



IDCV SPV CKU K/S

**Havnegade 39,
1058 Copenhagen
CVR no. 41 77 45 68**

Annual report for 2025

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 31 March 2026

Signed by:

0437F6EA2D3643A...
Niels Ankerstjerne Sloth
chairman

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2025



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Statement by management on the annual report

The management has today discussed and approved the annual report of IDCV SPV CKU K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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

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

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

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

Copenhagen, 31 March 2026

On behalf of the General Partner IDC RP 2019 ApS

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Richard Aitkenhead
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Richard Aitkenhead Castillo

Signed by:
Roberto Aitkenhead
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the limited partners of IDCV SPV SKU K/S

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of IDCV SPV CKU K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

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.

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Independent Auditor's Report

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 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Hellerup, 31 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Signed by:

BAB29E7A66CE9426
Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. 16675

Signed by:

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Jacob Dannefer
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. 47886

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Company details

The company

IDCV SPV CKU K/S
Havnegade 39
1058 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 41774568

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2025

Domicile: Copenhagen

On behalf of the General Partner IDC RP 2019 ApS

Richard Aitkenhead Castillo

Roberto Aitkenhead Bran
Niels Ankerstjerne Sloth

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no.: 33771231
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

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Financial highlights

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

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD	TUSD
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	-57	-18	-8	-96	0
Profit/loss for the year	2.150	47.405	27.874	2.119	21.188
Balance sheet total	109.903	110.985	63.474	37.649	38.659
Equity	109.877	110.849	63.443	37.612	35.288
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	1,8%	42,7%	54,9%	5,6%	109,7%
Solvency ratio	100,0%	99,9%	100,0%	99,9%	91,3%
Return on equity	1,9%	54,4%	55,2%	5,8%	120,1%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

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Management's review

Business review

The limited partnership's objective is to generate income and capital appreciation through investments in unlisted shares. Its investment mandate primarily focuses on owning a privately held portfolio company - in this case, a minority stake in CookUnity. IDCV SPV CKU K/S has no employees and activities are carried out through the GP and the Fund Manager.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31. december 2025 shows a profit of TUSD 2.150, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2025 shows equity of TUSD 109.877.

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.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty beyond what is typical for companies investing in unlisted assets.

Development during the year

The Company's financial position and the result of the year will be shown in the income statement of the financial year 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025 and the statement of financial position as per 31 December 2025.

The positive value adjustment of TUSD 2.076 is driven by the share value of CookUnity.

Cookunity achieved a revenue increase compared to last year, driven by its commitment to innovation. With a strong focus on continuous improvement, it is actively exploring opportunities for further growth.

The Management confirms that the Company is a going concern and that the 2025 financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company expects to realize the benefits of further enhancing its valuation through sustained growth.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

Management expects expenses to remain broadly in line with 2025 levels. Next year, we anticipate gaining further clarity on the litigation process and will continue to work towards achieving the best possible outcome.

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Management's review

Disclosure under Article 6 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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Income statement 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		TUSD	TUSD
Gross loss		-57	-18
Fair value adjustments of other investment assets		2.076	47.422
Financial income		131	1
Profit/loss for the year		2.150	47.405
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		2.150	47.405
		2.150	47.405

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Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 TUSD	2024 TUSD
Assets			
Other fixed asset investments	2	109.867	110.782
Fixed asset investments		109.867	110.782
Total non-current assets		109.867	110.782
Prepayments		35	203
Receivables		35	203
Cash at bank and in hand		1	0
Total current assets		36	203
Total assets		109.903	110.985

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Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 TUSD	2024 TUSD
Equity and liabilities			
Contributed capital		9.141	12.263
Retained earnings		100.736	98.586
Equity	4	109.877	110.849
Trade payables		23	133
Payables to group entities		3	3
Total current liabilities		26	136
Total liabilities		26	136
Total equity and liabilities		109.903	110.985

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Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed ca- pital	Retained ear- nings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2025	12.263	98.586	110.849
Cash capital decrease	-3.122	0	-3.122
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2.150	2.150
Equity at 31 December 2025	9.141	100.736	109.877

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Cash flow statement 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

Note	2025 TUSD	2024 TUSD
Net profit/loss for the year	2.150	47.405
Changes in current liabilities	-110	105
Change in receivables	168	-90
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses	2.208	47.420
Interest expenses and similar charges	0	1
Cash flows from operating activities	2.208	47.421
Fair value adjustment of other investments assets	-2.076	-47.422
Fixed asset investments disposals	2.991	0
Cash flows from investing activities	915	-47.422
Cash capital reduction/increase	-3.122	0
Cash flows from financing activities	-3.122	0
Change in cash and cash equivalents	1	-1
Cash and cash equivalents 1. januar 2025	0	1
Cash and cash equivalents 31. december 2025	1	0
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1	0
Cash and cash equivalents 31. december 2025	1	0

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Notes

	2025 TUSD	2024 TUSD
1 Staff expenses		
Number of fulltime employees on average	0	0

According to the Act on Managers of Alternative Investment Funds, etc. (the FAIF Act), cf. § 61, subsection 3, points 5 and 6, the following information must be provided:

The total salary in accordance with the Danish special payroll tax for 2025 for employees, including management, at the manager IDC Management Denmark ApS amounts to 523 TUSD, of which 496 TUSD is fixed salary and 27 TUSD is variable salary. The average number of employees in 2025 amounts to 3 (converted to full-time employees).

The total salary sum for the management at the manager amounts to 243 TUSD, of which 239 TUSD is fixed salary and 4 TUSD is variable salary. The total salary sum for employees at the manager, who according to the FAIF Act have a significant influence on the risk profile of the managed investment funds, amounts to 243 TUSD, of which 239 TUSD is fixed salary and 4 TUSD is variable salary.

