

# **Slurp Borgergade ApS**

**Borgergade 16  
1300 København K**

**CVR no. 41 43 23 73**

**Annual report for 2025**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 4 March 2026

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Philipp Inreiter  
chairman

## **Table of contents**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Statements</b>	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company details	3
Management's review	4
<b>Financial statements</b>	
Accounting policies	5
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	9
Balance sheet 31 December	10
Notes	12

## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Slurp Borgergade ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Copenhagen, 4 March 2026

### **Executive board**

Philipp Inreiter  
Director

## **Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements**

### ***To the shareholder of Slurp Borbergade ApS***

We have compiled the financial statements of Slurp Borbergade ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by management.

The financial statements comprises a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes.

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist management in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We complied with the relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are the management's responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for our compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Roskilde, 4 March 2026

Algade Revision  
Registreret Revisionsanpartsselskab  
CVR no. 35 66 39 16

Mick Andersen  
Registreret revisor, FSR - danske revisorer  
mne41282

## Company details

### The company

Slurp Borbjergade ApS  
Borbjergade 16  
1300 København K

CVR no.: 41432373

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2025

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Executive board

Philipp Inreiter, director

### Auditors

Algade Revision  
Registreret Revisionsanpartsselskab  
CVR no.: 35663916  
Algade 5, 1  
4000 Roskilde

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The company's purpose is to operate a restaurant and other businesses related to this.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 shows a loss of DKK 15.585, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2025 shows equity of DKK 432.070.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

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

## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Slurp Borbergade ApS for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

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

The annual report for 2025 is presented in DKK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

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

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

#### **Revenue**

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

## **Accounting policies**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

### **Raw materials and consumables**

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

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

### **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment**

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

### **Financial income and expenses**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Balance sheet**

### **Tangible assets**

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

## Accounting policies

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

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

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

	Useful life	Residual value
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0 %

Assets costing less than DKK 34.400 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### Income tax and deferred tax

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Joint taxation contributions receivable' or 'Joint taxation contributions payable'.

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

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

**Accounting policies**

**Liabilities**

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

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>201.123</b>	<b>629.193</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-191.016</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>10.107</b>	<b>629.193</b>
Financial costs	2	<u>-29.287</u>	<u>-1.552</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-19.180</b>	<b>627.641</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>3.595</u>	<u>-134.878</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-15.585</u></b>	<b><u>492.763</u></b>
Retained earnings		<u>-15.585</u>	<u>492.763</u>
		<b><u>-15.585</u></b>	<b><u>492.763</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Leasehold improvements		<u>825.318</u>	<u>515.407</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<u><b>825.318</b></u>	<u><b>515.407</b></u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u><b>825.318</b></u>	<u><b>515.407</b></u>
Trade receivables		0	145.521
Other receivables		101.351	0
Joint taxation contributions receivable		<u>6.290</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>107.641</b></u>	<u><b>145.521</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>183.189</b></u>	<u><b>166.962</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>290.830</b></u>	<u><b>312.483</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>1.116.148</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>827.890</b></u></u>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		<u>392.070</u>	<u>-1.066.796</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>432.070</u></b>	<b><u>-1.026.796</u></b>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>25.373</u>	<u>22.678</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b><u>25.373</u></b>	<b><u>22.678</u></b>
Convertible and profit-yielding instruments of debt		<u>0</u>	<u>1.474.449</u>
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>1.474.449</u></b>
Payables to subsidiaries		609.942	162.398
Payables to shareholders and management		48.750	48.750
Joint taxation contributions payable		0	112.200
Other payables		<u>13</u>	<u>34.211</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>658.705</u></b>	<b><u>357.559</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>658.705</u></b>	<b><u>1.832.008</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>1.116.148</u></b>	<b><u>827.890</u></b>
Contingent liabilities	3		

## Notes

	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
<b>2 Financial costs</b>		
Financial expenses, group entities	27.599	1.552
Other financial costs	<u>1.688</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>29.287</b></u>	<u><b>1.552</b></u>

### 3 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its parent company, Holding Philipp Inreiter ApS (management company), and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

The company has entered into rental contracts with a total annual payment of t.DKK 251 per year.