AB Inbev Denmark ApS

c/o SOHO, Flæsketorvet 68, 1711 København V

CVR no. 39 27 12 65

Annual report

for the year 1 January - 31 December 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 30 June 2021

Chair of the meeting:

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Contents

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 AB Inbev Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2021
Executive Board:

Julie Yufe
Adm. dir.

Board of Directors:

Christophe Stevens	Julie Yufe	Matthias Maxmilian Eisenbarth

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of AB Inbev Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AB Inbev Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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' 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 rules and requirements.

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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 2021
Grant Thornton
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 34 20 99 36

Sebastian With Raunstrup
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne36191

Management's review

Company details

Name	AB Inbev Denmark ApS
Address, Postal code, City	c/o SOHO, Flæsketorvet 68, 1711 København V
CVR no.	39 27 12 65
Established	9 January 2018
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	https://abinbev.dk
Board of Directors	Christophe Stevens Julie Yufe Matthias Maxmilian Eisenbarth
Executive Board	Julie Yufe, Adm. dir.
Auditors	Grant Thornton Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45, 2100 København Ø

Management's review

Business review

The main business activity of the company is to distribute and market beverages in Denmark. The company purchase goods from intragroup companies and sells the products on the Danish market.

The company was incorporated 9 January 2018 and the annual report 2018 was the first financial year for the company.

During the year, the company's operations has increased as expected.

On March 11 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) recognized COVID-19 as a global pandemic. The disease is a novel virus that is easily spread through humans and in which no knownmedicinal cure or vaccine is available as of the date of financial statement signing. In order to impede the spread of the virus and lessen the impact on the healthcare system, countries have responded invarious ways such as imposing travel restrictions, instituting social distancing measures, introducing remote-working capabilities and many others.

The company's operations has not been significantly impacted by COVID-19 in 2020.

Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 1,045,109 against a profit of DKK 1,518,916 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 3,390,544.

Events after the balance sheet date

In 2021, COVID-19 continued as a global pandemic.

No events, including COVID-19 materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year end.

Reference is made to note for more details.

Outlook

On-trade market (when we are selling to Restaurants and Pubs etc. where people are drinking directly at the place and not to supermarket where people buy it with them to their houses) have been reduced due to Covid-19.

The outcome and potential impact on the Company’s activity and financial performance on thebusiness due to outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak is as of the date of the approval of the annual report uncertain given the rapid day-to-day development. On this basis, management is currently unable not to accurately assess the magnitude of the outbreak on the financial performance. As of the date of the approval of the annual report, the financial impact has been limited.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	Gross profit	4,858,188	3,679,215
2	Staff costs	-2,705,080	-1,314,818
3	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-643,137	-347,185
	Profit before net financials	1,509,971	2,017,212
4	Financial income	161,776	99,208
5	Financial expenses	-266,975	-150,643
	Profit before tax	1,404,772	1,965,777
6	Tax for the year	-359,663	-446,861
	Profit for the year	1,045,109	1,518,916
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	1,045,109	1,518,916
		1,045,109	1,518,916

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
7	Intangible assets		
	Acquired intangible assets	526,472	920,175
		526,472	920,175
8	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1,085,693	0
		1,085,693	0
	Total fixed assets	1,612,165	920,175
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	16,815,872	13,196,770
		16,815,872	13,196,770
9	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	17,287,007	15,004,143
	Receivables from group enterprises	26,065,094	30,257,958
	Corporation tax receivable	74,269	0
	Other receivables	0	362,377
		43,426,370	45,624,478
	Total non-fixed assets	60,242,242	58,821,248
	TOTAL ASSETS	61,854,407	59,741,423

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
10	Share capital	50,000	50,000
	Retained earnings	3,340,544	2,295,435
	Total equity	3,390,544	2,345,435
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	144,692	152,761
	Total provisions	144,692	152,761
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	12,486,041	11,436,826
	Payables to group enterprises	44,733,585	42,961,074
	Corporation tax payable	0	266,629
	Deposits	0	131,760
	Other payables	1,099,545	2,446,938
		58,319,171	57,243,227
		58,319,171	57,243,227
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	61,854,407	59,741,423

1 Accounting policies
11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
12 Collateral
13 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	50,000	2,295,435	2,345,435
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	1,045,109	1,045,109
Equity at 31 December 2020	50,000	3,340,544	3,390,544

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of AB Inbev Denmark ApS for 2020 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.

Effective from the financial year 2020, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. 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).

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

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the revenue contracts that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., discounts and rebates).

In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, 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.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets	3-5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Land and buildings	0 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. 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.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software licences.

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates 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).

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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

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.

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.

Cash

Cash comprise cash which is subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Given the nature of the Group's cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash, but are recognised under "Payables from group entities".

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)

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

	DKK	2020	2019
2	Staff costs		
	Wages/salaries	2,697,222	1,305,666
	Pensions	0	5,491
	Other social security costs	7,858	3,661
		2,705,080	1,314,818
	Average number of full-time employees	3	2
3	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
	Amortisation of intangible assets	456,203	0
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	186,934	347,185
		643,137	347,185
4	Financial income		
	Interest receivable, group entities	72,124	56,699
	Exchange adjustments	89,652	42,509
		161,776	99,208
5	Financial expenses		
	Interest expenses, group entities	582	0
	Exchange adjustments	5,730	114,526
	Other financial expenses	260,663	36,117
		266,975	150,643
6	Tax for the year		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	367,708	266,629
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	8,069	186,642
	Tax adjustments, prior years	-16,114	-6,410
		359,663	446,861

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Intangible assets

DKK	Acquired intangible assets
Cost at 1 January 2020	1,267,360
Additions	62,500
Cost at 31 December 2020	1,329,860
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2020	347,185
Amortisation for the year	456,203
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2020	803,388
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	526,472
Amortised over	3-5 years

Intangible assets includes software.

8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2020	0
Additions	1,272,627
Cost at 31 December 2020	1,272,627
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	0
Depreciation	186,934
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	186,934
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	1,085,693

9 Receivables

Out of the Company's total receivables, no trade receivables are due for payment more than one year after the balance sheet date.

10 Share capital

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 50,000 over the past 2 years.

11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

DKK	2020	2019
Rent commitments	910,124	896,224
Other commitments regarding service agreements	2,607,858	2,607,858
	3,517,982	3,504,082

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

12 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2020.

13 Related parties

AB Inbev Denmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Significant influence

Related party	Domicile	Basis for significant influence
AB InBev Western European Holding B.V	Postbox 3212, 4800 MA Breda, The Netherlands	Direct parent company

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
AB InBev Western European Holding B.V	Postbox 3212, 4800 MA Breda, The Netherlands