

Æblerov ApS

Ringstedvej 13, 4520 Svinninge
CVR no. 36 19 83 11

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 15.07.24

Morten Sylvest-Noer
Dirigent

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The company

Æblerov ApS
Ringstedvej 13
4520 Svinninge
Registered office: Svinninge
CVR no.: 36 19 83 11
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Morten Sylvest-Noer

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the executive board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Æblerov 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 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

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.

Svinninge, July 15, 2024

executive board

Morten Sylvest-Noer

To the capital owner of Æblerov ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Æblerov ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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.

Material uncertainty regarding going concern

We draw attention to note 1, which states that the company has suffered a loss of DKK 882,509 for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, and that the company's liabilities at this date exceeds the company's assets. Combined with the circumstances mentioned in note 1, this means that there is material uncertainty about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. We agree with the management as to the description of uncertainties and the choice of accounting policies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 mate-

rially 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, we conclude that the 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 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, July 15, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

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

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in production of cider/fruit wine and related business.

Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

In the financial statements for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, it is important to note the following uncertainty with regard to recognition and measurement, as it has had a significant influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

As at 31.12.23, the company has recognised a deferred tax asset of DKK 973k, which can primarily be attributed to tax losses carried forward. The deferred tax asset is recognised on the basis of expectations of positive earnings before tax for the coming years. The deferred tax asset is calculated and recognized based on budgets for the period 2024 – 2026. In relation to the expected tax results for the next 3 years, the tax asset is expected to be utilized at the present time. If the actual results for the next 3 years deviate from the expected, this can correspondingly affect the valuation of the tax asset.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a loss of DKK -882,509 against DKK -1,405,110 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -2,652,439.

Significant uncertainty as regards going concern

The company has realized a loss in 2023 of DKK 882,509 for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, and that the company's liabilities at this date exceeds the company's assets. The company's liquidity budget for 2024 shows a maximum liquidity need of DKK 1.195m, which is within the group's credit facility. There is a significant uncertainty about the realization of expected results and thus for the company's continued operation however, it is the management's expectation that the budget will be realized and that the credit facilities will be maintained, and thus sets out the reasons why the company's financial statements have been presented on a going concern assumption.

Income statement

Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross result	211,510	-144,185
3 Staff costs	-1,177,654	-1,563,032
Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	-966,144	-1,707,217
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-49,094	-39,597
Operating loss	-1,015,238	-1,746,814
Financial income	0	6,226
Financial expenses	-110,427	-57,215
Loss before tax	-1,125,665	-1,797,803
Tax on loss for the year	243,156	392,693
Loss for the year	-882,509	-1,405,110
 Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-882,509	-1,405,110
Total	-882,509	-1,405,110

ASSETS		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Plant and machinery	43,600	92,694
	Total property, plant and equipment	43,600	92,694
	Total non-current assets	43,600	92,694
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2,055,496	2,674,969
	Total inventories	2,055,496	2,674,969
	Trade receivables	213,978	295,217
	Receivables from group enterprises	69,085	38,274
	Deferred tax asset	971,886	740,525
	Other receivables	3,513	10,000
	Total receivables	1,258,462	1,084,016
	Cash	2,988	66,823
	Total current assets	3,316,946	3,825,808
	Total assets	3,360,546	3,918,502

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	90,000	90,000
	Retained earnings	-2,742,439	-1,859,930
	Total equity	-2,652,439	-1,769,930
	Payables to other credit institutions	1,172,816	1,270,390
	Trade payables	662,863	1,211,871
	Payables to group enterprises	3,743,314	2,902,859
	Other payables	433,992	303,312
	Total short-term payables	6,012,985	5,688,432
	Total payables	6,012,985	5,688,432
	Total equity and liabilities	3,360,546	3,918,502

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23		
Balance as at 01.01.23	90,000	-1,859,930
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-882,509
Balance as at 31.12.23	90,000	-2,742,439

1. Significant uncertainty as regards going concern

The company has realized a loss in 2023 of DKK 882,509 for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, and that the company's liabilities at this date exceeds the company's assets. The company's liquidity budget for 2024 shows a maximum liquidity need of DKK 1.195m, which is within the group's credit facility. There is a significant uncertainty about the realization of expected results and thus for the company's continued operation however, it is the management's expectation that the budget will be realized and that the credit facilities will be maintained, and thus sets out the reasons why the company's financial statements have been presented on a going concern assumption.

2. Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

In the financial statements for 2023, it is important to note the following uncertainty as regards recognition and measurement as it has had a significant influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

As at 31.12.23, the company has recognised a deferred tax asset of DKK 973k, which can primarily be attributed to tax losses carried forward. The deferred tax asset is recognised on the basis of expectations of positive earnings before tax for the coming years. The deferred tax asset is calculated and recognized based on budgets for the period 2024 – 2026. In relation to the expected tax results for the next 3 years, the tax asset is expected to be utilized at the present time. If the actual results for the next 3 years deviate from the expected, this can correspondingly affect the valuation of the tax asset.

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
3. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1,136,288	1,528,175
Pensions	0	4,414
Other social security costs	26,447	30,443
Other staff costs	14,919	0
Total	1,177,654	1,563,032
Average number of employees during the year	3	4

4. 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.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

4. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross result**

Gross result comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

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 and impairment losses

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

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Plant and machinery	5	0

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

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, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

4. 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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise plant and machinery.

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 and impairment losses' section.

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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

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.