# **Deloitte.**



# Kødbyen Brygpub ApS

Humletorvet 27, 3. 1799 København V CVR No. 35864237

# **Annual report 2023**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 25.06.2024

# Ditte Kristine Lassen-Kahlke

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# **Entity details**

# **Entity**

Kødbyen Brygpub ApS Humletorvet 27, 3. 1799 København V

Business Registration No.: 35864237

Registered office: København

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

# **Executive Board**

Mikkel Bjergsø

# **Auditors**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 2300 Copenhagen S

# **Statement by Management**

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Kødbyen Brygpub ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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 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.

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

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

Copenhagen, 25.06.2024

**Executive Board** 

Mikkel Bjergsø

# Independent auditor's extended review report

## To the shareholder of Kødbyen Brygpub ApS

#### Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Kødbyen Brygpub ApS 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.

Based on our extended review, 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 conclusion**

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the assurance engagement standard for small enterprises as issued by the Danish Business Authority and the standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act as issued by FSR - Danish Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements" section. 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 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting 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 extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about our conclusion on the financial statements and that we also perform specifically required supplementary procedures for the purpose of obtaining additional assurance about our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of management and, if appropriate, of other entity personnel, performing analytical and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluating the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less in scope than in an audit, and accordingly we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

# Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our conclusion 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 extended review 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 extended review or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

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

Copenhagen, 25.06.2024

# **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR No. 33963556

# **Hans Tauby**

State Authorised Public Accountant Identification No (MNE) mne44339

# **Management commentary**

# **Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise in running a brewpub and restaurant as well as other event related activities.

# **Development in activities and finances**

The income statement for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 12,177,856 against DKK 8,759,575 last year. The balance sheet shows an equity of DKK 33,632,100.

# **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**

		2023	2022
	Notes	DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss		29,018,882	23,195,606
Staff costs	1	(12,849,342)	(11,109,451)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(1,351,347)	(1,315,635)
Operating profit/loss		14,818,193	10,770,520
Other financial income	3	913,582	567,080
Other financial expenses	4	(124,753)	(111,395)
Profit/loss before tax		15,607,022	11,226,205
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	(3,429,166)	(2,466,630)
Profit/loss for the year		12,177,856	8,759,575
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		12,177,856	8,759,575
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		12,177,856	8,759,575

# **Balance sheet at 31.12.2023**

# **Assets**

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,273,826	3,073,238
Leasehold improvements		1,030,964	1,015,305
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,304,790	4,088,543
Deposits		553,272	459,123
Financial assets	7	553,272	459,123
Fixed assets		3,858,062	4,547,666
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		1,037,168	1,098,031
Inventories		1,037,168	1,098,031
Trade receivables		808,923	543,944
Receivables from group enterprises		25,712,778	21,772,383
Other receivables		10,000	51,158
Prepayments		68,820	233,615
Receivables		26,600,521	22,601,100
Cash		11,407,617	1,955,444
Current assets		39,045,306	25,654,575
Assets		42,903,368	30,202,241

# **Equity and liabilities**

		2023	2022
	Notes	DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		33,582,100	21,404,244
Equity		33,632,100	21,454,244
Deferred tax		199,760	322,843
Provisions		199,760	322,843
Other payables		378,505	365,706
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	8	378,505	365,706
Trade payables		1,104,836	682,855
Payables to group enterprises		245,350	418,059
Joint taxation contribution payable		3,552,249	2,568,683
Other payables		3,790,568	4,389,851
Current liabilities other than provisions		8,693,003	8,059,448
Liabilities other than provisions		9,071,508	8,425,154
Equity and liabilities		42,903,368	30,202,241
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	9		
Contingent liabilities	10		
Assets charged and collateral	11		
Group relations	12		

# **Statement of changes in equity for 2023**

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	21,404,244	21,454,244
Profit/loss for the year	0	12,177,856	12,177,856
Equity end of year	50,000	33,582,100	33,632,100

# **Notes**

# 1 Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	12,341,329	10,525,857
Pension costs	286,453	348,470
Other social security costs	221,560	235,124
	12,849,342	11,109,451
Average number of full time amounts as	20	26
Average number of full-time employees	29	26
2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,351,347	1,315,635
	1,351,347	1,315,635
3 Other financial income		
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	912,898	567,014
Exchange rate adjustments	684	0
Other financial income	0	66
	913,582	567,080
4 Other financial expenses		
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	124,753	111,266
Exchange rate adjustments	0	129
	124,753	111,395
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	3,552,249	2,568,683
Change in deferred tax	(123,083)	(102,053)
	3,429,166	2,466,630

# 6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures	
	and fittings, tools and equipment i	Leasehold mprovements
	DKK	DKK
Cost beginning of year	11,807,593	9,453,424
Additions	309,904	257,690
Cost end of year	12,117,497	9,711,114
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(8,734,355)	(8,438,119)
Depreciation for the year	(1,109,316)	(242,031)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(9,843,671)	(8,680,150)
Carrying amount end of year	2,273,826	1,030,964

# **7 Financial assets**

	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	459,123
Additions	94,149
Cost end of year	553,272
Carrying amount end of year	553,272

# 8 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2023 DKK
Other payables	378,505
	378,505

Other payables relates to the frozen holiday pay due to the new holiday law and therefore it is uncertain when these will be paid.

# 9 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	870,966	854,708

# **10 Contingent liabilities**

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement from November 2021 where Bjergsø Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore secondarily liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, which is limited to the equity interest by which the entity participates in the Group, as well as secondarily liable 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.

# 11 Assets charged and collateral

The company has provided guarantees in respect of landlord, which amounts to DKK 204,075.

# **12 Group relations**

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

# **Accounting policies**

# **Reporting class**

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

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

### **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**

## Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, cost of sales and external expenses.

# Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services 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 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 plant and equipment.

#### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, exchange gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

# Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses.

# 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**

# Plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements 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.

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	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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

#### **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.

## **Prepayments**

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

#### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

## **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. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

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.

# Other financial liabilities

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

# 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.