



Mos Mosh A/S

Ejlersvej 24
6000 Kolding
CVR No. 32933491

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 07.02.2024

Kim Hyl Dahl

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Mos Mosh A/S

Ejlersvej 24

6000 Kolding

Business Registration No.: 32933491

Registered office: Kolding

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Peter Sextus Rasmussen

Jón Björnsson

Kim Hyldahl

Executive Board

David Skjødt, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Egtved Allé 4

6000 Kolding

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Mos Mosh A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Kolding, 07.02.2024

Executive Board

David Skjødt
CEO

Board of Directors

Peter Sextus Rasmussen

Jón Björnsson

Kim Hyl Dahl

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Mos Mosh A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mos Mosh A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management's 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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:

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Kolding, 07.02.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Morten Gade Steinmetz

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne34145

Morten Almtoft Lund

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne41365

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000	2021 DKK'000	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Key figures					
Revenue	600,193	598,104	466,414	412,521	450,572
Gross profit/loss	143,768	145,949	123,604	107,952	130,242
Operating profit/loss	106,764	115,247	99,123	85,824	112,196
Net financials	(1,713)	(189)	143	(1,528)	(55)
Profit/loss for the year	81,881	89,702	77,363	65,720	87,400
Total assets	223,421	369,759	277,028	172,072	167,698
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,365	2,546	1,912	1,398	1,699
Equity	114,109	264,228	204,526	127,163	105,443
Ratios					
Gross margin (%)	23.95	24.40	26.50	26.17	28.91
EBIT margin (%)	17.79	19.27	21.25	20.80	24.90
Net margin (%)	13.64	15.00	16.59	15.93	19.40
Return on equity (%)	43.28	38.27	46.65	56.51	81.88
Equity ratio (%)	51.07	71.46	73.83	73.90	62.88

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Gross margin (%):

Gross profit/loss * 100
Revenue

EBIT margin (%):

Operating profit/loss * 100
Revenue

Net margin (%):

Profit/loss for the year * 100
Revenue

Return on equity (%):

Profit/loss for the year * 100
Average equity

Equity ratio (%):

Equity * 100
Total assets

Primary activities

The company's primary activity consists in developing, manufacturing, sale and distribution of fashion clothing.

Development in activities and finances

The net revenue is DKK 600,193k which is a growth of 2,089K from 2022 and thereby as expected. The profit after tax for the year amounted to DKK 81,881k.

The management is satisfied with both the revenue and the profit.

Profit/loss for the year in relation to expected developments

2023 has been characterized by very high consumer uncertainty, declining demand, and stressed retailers. At the same time, there are high demands from both authorities and customers on the company regarding the sustainability agenda. MOS MOSH views this development positively but also recognize that it requires significant organizational and financial investments to meet the reporting requirements.

The management is pleased that the company has managed to balance these matters and has been able to maintain and even strengthen its relevance and competitiveness in a difficult market.

Outlook

The revenue is expected to be in same level as in 2023 with an expected growth of 1-2 %.

MOS MOSH Gallery has been well received by stores all over Europe and we expect that development to continue in 2024.

The digitalization strategy has already shown good results in 2023 and will be continued in 2024. Our ESG initiatives will be further reinforced with focus on compliance and due diligence, achieving the objectives we have set in our ESG strategy and developing further on a strategy about limitation of greenhouse gas emission in both scope 1, 2 and 3.

Statutory report on corporate social responsibility

MOS MOSH takes our responsibility as a company seriously. It is an integrated part of how we do business. We strive to make a positive impact on society and the environment. We are aware that it will take time before this can be accomplished but until then, we can at least strive to continuously reduce the negative derived effects from our activities. We are devoted to embedding sustainability and social responsibility practices across our entire supply chain.

Our main business activities consist of designing, selling, and distributing fashion clothing. Our products are mainly produced in Europe which enables us to meet both our own expectations and the increasing legislation demands within the fields of sustainability, responsibility, and governance, due to the closeness.

We recognize the significance of understanding and addressing the challenges our industry faces, striving to be a catalyst for change. Our ESG reporting will center around the three core areas environmental considerations, social impact, and good governance practices, and we will address them in this order.

