

Merlot BidCo ApS

Bragesvej 1, 4600 Køge

CVR no. 38 12 56 80

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 30 June 2023

Chair of the meeting:

.....
Veli Pekka Tennilä

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Merlot BidCo ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Køge, 30 June 2023
Executive Board:

.....
Jens Christian Voldmester

Board of Directors:

.....
Veli Pekka Tennilä
Chairman

.....
Sigmund Laszlo Toth

.....
Thomas Erik Johannes
Heinonen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Merlot BidCo ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Merlot BidCo ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to 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 the 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:

- 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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 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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Mogens Andreasen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28603

Management's review

Company details

Name	Merlot BidCo ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Bragesvej 1, 4600 Køge
CVR no.	38 12 56 80
Established	21 October 2016
Registered office	Køge
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Veli Pekka Tennilä, Chairman Sigmund Laszlo Toth Thomas Erik Johannes Heinonen
Executive Board	Jens Christian Voldmester
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark
Bankers	Danske Bank

Management commentary

Business review

The Company's objects are equity participation in subsidiaries and any other related activity.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a loss before tax of DKK 15,773 thousand against a profit of DKK 23,730 thousand last year, and shows a loss after tax of DKK 15,627 thousand against a profit of DKK 23,952 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 104,591 thousand decreasing DKK 16,284 thousand from DKK 120,875 thousand last year.

The Company's profit is affected by the loss from the subsidiary, Globus Wine A/S, amounting to DKK 6,970 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	Other external expenses	-26	-33
	Gross profit	-26	-33
2	Staff costs	0	0
	Profit/loss before net financials	-26	-33
	Income from investments in group enterprises	-15,110	24,737
3	Financial expenses	-637	-974
	Profit/loss before tax	-15,773	23,730
4	Tax for the year	146	222
	Profit/loss for the year	-15,627	23,952
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-15,627	23,952

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	Investments		
	Investments in group enterprises	123,612	151,880
		<u>123,612</u>	<u>151,880</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>123,612</u>	<u>151,880</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Deferred tax assets	162	1,024
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	1,007	0
		<u>1,169</u>	<u>1,024</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>1,169</u>	<u>1,024</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>124,781</u>	<u>152,904</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	114,759	114,759
	Retained earnings	-10,168	6,116
	Total equity	<u>104,591</u>	<u>120,875</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	0	12,001
	Trade payables	23	25
	Payables to group enterprises	20,167	20,003
		<u>20,190</u>	<u>32,029</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>20,190</u>	<u>32,029</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>124,781</u>	<u>152,904</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 7 Collateral
- 8 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	114,759	-23,449	91,310
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	23,952	23,952
Other value adjustments of equity	0	5,613	5,613
Equity at 1 January 2022	114,759	6,116	120,875
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-15,627	-15,627
Other value adjustments of equity	0	-657	-657
Equity at 31 December 2022	114,759	-10,168	104,591

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Merlot BidCo ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

In accordance with section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of Merlot BidCo ApS and its group entities are included in the consolidated financial statements of Merlot HoldCo ApS.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

External business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The date of acquisition is the date when the Company actually obtains control of the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new entities of which the Company obtains control. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax related to the revaluations is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquiree, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as goodwill under "Intangible assets". Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, which subsequently forms the basis for impairment testing.

The consideration paid for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of contingent considerations are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Where, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the consideration is associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional amounts. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the consideration transferred, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Hereafter, any adjustments are recognised as misstatements.

Gains or losses from disposal of subsidiaries which result in loss of control are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the fair value of the selling price less selling expenses and, on the other hand, the carrying amount of net assets.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to administration, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries

The income statement includes the proportional share of the underlying companies' profit or loss after elimination of internal profit/loss and after tax. In subsidiaries, the full elimination of internal profit and loss is carried out without regard to ownership shares., only proportional elimination of profit and loss is carried out, taking into account ownership shares.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 20 years. The amortisation period is fixed on the basis of the expected repayment horizon, longest for strategically acquired business enterprises with strong market positions and long-term earnings profiles.

The Company's investment in the subsidiary Globus Wine A/S in 2016 is considered to be strategically important to the Company. Due regard being had to the Group's expected plans to increase the level of activity and earnings, the economic life of goodwill has been set at 20 years.

Acquired customer-related assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Customer-related assets are depreciated over their estimated economic lives, which are determined based on Management's experience within the individual business areas. Customer-related assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the depreciation period of 10 years.

Acquired order backlogs are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Order backlogs are depreciated over their estimated economic lives on a straight-line basis over the depreciation period of less than 1 year.

Dividend received is deducted from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Payables to credit institutions

Mortgage debt is recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, mortgage debt is measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs, including capital losses, are recognised as financing costs in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

DKK'000	2022	2021
3 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	508	487
Other financial expenses	129	487
	<u>637</u>	<u>974</u>
4 Tax for the year		
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-146	291
Refund in joint taxation	0	-513
	<u>-146</u>	<u>-222</u>

5 Investments

DKK'000	Investments in group enterprises
Cost at 1 January 2022	165,759
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>165,759</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January 2022	-13,879
Foreign exchange adjustments	36
Dividend received	-12,500
Profit for the year	-6,970
Changes in equity	-694
Amortisation on goodwill etc.	<u>-8,140</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December 2022	<u>-42,147</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>123,612</u>

Subsidiaries

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest
Globus Wine	A/S	Køge, Denmark	100.00%
Globus Wine	GmbH	Harrislee, Germany	100.00%
Globus Wine Germany	GmbH	Harrislee, Germany	100.00%
Globus Wine Poland	Sp. Z.o.o.	Krakow, Poland	100.00%

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its Parent Company, Merlot HoldCo ApS, which acts as management company until 1st of July 2022, and other Danish Group entities. From 2 July the Company joined a new joined taxation with Arcus Denmark A/S as management company. The Company is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes from income year 2017 onwards.

7 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2022

8 Related parties

Merlot BidCo ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Merlot HoldCo ApS	Bragesvej 1, 4600 Køge	Participating interest
Anora Group Oyj	Kaapeliukio 1 00180, Helsinki	Participating interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Merlot HoldCo ApS	Bragesvej 1, 4600 Køge	www.cvr.dk