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MIKO COFFEE APS
HØRSKÆTTEN 18, 1. KLOVTOFTE, 2630 TAASTRUP
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 4 March 2022**

Michael Schiedel

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 27 48 03 57

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details.....	3
Statement and Report	
Management's Statement.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
Management Commentary	
Management Commentary.....	7
Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9-10
Equity.....	11
Notes.....	12-13
Accounting Policies.....	14-16

COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Miko Coffee ApS Hørskættten 18, 1. Klovtofte 2630 Taastrup
	CVR No.: 27 48 03 57 Established: 15 December 2003 Municipality: Høje-Taastrup Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Willem Jozef Van Gemert Frans Van Tilborg Stijn Julia Frans Michielsen
Executive Board	Michael Schiedel
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
Law Firm	Labora Legal Kongens Nytorv 5 1050 Copenhagen K

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Miko Coffee ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

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

Hedehusene, 4 March 2022

Executive Board

Michael Schiedel

Board of Directors

Willem Jozef Van Gemert

Frans Van Tilborg

Stijn Julia Frans Michielsen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Miko Coffee ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Miko Coffee ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 Management Commentary.

Copenhagen, 4 March 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Ole C. K. Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne23299

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The company's main activity is to provide sustainable coffee/hot beverage solutions to the Danish BtB/office segment. The business also provides vending machines and payment card systems as well as related services. The company is embarking on a sustainability strategy by providing solutions which have an environmental and/or social development footprint.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The profit and loss is showing a result of DKK ('000) 1,986 for the year, and the balance sheet as per December 31, 2021 presents an equity of DKK ('000) 15,666.

The company is embarking on a journey with the ambition of becoming the most sustainable provider of office coffee solutions.

During 2021 a closer collaboration between MIKO Coffee and sister company Freehand Coffee Company helped realize a number of synergies. In particular on the technical service side, where the company now has a rather unique and strong geographical coverage of technical service agents.

In 2021 the company experienced a substantial increase in customer satisfaction on "technical service" and "coffee experience", which both increased to an all time high level. The company managed to solve >95% of technical service calls within the 8 hour guarantee. The company considers technical service a core competence in the BtB coffee business and will continue to invest in people, education and systems in order to remain best-in-class. We fundamentally believe in customer satisfaction and retention as a backbone of running our business. It is rooted in our core values: "we treat customers in the same way as you treat a good friend".

The financial result for 2021 is considered to be satisfying - in particular given the circumstances of Covid-19, which for obvious reasons had a rather strong impact in particular on the sales of coffee/ingredients.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

Future expectations

The underlying business model is solid. The customer satisfaction and employee engagement are all showing very positive indications, which is why the company will expect a positive result in 2022 and the following years.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
GROSS PROFIT	1	11.229.191	10.254.558
Staff costs.....	2	-8.547.536	-9.500.683
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-223.426	-229.686
Other operating expenses.....		0	-59.775
OPERATING PROFIT		2.458.229	464.414
Other financial income.....	3	176.745	259.958
Other financial expenses.....	4	-94.255	-273.586
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		2.540.719	450.786
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	5	-555.173	-101.955
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1.985.546	348.831
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		1.985.546	348.831
TOTAL		1.985.546	348.831

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		1.302.108	728.753
Leasehold improvements.....		0	0
Property, plant and equipment.....	6	1.302.108	728.753
Receivables from group enterprises.....		7.458.720	7.458.720
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		253.088	248.125
Financial non-current assets.....	7	7.711.808	7.706.845
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		9.013.916	8.435.598
Raw materials and consumables.....		0	3.578.610
Inventories.....		0	3.578.610
Trade receivables.....		5.083.588	4.624.798
Receivables from group enterprises.....		8.331.252	0
Deferred tax assets.....		12.366	64.135
Corporation tax receivable.....		0	212.184
Joint tax contribution receivable.....		14.585	0
Prepayments and accrued income.....		481.715	560.076
Receivables.....		13.923.506	5.461.193
Cash and cash equivalents.....		1.349.675	4.141.060
CURRENT ASSETS.....		15.273.181	13.180.863
ASSETS.....		24.287.097	21.616.461

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital.....		166.666	166.666
Retained earnings.....		15.498.857	13.513.311
EQUITY.....		15.665.523	13.679.977
Other liabilities.....		0	870.770
Non-current liabilities.....	8	0	870.770
Bank debt.....		0	605
Trade payables.....		2.746.402	1.951.051
Debt to group enterprises.....		1.617.192	1.866.814
Corporation tax.....		503.404	0
Other liabilities.....		2.326.220	1.863.880
Accruals and deferred income.....		1.428.356	1.383.364
Current liabilities.....		8.621.574	7.065.714
LIABILITIES.....		8.621.574	7.936.484
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		24.287.097	21.616.461
 Contingencies etc.	 9		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	166.666	13.513.311	13.679.977
Proposed profit allocation.....		1.985.546	1.985.546
Equity at 31 December 2021.....	166.666	15.498.857	15.665.523

NOTES

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK	Note
Special items			1
Government covid-19 relief package (salary compensation).....	1.137.264	570.288	
	1.137.264	570.288	
Staff costs			2
Average number of employees	17	20	
Wages and salaries.....	7.488.440	8.491.175	
Pensions.....	616.942	616.957	
Social security costs.....	206.318	203.608	
Other staff costs.....	235.836	188.943	
	8.547.536	9.500.683	
Other financial income			3
Group enterprises.....	147.305	67.538	
Other interest income.....	29.440	192.420	
	176.745	259.958	
Other financial expenses			4
Other interest expenses.....	94.255	273.586	
	94.255	273.586	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			5
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	503.404	90.816	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	51.769	11.139	
	555.173	101.955	
Property, plant and equipment			6
	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	2.203.193	365.437	
Additions.....	829.100	0	
Disposals.....	-35.910	0	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	2.996.383	365.437	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021.....	1.474.440	365.437	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	-3.591	0	
Depreciation for the year.....	223.426	0	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021...	1.694.275	365.437	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	1.302.108	0	

NOTES

	Note
Financial non-current assets	7

	Receivables from group enterprises	Rent deposit and other receivables
.....	7.458.720	248.125
.....	0	4.963
.....	7.458.720	253.088
.....	7.458.720	253.088

Long-term liabilities	8
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	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2020 total liabilities
Other liabilities.....	0	0	0	870.770
	0	0	0	870.770

Contingencies etc.	9
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Contingent liabilities

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Lease liabilities (operating leases):		
Payment for the year.....	1.529.668	2.937.925
Total residual lease payment.....	2.901.127	6.029.524
Expected residual values at the end of the contracts.....	0	111.000
Rent obligations with a non-cancellation period of:		
Before 1 year.....	506.175	496.250
Between 1 og 5 years.....	1.688.656	1.986.378
After 5 years.....	0	165.417
	2.194.831	2.648.045

Joint liabilities

The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax receivable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 503 at the balance sheet date.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Miko Coffee ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement when sales is considered effected based on the following criterias;

- Supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year,
- A binding sales agreement has been made,
- Income can be measured reliably, and
- Payment has been received or may with resonable certainty be expected to be received.

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including loss from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years	0 DKK
Leasehold improvements.....	5 years	0 DKK

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.