MOS MOSH acknowledges the environmental and climate-related risk within our industry, with one of the most significant challenges being our carbon emissions. The Textile production has the biggest climate impact when it comes to the sourcing of materials, manufacturing, and the transportation.

At MOS MOSH, we are committed to reduce our climate footprint. As a part of this we have in 2023 started the process of mapping our CO₂ emissions to have a reference for future objectives and benchmarks. We have mapped our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions for 2022 using "Klimakompasset" a tool made by Erhvervsstyrelsen.

- scope 1 emissions 56,11t CO₂e
- scope 2 emissions 13,70t CO₂e

91% of our scope 1 emissions comes from company cars. Based on this MOS MOSH has decided that all company cars leased from 2024 and on shall be electrical. It is not possible to estimate or report the exact effect of this, but we know it will be positive. Studies from Green NCAP indicates a reduction of 25-40 % going from a fossil fuel driven car to an electric driven car in same category but numbers are without the emission that originates from production.

Our scope 2 emissions come from heating and electricity at our office facilities, here we strive to buy from renewable sources and all the electricity that MOS MOSH have bought in 2023 came from renewable sources. We will continue this policy and will be looking for ways to further reduce or offset our emission.

We remain committed to annually track our CO₂ emissions. While our assessment of scope 3 emissions has yet to be mapped and measured, we recognize that this area is where our biggest impact regarding carbon emissions is. Measuring our scope 3 emissions present a challenging and intricate task as we navigate through our supply chain, and we must simply state that it is an impossible task for us at present time. Our goal is that we by the end of 2025 we will be able to map and measure our scope 3 emissions with help from new methods and our suppliers.

Despite the challenges in measuring the scope 3 emission and thereby also the results, MOS MOSH is committed reduce our scope 3 emissions.

MOS MOSH are aware of the big environmental impact that we have, we acknowledge the environmental challenges and risks we face, particularly concerning the choice of materials. The extraction processes are often intensive and resource-consuming and are posing a substantial risk of overexploitation and environmental degradation. In addition, the use of chemicals in the processes also poses a significant environmental risk, adversely affecting water quality and our ecosystems. It is therefore natural for us to have focus on reducing the impact on the environment that comes from our products.

The choice of materials is a significant factor when it comes to product quality but also when it comes to the circular process and to reduce our environmental footprint. Over the past years, MOS MOSH has intensified our efforts to increase the content of more sustainable fibers in our products. Each collection we create at MOS MOSH we try to increase the number of styles containing better and more sustainable fibers.

Today our fibers are categorized in 3 categories: 1. Fibers we prefer, 2. Fibers we like and 3. Fibers we try to limit. The categorization of the fibers is based on animal welfare and the environmental footprint.

	FIBRES WE TRY TO LIMIT	FIBRES WE LIKE	FIBRES WE PREFER
REGENERATED CELLULOSE	Modal Viscose Cupro Acetate Lyocell	TENCEL™ Modal Viscose (FSC or PEFC) TENCEL™ Lyocell	LENZING™ ECOVERO™ Viscose CanopyStyle green or dark green rated viscose TENCEL™ x REFIBRA™
NATURAL	Linen Hemp Cotton	Linen (organic or in-conversion) Hemp (organic or in-conversion) Cotton (organic or in-conversion) BCI Cotton	Linen (recycled) Hemp (recycled) Cotton (recycled)
SYNTHETIC	Polyester Polyamide/Nylon Acrylic Elastane	Recycled Polyester (pre-consumer) Recycled Polyamide / Nylon (pre-consumer) Recycled Acrylic (pre-consumer) Recycled Elastane (pre-consumer)	Recycled Polyester (post-consumer) Recycled Polyamide / Nylon (post-consumer) Recycled Acrylic (post-consumer) Recycled Elastane (post-consumer)
ANIMAL BASED	Wool Mohair Alpaca Cashmere Down Leather Silk	Wool (RWS and/or organic) Mohair (RMS and/or organic) Alpaca (RAS and/or organic) Cashmere (responsible and/or organic) Down (RDS and/or organic) Leather (responsible and/or organic) Peace silk	Recycled Wool Recycled Mohair Recycled Alpaca Recycled Cashmere Recycled Down Vegan leather Recycled Silk

As a naturally consequence of which fibers are categorizing where, we are using an increasingly number of certified fibers. These certifications serve multiple purposes. Firstly, the certificates that we have on some of our products, are helping us guarantee a reduced environmental impact throughout our processes. Secondly some of them uphold social responsibility standards by securing ethical labor practices, fair wages, appropriate working hours and safe working conditions at the factories. Furthermore, we have certificates that focuses on animal welfare which ensure animals involved in our supply chain are treated humanely and with respect of animal rights.

