 100%	2,594,770	21,513,795
DK Company Finland OY, Helsinki, Finland, 100%	1,581,153	6,638,155
DK Company Norge AS, Oslo, Norway, 100%	5,000,077	10,899,792
DK Company Sweden AB, Nacka Strand, Sweden, 100%	4,393,341	22,843,650
TOG Clothing UK Ltd., Harrow, England, 100%	2,296,873	4,700,744
DKC Germany GmbH, Düsseldorf, Germany, 100%	1,393,277	5,316,837
DK Company Austria GmbH, Salzburg, Austria, 100%	0	74,600
DK Company B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands, 100%	<u>2,998,034</u>	<u>11,221,879</u>
	20,257,525	83,209,452
Adjustments for acquisitions in 2019	<u>0</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
	<u><u>20,257,525</u></u>	<u><u>86,709,452</u></u>

All subsidiaries are regarded as separate entities.

10 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2024	1,607,968
Additions at cost	<u>39,911</u>
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>1,647,879</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u><u>1,647,879</u></u>

NOTES

Note	2024	2023
11 DEFERRED TAX		
Deferred tax at 1 January	2,369,000	2,798,000
Deferred tax for the year recognised in profit/loss for the year	82,000	-429,000
Deferred tax at 31 December	2,451,000	2,369,000
Deferred tax is recognised as follows in the balance sheet:		
Deferred tax assets	2,451,000	2,369,000
	2,451,000	2,369,000
Deferred tax relates to:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,026,000	2,405,000
Other current assets	-28,000	-36,000
	2,451,000	2,369,000

The Company has prepared an impairment test of deferred tax assets which shows that the losses will with reasonable certainty/probability be realised in the foreseeable future (within five years), and thus the requirement of convincing evidence for the recognition of deferred tax assets is considered met.

Provision for deferred tax is made at the tax rate at which temporary differences are expected realised on the basis of the adopted corporation tax rate of 22%.

12 SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital consists of 18,000 shares of DKK 1,000 each or multiples thereof. The capital is not divided into classes.

The share capital has changed as follows:

Share capital at formation on 19 November 1990	300,000
Cash capital increase 19 December 1994	200,000
Cash capital increase 31 December 1994	9,500,000
Capital increase through merger on 19 February 2000	7,000,000
Capital increase through merger on 12 February 2002	1,000,000
	18,000,000

NOTES

Note

13 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into agreements (letters of credit) for the delivery of goods of DKK 24.8m compared to DKK 18.5m last year.

The Company has entered into operating leases; as a result, total lease liabilities constitute DKK 3.6m and DKK 2.9m in 2023.

The Company has entered into operational rental agreements; as a result, total rental obligations constitute DKK 11.8m and DKK 20.5m in 2023.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent Jens Poulsen Holding ApS as an administration company and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed companies for payment of corporation tax as from the accounting period of 2015, as well as for withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends falling due on or after 1 July 2014.

Until its withdrawal on 29 June 2014, the Company was jointly taxed with IC Group A/S. Tax liabilities known prior to the withdrawal of this previous joint taxation scheme were settled before withdrawal.

14 SECURITY

The Company's shares in the amount of DKK 18,000k have been provided as security for the balances with banks of the Company, DK Company Vejle A/S, DK Company Retail A/S, DK Company Online A/S and the parent DK Company A/S.

The Company has provided surety as security for the balances with banks of DK Company Vejle A/S, DK Company Online A/S, DK Company Retail A/S and the parent DK Company A/S.

The Company's total warranty commitments amount to DKK 4m and DKK 3.3m in 2023.

NOTES

Note

15 RELATED PARTIES

Controlling interest

DK Company A/S, La Cours Vej 6, 7430 Ikast (CVR-nr. 24 43 11 18) (Majority owner).

Ultimate parent

Jens Poulsen Holding ApS, La Cours Vej 6, 7430 Ikast, Denmark (CVR no. 20 67 66 71).

The ultimate parent is domiciled in the Municipality of Ikast-Brande.

Related party transactions

During the financial year, the Company's related party transactions were solely carried out on an arm's length basis.

The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of DK Company A/S, Ikast-Brande and in Jens Poulsen Holding ApS, Ikast-Brande as the ultimate parent.

16 DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT

Proposal for distribution of net profit

Retained earnings

-116,850,308

57,365,525

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method

20,257,525

22,030,894

Proposed dividend for the year

275,000,000

90,000,000

178,407,217

169,396,419