

Mikropolis Cocktails ApS

Guldbergsgade 29D, 1., 2200 København N
CVR no. 40 89 39 11

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 23.04.25

Christian Lundgaard Etlar Astorp
Dirigent

| | |
|---|---------|
| Company information etc. | 3 |
| Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report | 4 |
| Independent auditor's report | 5 - 7 |
| Management's review | 8 |
| Income statement | 9 |
| Balance sheet | 10 - 11 |
| Statement of changes in equity | 12 |
| Notes | 13 - 18 |

The company

Mikropolis Cocktails ApS
c/o To Øl ApS
Guldbergsgade 29D, 1.
2200 København N

Registered office: København
CVR no.: 40 89 39 11
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Direktør Christian Lundgaard Etlar Astorp

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Mikropolis Cocktails ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, April 23, 2025

Executive Board

Christian Lundgaard Etlar Astorp
Direktør

To the capital owners of Mikropolis Cocktails ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Mikropolis Cocktails ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 by law and regulations.

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

accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Soeborg, Copenhagen, April 23, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lasse Rosenborg Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42896

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of developing, producing, marketing and selling cocktails, beverages and other alcohol, including holding the intangible rights, as well as any activity that, in the opinion of the Executive Board, relates to this.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a loss of DKK 37,550 against DKK -978,304 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -2,027,125.

Information on going concern

The company has provided a guarantee whereby the guarantor assumes primary liability for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The group enterprises' debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 54.818k at the balance sheet date.

The group realized a profit of DKK 129k in 2024, and as of 31.12.24, equity stands at a positive DKK 37,607k. The result represents an earnings improvement of DKK 9,526k compared to 2023.

Despite this positive development, the company's cash flow continues to be affected by the aftermath of global challenges experienced from 2020–2023, including COVID-19, supply shortages, inflation, energy costs, and rising interest rates.

The company's liquidity budget for 2025 shows a liquidity need within the group's credit facility, however, it is a prerequisite for continued operation that the company's bank continues to make the credit facilities available. However, management assesses that the group's financial resources are sufficient to support planned operations over the coming year, and thus the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

| Note | 2024 DKK | 2023 DKK |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | 253,874 | -74,045 |
| Gross result | | |
| 2 Staff costs | -143,085 | -1,119,103 |
| | 110,789 | -1,193,148 |
| Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses | | |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | -62,514 | -62,514 |
| | 48,275 | -1,255,662 |
| Operating profit/loss | | |
| Financial income | 0 | 6,419 |
| Financial expenses | -133 | -4,993 |
| | 48,142 | -1,254,236 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | |
| Tax on profit or loss for the year | -10,592 | 275,932 |
| | 37,550 | -978,304 |
| Profit/loss for the year | | |
| Proposed appropriation account | | |
| Retained earnings | 37,550 | -978,304 |
| | 37,550 | -978,304 |
| Total | | |

| ASSETS | | 31.12.24 | 31.12.23 |
|---------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| | | DKK | DKK |
| Note | | | |
| | Acquired rights | 231,000 | 277,200 |
| | Total intangible assets | 231,000 | 277,200 |
| | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 43,438 | 59,752 |
| | Total property, plant and equipment | 43,438 | 59,752 |
| | Total non-current assets | 274,438 | 336,952 |
| | Receivables from group enterprises | 11,531 | 0 |
| | Deferred tax asset | 568,187 | 623,499 |
| | Total receivables | 579,718 | 623,499 |
| | Cash | 0 | 610 |
| | Total current assets | 579,718 | 624,109 |
| | Total assets | 854,156 | 961,061 |

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 31.12.24 | 31.12.23 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | DKK | DKK |
| Note | | | |
| | Share capital | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| | Retained earnings | -2,067,125 | -2,104,675 |
| | Total equity | -2,027,125 | -2,064,675 |
| | Trade payables | 71,586 | 164,122 |
| | Payables to group enterprises | 2,722,175 | 2,368,493 |
| | Other payables | 87,520 | 493,121 |
| | Total short-term payables | 2,881,281 | 3,025,736 |
| | Total payables | 2,881,281 | 3,025,736 |
| | Total equity and liabilities | 854,156 | 961,061 |

Statement of changes in equity

| Figures in DKK | Share capital | Retained earnings |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 | | |
| Balance as at 01.01.24 | 40,000 | -2,104,675 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 37,550 |
| Balance as at 31.12.24 | 40,000 | -2,067,125 |

1. Information as regards going concern

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| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 2. Staff costs | | |
| Wages and salaries | 137,125 | 1,058,004 |
| Other social security costs | 891 | 6,816 |
| Other staff costs | 5,069 | 54,283 |
| Total | 143,085 | 1,119,103 |
| Average number of employees during the year | 1 | 2 |

3. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross result

Gross result comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

| | Useful lives, years | Residual value DKK |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Acquired rights | 10 | 0 |
| Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 5 | 0 |

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Acquired rights

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.