We also see certificates as a way to make it easier for the consumers to make informed choices when buying clothes.

In 2023 we have used fibers with the following certifications: GOTS (Global Organic Textile Standard), GCS (Good Cashmere Standard), GRS (Global Recycled Standard), Lenzing EvoVero (responsible viscose), OSC (Organic tent Standard), RDS (Responsible Down Standard), RWS (Responsible Wool Standard) and BCI (Better Cotton Initiative).

In 2023 we have incorporated a new certification to the line of certificates we can apply to our products, which is LWG (Leather Working Group).

In 2023 50% of the styles designed by MOS MOSH had one of the above-mentioned certificates. This is an increase from previous year, where only 20% of the styles in our collections carried a certification. Our goal for 2023 was that 20% of all the designed styles should carry a certification, so we are very proud that we have achieved this goal and even already realized our goal for 2025 which is that 40% of the styles designed by MOS MOSH should be certified.

BCI is the most used certificate. In 2023, 27% of our designs were certified by BCI making a substantial increase from the previous year where only 12% of our styles carried this certification.

In 2023, 25% of the fiber volume (measured as weight) used in the collections are categorized as either "Fibers we like" or "Fibers we prefer". Our goal for 2023 was that 60% of the fibers should be placed in the categories

“fibers we like” or “fibers we prefer” so we have unfortunately not been able to live up to our own objective.

However, we have also ascertained that our calculation method has not been able to capture all our consumption of certified fibers. This primarily concerns the part of styles, where both certified and not-certified fibers are included in the different components of the clothes. We believe that we are closer to the goals than the numbers show and our clear ambition for 2024 is to reach our goal of 60 % and to improve our methods in order to secure a valid and transparent reporting.

Our goal for 2025 is still to have more than 60% of the fibers that we use placed in category 1 and 2 even removing BCI from the “Fibers we like” category in 2025. We have opted to exclude BCI from 2025 due to our evolving perception of BCI as a general certification focusing on making cotton production more climate-resilient and environmentally friendly rather than a certification tied directly to the individual product itself.

The love for what we do and the respect for the people involved with MOS MOSH, is what makes MOS MOSH truly unique. All people, who in one way or another are involved in our activities, should be treated with respect and decency, and no one should experience their basic human rights being suppressed. MOS MOSH acknowledge the challenges and potential risks associated with ensuring human rights and good social conditions throughout our supply chain, especially given that a big part of our supply chain is beyond our direct control and located in what is defined as high-risk countries. Therefor there is a risk that basis rights and working conditions are violated in our supply chain.

Our collaboration with suppliers is characterized as long-term relationships in which we rely on carefully selected suppliers who are familiar with our values and expectations. A significant aspect of MOS MOSH's social responsibility pertains to the conditions in the factories where our products are being manufactured. MOS MOSH does not have own manufacturing facilities but are depending on our external producers having working conditions that live up to our standards.

In 2023 we have joined Amfori BSCI - The BSCI initiative is developed to improve social standards with the suppliers by providing a code of conduct and monitoring system for businesses involved in global supply chains. Amfori BSCI conducts audits, assessments, and capacity-building programs to support companies in improving working conditions and social standards.

Prior to joining Amfori BSCI MOS MOSH had made own Code of Conduct, upon becoming a part of Amfori BSCI we have adopted their Code of Conduct. However, we have decided to maintain our own chemical policy along with a policy about animal welfare, which we still require that our suppliers sign. Our chemical policy applies to both SVHC “substances of very high concern” list, and the European Union REACH regulation. When signing our chemical policy our suppliers commit to test garments before shipment, the tests must be performed by a 3rd party test laboratory appointed by MOS MOSH. Our Chemical Policy commits us to test 4-5% of all styles, which are selected based on risk assessment.