No preference returns (carried interest) are paid to any employees or management at the manager from any of the managed investment funds.

There is no information available that allows the allocation of the total salary sums to the individual managed investment funds.

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Notes

2 Fixed asset investments

	Other fixed as- set invest- ments
Cost at 1 January 2025	11.858
Disposals for the year	-2.991
Cost at 31 December 2025	<u>8.867</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2025	98.924
Revaluations for the year	2.076
Revaluations at 31 December 2025	<u>101.000</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	<u><u>109.867</u></u>

	2025	2024
	TUSD	TUSD
3 Related party transactions		
Management fee	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>



Notes

4 Equity

Limited Partners' and General Partners' total committed capital is TUSD 9.141 of which TUSD 0 is not yet called at 31 December 2025.

5 Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement

Other fixed asset investments:
Methods and assumptions in determining fair value.

The valuations process:

The valuations are prepared by the relevant valuation team and are reviewed on a quarterly basis as well as per year end by the valuation committee who report and make recommendations to the general partner. The recommendations are reported to the General Partner on a quarterly basis, in line with the quarterly valuations that are provided to investors. The valuation team considers the appropriateness of the valuation model itself, the significant and key inputs as well as the valuation results using round based valuation method. The fair value estimates are measured according to the guidelines of the "International Private Equity and Venture Capital" (IPEV) "Valuation Guidelines" which is why investments are recognized at fair value at the balance sheet date.

In determining the valuation recommended to the General Partner for Partnership's investments, the valuation team utilizes comparable market multiples in arriving at the valuation. In accordance with the Partnership's policy the valuation team determines appropriate companies based on industry, size, development stage, revenue generation and strategy. The valuation team then calculate a market multiple for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by using either P/E or multiples based on EBITDA or revenues. For holdings without significant profits or positive cash flow, the general partner has either used multiples based on revenues, the price of a recent investment, other indicators of change in fair value or – for recent additions to the portfolio – maintained the investment at cost. In determining the continued appropriateness of the chosen valuation techniques, the valuation committee may perform back testing to consider the various models' actual results and how they have historically aligned with the market transactions.

We have chosen the 'multiple valuation' method following the principle of prudence in accordance with our internal valuation policy, which estimated the Fair Value of an investment company by comparing the financial performance and characteristics of the investment to similar companies that have been publicly traded or have recently been sold in a comparable market or industry and applying a valuation multiple to the relevant financial metric of the investment.

The multiple, a crucial element in our valuation, is based on an Enterprise Value to Revenue (EV/Revenue) ratio, which, for CookUnity, ranges between 1.7x-18.5x, when we compare with similar firms. The multiple selected reflects a post-haircut, mid-range multiple from our benchmarks, in-line with the low-end guidance from external investment bankers, accounting for current market conditions and inherent company-specific risks.



Notes

5 Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement (continued)

Significant unobservable inputs:

All investments apart from listed investments have been valued based on significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. As quoted market prices are not available for these investments, the general partner has used valuation techniques to determine fair value. In order to assess the valuation made for the investments, the valuation team reviews the performance of the portfolio companies. Furthermore the valuation team is regularly in contact with the management of the portfolio companies in order to make assessments of business and operational matter which are considered in the valuation process. Where appropriate the valuation team also track peer group company multiples, recent transaction results and credit ratings for similar companies.

Sensitivity analysis:

The fair value of the Company's portfolio Companies is affected by the financial performance in the individual Company's alongside recent transaction results. A change in significant unobservable input will have an effect on the valuation of the portfolio Companies, as well as the fair value will be affected of development in general macro – economic conditions.

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Accounting policies

The annual report of IDCV SPV CKU K/S for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

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

The annual report for 2025 is presented in TUSD.

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 loss

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

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration as well as expenses relating to the company's ordinary activities.

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Accounting policies

Management fee comprises of management fee for the period calculated according to the Limited Partnership Agreement.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses and foreign currency transactions.

Fair value adjustment of other fixed asset investments

The value adjustment of investments in portfolio companies comprises value adjustments realized from sale and value adjustments unrealized from any revaluation or impairment of investments in portfolio companies at fair value.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is not independently liable to tax and consequently tax has not been recognized.

Balance sheet

Other securities and investments, fixed assets

Investments in portfolio companies are measured according to the guidelines of the "International Private Equity and Venture Capital" (IPEV) "Valuation Guidelines" of 2022 which is why investments are recognised at fair value at the balance sheet date in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act §37.

Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Given the unquoted nature of the company's investments, the calculation of fair value assumes that the investment is realized or sold at the measurement date regardless of the company's intention to sell.

Valuations will factor in, among other items, the portfolio company's financial position and operating results, recent rounds of financing, exit or bid at portfolio company, subsequent events, exit strategy, shareholder rights and liquidation preferences, current developments including investment specific as well as industry/region related and commodity related events (if applicable).

The fair value estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of an amount the company could realize in a current transaction. Future confirming events will also affect the estimates of fair value. The effect of such events on the estimates of fair value, including the ultimate liquidation of investments, could be material to the financial statements.

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Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Liabilities

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealized value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity.'

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the company's cash flows for the year, broken down under cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents and the company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

The cash flow effect of additions and disposals of entities is shown separately under cash flows from investing activities. The cash flow statement includes cash flows from acquired entities from the time of acquisition, and cash flows from sold entities are included until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are stated as the company's profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and paid income taxes. Dividend income from investments is recognised under 'Interest income and dividend received'.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments related to the acquisition and sale of entities and activities as well as intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

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Accounting policies

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the company's share capital and related costs, as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividends to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) x 100}}{\text{Average assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$