

Rødtomat ApS

c/o LEAD Advokatpartnerselskab, Store Kongensgade 40H, 2., 1220 København K.

Annual report for 2023

CVR no. 37 07 40 63

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 10 July 2024

chairman: Daniele Di Martino

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Rødtomat ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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, 10 July 2024

Executive board

Daniele di Martino
Adm. Director

Saverio D'Amelio
Director

Giovanni Sagristani
Director

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Rødtomat ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rødtomat ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 management's review.

Copenhagen, 10 July 2024

Ecovis Danmark
statsautoriseret revisionsinteressentskab
CVR no. 28 93 95 23

Bo Langtoft
state authorized public accountant
mne27872

Company details

The company

Rødtomat ApS
c/o LEAD Advokatpartnerselskab
Store Kongensgade 40H, 2.
1220 København K.

CVR no.: 37 07 40 63

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile:

Executive board

Daniele di Martino
Saverio D'Amelio
Giovanni Sagristani

Auditors

Ecovis Danmark
statsautoriseret revisionsinteressentskab
Vendersgade 28 st. th
1363 København K

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of the company is to operate a restaurant and other related activities.

Income statement

1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		8.728.446	9.052.327
Staff costs	3	<u>-8.606.430</u>	<u>-8.481.243</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		122.016	571.084
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-130.567</u>	<u>-175.078</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		-8.551	396.006
Financial income		0	3.666
Financial costs		<u>-229.319</u>	<u>-183.843</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-237.870	215.829
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-237.870</u>	<u>215.829</u>
		<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Retained earnings		<u>-237.870</u>	<u>215.829</u>
		<u>-237.870</u>	<u>215.829</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		651.522	70.069
Intangible assets		651.522	70.069
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		334.842	394.483
Leasehold improvements		44.278	44.278
Tangible assets		379.120	438.761
Deposits		582.250	0
Fixed asset investments		582.250	0
Total non-current assets		1.612.892	508.830
Raw materials and consumables		74.780	120.750
Stocks		74.780	120.750
Trade receivables		1.850.714	2.030.705
Affiliated entities		3.901.085	4.290.674
Deferred tax asset		167.572	167.572
Prepayments		67.665	0
Receivables		5.987.036	6.488.951
Cash at bank and in hand		639.720	1.143.824
Total current assets		6.701.536	7.753.525
Total assets		8.314.428	8.262.355

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		<u>-2.066.622</u>	<u>-1.828.752</u>
Equity		<u>-2.016.622</u>	<u>-1.778.752</u>
Other payables		<u>280.326</u>	<u>912.334</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>280.326</u>	<u>912.334</u>
Trade payables		1.727.437	2.183.463
Debt affiliated entities		7.417.593	6.079.755
Other payables		<u>905.694</u>	<u>865.555</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>10.050.724</u>	<u>9.128.773</u>
Total liabilities		<u>10.331.050</u>	<u>10.041.107</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>8.314.428</u>	<u>8.262.355</u>

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	50.000	-1.828.752	-1.778.752
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-237.870	-237.870
Equity at 31 December 2023	50.000	-2.066.622	-2.016.622

Notes

1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

Sole shareholder Redvesev Ltd. declare it will support Rødtomat ApS (37074063) economic and financial, to ensure the activities in the subsidiary in the next 12 months from General Assembly for the financial year 2023. The purpose of the support declaration is to ensure all payment obligations to financial creditors and creditors in general.

	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
2 Other operating income		
Management Fee Uber Pizza	169.873	120.000
	<u>169.873</u>	<u>120.000</u>
3 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	8.529.085	8.266.338
Other social security costs	<u>77.345</u>	<u>214.905</u>
	<u>8.606.430</u>	<u>8.481.243</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>

4 Related parties and ownership structure

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company Sebeto S.p.A, Via Mascheroni 31, 20145 Milano, Italy.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Rødtomat ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income statement

Gross profit

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

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

Revenue

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

Accounting policies

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

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

Other external costs

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

Other external costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

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

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

Tangible assets

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

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

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

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

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	15 years	0 %

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

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.

Income tax and deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Liabilities

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