At the end of 2023 82% of our suppliers had signed our code of conduct, this is an increase from 69 % in 2021. Our goal for 2023 was that all our suppliers had signed our code of conduct and additional policies, unfortunately we have not succeeded with this.

We will keep it as a goal for 2024, that all our suppliers sign the new Amfori BSCI code of conduct alongside or policies regarding chemicals and animal welfare.

MOS MOSH relies on principles about fairness, respect, and transparency, when interacting with people. MOS

MOSH sells products to more than 2.400 customers and produces at 15-20 suppliers. There will be a risk of corruption involved in all business where individuals or organizations can gain advantages from it. The reasons for high risk can vary but business culture, lack of effective institutions to combat corruption and low economical development. MOS MOSH suppliers are in countries with a CPI score from Transparency Internationals between 40 and 60 which indicates a moderate risk of corruption.

In response to our commitment to combating human rights violations, harassment, bullying, humiliating behavior and other unwanted behavior, and the risk of potential bribery within our organization, a whistleblower arrangement was introduced in 2022 and remains in place. The anonymous arrangement is described in our Employee Handbook, which has been handed out to all employees at MOS MOSH.

The whistleblower arrangement has been expanded with an online platform which will be integrated with a newly implemented APV App solution in Q1 2024.

At MOS MOSH, we maintain a strict policy concerning gifts and entertainment. We support this policy by day-to-day management behavior and believe that a healthy culture is the strongest guarantee for honest and proper behavior. We emphasize the practice of neither giving nor receiving personal gifts related to business partnerships. Additionally, we ensure that corporate entertainment remains modest and entirely at a professional level.

MOS MOSH tries to ensure good governance in our decision-making by actively involving primarily employees but also suppliers and customers. By seeking their input and letting the principle of "The best argument wins", we seek transparent and fair decision-making.

The cross organizational Data-team was established in 2022 and has in 2023 been working both strategically and operationally and has become crucial for the digital development of MOS MOSH. In 2023, we have established a cross organizational ESG-team, which have the same decision-making competence and it will become an anchor in the forthcoming work with the ESG agenda.

There have not been any breaches of policy or instances of attempted bribery in 2023 to our knowledge. The ESG -team is working with CoC implementation and there will be no exceptions from the requirement to be member of BSCI or similar organization. Placing the execution within the ESG team means that there is a very low risk that a supplier can evade the requirement by exploiting a personal relation.

It is a clear objective to conduct our business 100 % free of bribery and nepotism. This involves a combination of our policies, training, and monitoring. Monitoring is a fundamental part of our due diligence work in 2024.

Statutory report on the underrepresented gender

2023

Supreme management body

Total number of members	3
Underrepresented gender (%)	0.00
Target figures (%)	40.00
Year of expected achievement of target figures	2025

The company was sold to a new group of owners in 2023. In relation to this, the board positions were filled with representatives from the new ownership. Therefore, an expansion of the board was postponed and now planned for 2025.

In MOS MOSH we wish to advance diversity in all levels of our organization to ensure a diverse company. Achieving a balanced representation of genders across various organizational levels not only reflects a commitment to equality but it is also contributing to a more dynamic work environment. There are total 61 employees at MOS MOSH, 82% females and 18% males.

To ensure diversity at all levels of our organization, and as a mean to achieve our targets, we work actively in our recruitment processes to limit bias behavior. When using external recruitment agencies, it is a request from MOS MOSH that the agencies must introduce candidates of both genders.

We strive in our employee development processes to focus on competencies and personal qualities without gender bias. We use competency-based assessments in our 1-1 development talks that focus on skills and performance rather than gender and provide equal access to all training and development opportunities regardless of gender.

These means are considered appropriate to reach the targets together with an expansion of the board of directors.

	2023
Other management levels	
Total number of members	9
Underrepresented gender (%)	33.33
Target figures (%)	40.00
Year of expected achievement of target figures	2024

The management team will be expanded in 2024 and efforts will focus on finding a female candidate, according to means listed above. Other management level is defined as C-level and mid-level management.

