BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Brus ApS

Slotsgade 2, 1, 2200 København N

CVR no. 37 22 28 52

Annual report for 2019

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 31.08.20

Tore Gynther
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Brus ApS
Slotsgade 2, 1
2200 København N
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 37 22 28 52
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Boards

Tore Gynther

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Boards on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for Brus ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

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.

Copenhagen, August 31, 2020

Executive Boards

Tore Gynther

To the capital owner of Brus ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brus ApS for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement regarding the 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, 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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

- 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, August 31, 2020

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Leif Breum
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne11700

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in brewing pub, food bar, gourmet shop, and other activities in according to the Managements opinion.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a profit of DKK 3,472,542 against DKK 1,549,758 for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 5,506,906.

Subsequent events

The company's operations and liquidity have been negatively affected by the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) from March 2020. It remains uncertain how the current outbreak of corona-virus will affect the total revenue in 2020. The management has therefore commenced an adjustment of the company's activities and other costs as well as an examination of the extent of relevant aid schemes. The management expects that the situation will normalise later this year and that the company will not need capital injections.

Income statement

Note		2019 DKK	2018 DKK
	Gross profit	**13,618,343**	**11,675,673**
1	Staff costs	-7,232,491	-7,298,656
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**6,385,852**	**4,377,017**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-1,168,506	-1,181,868
	Profit before net financials	**5,217,346**	**3,195,149**
2	Financial income	5,962	34,961
	Impairment losses on financial assets	-544,045	-882,591
	Financial expenses	-69,767	-111,034
	Profit before tax	**4,609,496**	**2,236,485**
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-1,136,954	-686,727
	Profit for the year	**3,472,542**	**1,549,758**

Proposed appropriation account

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Retained earnings	3,472,542	1,549,758
Total	**3,472,542**	**1,549,758**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK
	Leasehold improvements	2,643,321	3,032,982
	Plant and machinery	2,894,563	4,003,217
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	612,955	694,627
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	0	623,431
	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	0	209,106
3	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**6,150,839**	**8,563,363**
	Equity investments in group enterprises	40,000	55,350
	Total investments	**40,000**	**55,350**
	Total non-current assets	**6,190,839**	**8,618,713**
	Raw materials and consumables	0	155,869
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	395,520	1,909,908
	Total inventories	**395,520**	**2,065,777**
	Trade receivables	87,743	630,174
	Receivables from group enterprises	3,296,423	114,765
	Other receivables	133,694	210,797
	Prepayments	226,537	354,296
	Total receivables	**3,744,397**	**1,310,032**
	Cash	**834,626**	**298,371**
	Total current assets	**4,974,543**	**3,674,180**
	Total assets	**11,165,382**	**12,292,893**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK
	Share capital	50,000	50,000
	Retained earnings	5,456,906	1,984,364
	Total equity	**5,506,906**	**2,034,364**
	Provisions for deferred tax	772,726	629,292
	Total provisions	**772,726**	**629,292**
4	Lease commitments	481,164	1,381,908
4	Payables to group enterprises	0	4,067,567
	Total long-term payables	**481,164**	**5,449,475**
4	Short-term part of long-term payables	900,744	881,162
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	965,564
	Trade payables	581,791	864,864
	Payables to group enterprises	529,853	114,971
	Income taxes	993,520	191,158
	Other payables	1,398,678	1,162,043
	Total short-term payables	**4,404,586**	**4,179,762**
	Total payables	**4,885,750**	**9,629,237**
	Total equity and liabilities	**11,165,382**	**12,292,893**

5 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19		
Balance as at 01.01.19	50,000	1,984,364
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3,472,542
Balance as at 31.12.19	50,000	5,456,906

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	6,869,590	6,907,095
Pensions	105,360	107,520
Other social security costs	140,364	155,601
Other staff costs	117,177	128,440
Total	7,232,491	7,298,656
Average number of employees during the year	20	18

2. Financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	0	33,439
Other interest income	2,849	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3,113	1,522
Total	5,962	34,961

3. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.19	4,016,324	5,322,284	1,253,761	623,431	209,106
Additions during the year	13,300	26,191	192,715	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	-1,252,531	0	-475,612	0
Transfers during the year to/from other items	0	356,924	0	-147,819	-209,106
Cost as at 31.12.19	4,029,624	4,452,868	1,446,476	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.19	-983,341	-1,319,067	-559,134	0	0
Depreciation during the year	-402,962	-491,158	-274,387	0	0
Depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets for the year	0	251,920	0	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.19	-1,386,303	-1,558,305	-833,521	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	2,643,321	2,894,563	612,955	0	0
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.19	0	2,894,563	0	0	0

4. Longterm payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Total payables at 31.12.19	Total payables at 31.12.18
Lease commitments	900,744	1,381,908	2,263,070
Payables to group enterprises	0	0	4,067,567
Total	900,744	1,381,908	6,330,637

5. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 15 months and average lease payments of DKK 98k, a total of DKK 1.492k.

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is unlimited. The group enterprises did not have net debt to the credit institutions concerned at the balance sheet date.

Guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee of DKK 714 to the landlord

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total known tax liability for the jointly taxed companies is DKK 0k at the balance sheet date. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

6. 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.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

On recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are independent entities, the income

6. Accounting policies - continued -

statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign subsidiaries, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

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

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken

6. Accounting policies - continued -

place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

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.

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.

Cost of sales

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.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

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 lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Leasehold improvements	10	0
Plant and machinery	10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	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.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets comprise impairment of investments at a lower recoverable amount and write-downs of financial current assets at a lower net realisable value.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

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. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the

6. Accounting policies - continued -

tax authorities.

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 leasehold improvements, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

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.

Property, plant and equipment under construction

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment comprise prepayments to suppliers.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

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.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

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.

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.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in subsidiaries exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

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 principle. 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.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

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

6. Accounting policies - continued -

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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.