Statutory report on data ethics policy

This report describes how we have conducted our data activities in accordance with our policy for data ethics.

Our data activities include the collection, storage, use, sharing and deletion of data. This is aimed at all our stakeholders, including our management, employees, customers, suppliers, authorities, and the community.

We have collected and stored data for the following purposes:

- Product management
- Supplier management, including booking and payment of invoices.
- Sales and order management, including booking of receivables.
- Delivery of goods and services.
- Web shop activities.
- Organizing employees including payout of salaries.
- Recruitment, including the handling of incoming applications.

We have complied with our principles of data ethics, policies, and standards, as well as the applicable laws, standards and regulations for data protection, data security and data quality in all our data activities.

We have not harmed, discriminated against, manipulated, or exploited anyone with our data activities, and we have handled our data in an ethically responsible way. We have identified and mitigated the potential risk associated with our data activities such as legal, economical, operational, reputational, and social risk. We have

implemented appropriate controls for our data activities such as data governance, data auditing and regular meetings in our Master Data Team.

We have also adhered to the applicable laws, regulations and standards for data protection and data security in our data storage. We have applied with accounting laws which regulate our ERP data storage. We have ensured that our data storage is necessary, relevant, and proportional to our purposes.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Revenue	2	600,192,523	598,103,612
Other operating income		1,500,000	0
Cost of sales		(421,114,183)	(417,595,253)
Other external expenses	3	(36,810,470)	(34,559,270)
Gross profit/loss		143,767,870	145,949,089
Staff costs	4	(34,767,891)	(28,850,776)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	5	(2,236,193)	(1,851,182)
Operating profit/loss		106,763,786	115,247,131
Other financial income	6	722,821	976,059
Other financial expenses	7	(2,436,247)	(1,165,323)
Profit/loss before tax		105,050,360	115,057,867
Tax on profit/loss for the year	8	(23,169,089)	(25,356,319)
Profit/loss for the year	9	81,881,271	89,701,548

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Acquired intangible assets		120,985	304,546
Intangible assets	10	120,985	304,546
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,648,071	2,007,300
Leasehold improvements		1,388,460	1,716,683
Property, plant and equipment	11	3,036,531	3,723,983
Investments in group enterprises		10	10
Other investments		1,050	1,050
Deposits		1,016,834	1,229,640
Financial assets	12	1,017,894	1,230,700
Fixed assets		4,175,410	5,259,229
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		96,484,949	100,960,959
Prepayments for goods		19,679,937	36,874,453
Inventories	13	116,164,886	137,835,412
Trade receivables		32,924,448	42,753,676
Receivables from group enterprises		8,334	0
Deferred tax	14	332,266	232,830
Other receivables		127,593	496,680
Prepayments	15	1,997,275	3,976,607
Receivables		35,389,916	47,459,793
Cash		67,690,605	179,204,882
Current assets		219,245,407	364,500,087
Assets		223,420,817	369,759,316

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital	16	500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		68,609,270	258,727,999
Proposed dividend		45,000,000	5,000,000
Equity		114,109,270	264,227,999
Prepayments received from customers		2,633,274	4,472,756
Trade payables		61,689,076	68,548,300
Payables to group enterprises		25,500,000	4,293,082
Tax payable		712,325	0
Joint taxation contribution payable		14,156,200	25,318,665
Other payables		4,620,672	2,898,514
Current liabilities other than provisions		109,311,547	105,531,317
Liabilities other than provisions		109,311,547	105,531,317
Equity and liabilities		223,420,817	369,759,316
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	17		
Contingent liabilities	18		
Assets charged and collateral	19		
Transactions with related parties	20		
Group relations	21		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed extraordinary dividend DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	258,727,999	0	5,000,000	264,227,999
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(227,000,000)	0	(227,000,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(190,118,729)	227,000,000	45,000,000	81,881,271
Equity end of year	500,000	68,609,270	0	45,000,000	114,109,270

Notes

1 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

2 Revenue

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
DACH area	249,818,195	253,924,173
Scandinavia area	192,177,147	196,615,119
Benelux area	53,652,053	54,320,260
Other countries	104,545,128	93,244,060
Total revenue by geographical market	600,192,523	598,103,612

The Company only have one activity from sale of clothes.

3 Fees to the auditor appointed by the Annual General Meeting

For an overview of fees to auditor appointed by the Annual General Meeting refer to the annual report for Colonel Holding ApS, Kolding.

4 Staff costs

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Wages and salaries	29,364,551	24,076,898
Pension costs	3,404,854	2,745,915
Other social security costs	697,715	638,561
Other staff costs	1,300,771	1,389,402
	34,767,891	28,850,776

Average number of full-time employees	54	46
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	Remuneration of Management 2023 DKK	Remuneration of Management 2022 DKK
Total amount for management categories	1,908,316	1,879,122
	1,908,316	1,879,122

5 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	183,561	460,984
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,052,632	1,388,194
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	2,004
	2,236,193	1,851,182

6 Other financial income

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Other interest income	722,821	379,182
Exchange rate adjustments	0	596,877
	722,821	976,059

7 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	110,591	718,542
Exchange rate adjustments	2,325,656	446,781
	2,436,247	1,165,323

8 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	23,268,525	25,318,665
Change in deferred tax	(99,436)	37,654
	23,169,089	25,356,319

9 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Ordinary dividend for the financial year	45,000,000	5,000,000
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year	227,000,000	0
Retained earnings	(190,118,729)	84,701,548
	81,881,271	89,701,548

10 Intangible assets

	Acquired intangible assets DKK
Cost beginning of year	1,543,464
Cost end of year	1,543,464
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,238,918)
Amortisation for the year	(183,561)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(1,422,479)
Carrying amount end of year	120,985

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	7,974,824	4,367,842
Additions	959,024	406,156
Cost end of year	8,933,848	4,773,998
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(5,967,524)	(2,651,159)
Depreciation for the year	(1,318,253)	(734,379)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(7,285,777)	(3,385,538)
Carrying amount end of year	1,648,071	1,388,460

12 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Other investments DKK	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	10	1,050	1,229,640
Additions	0	0	310,690
Disposals	0	0	(523,496)
Cost end of year	10	1,050	1,016,834
Carrying amount end of year	10	1,050	1,016,834

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Mos Mosh UK Ltd	London	Ltd	100.00

13 Inventories

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	71.920.969	63.925.407
Manufactured goods along the way	24.563.980	37.035.552
Prepayments for goods	19.679.937	36.874.453
Total	116.164.886	137.835.412

14 Deferred tax

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Intangible assets	(26,617)	(67,000)
Property, plant and equipment	335,418	276,365
Financial assets	23,465	23,465
Deferred tax	332,266	232,830

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Changes during the year		
Beginning of year	232,830	270,484
Recognised in the income statement	99,436	(37,654)
End of year	332,266	232,830

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax consists of differences between accounting and tax values.

15 Prepayments

Prepayments relate to various prepaid items.

16 Share capital

	Number	Par value	Nominal value
		DKK	DKK
Share capital	500,000	500,000	500,000
	500,000		500,000

17 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	2,569,345	3,460,741

18 Contingent liabilities

	2022
	DKK
Other contingent liabilities	2,974,657
Contingent liabilities	2,974,657

Other contingent liabilities consists of letters of credit in Sydbank A/S.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Kate Acquisition ApS serves as the administration company until 13.06.2023. From 14.06.2023 Colonel Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and from 1 July 2012 for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend 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.

19 Assets charged and collateral

The Entity's bank has a company mortgage on DKK 8.000K nominal. The mortgage are secured by inventories and trade receivables. Carrying amount of mortgaged assets are DKK 149.089 k.

20 Transactions with related parties

The annual report discloses only transactions with related parties that have not been conducted on arms length terms. No such transactions have been carried out during the financial year.

21 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Colonel Holding ApS

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Colonel Holding ApS

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (large).

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for

premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Intellectual property rights etc**

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each asset.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	2-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. Investments are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Other investments

Other investments comprise listed securities which are measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date, and nlisted equity investments measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for

the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Cash flow statement

Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Entity has prepared no cash flow statement as such statement is included in the consolidated cash flow statement of Colonel Holding ApS