

Real Lava ApS

Peblinge Dossering 14, 3. th, 2200 København N

CVR no. 42 87 42 21

**Annual report for the period
1 December 2021 to 31 December 2022**

(1st Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 8 June
2023

Sigrid Helene Dyekjær
chairman



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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Real Lava ApS for the financial year 1 December 2021 - 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 December 2021 - 31 December 2022.

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, 8 June 2023

Executive board

Sigrid Helene Dyekjær
Director

Supervisory board

Sigrid Helene Dyekjær
chairman

Romain Maurice Louis Bessi

Philippe Marie Francois Levasseur

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Real Lava ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Real Lava ApS for the financial year 1 December 2021 - 31 December 2022, 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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 December 2021 - 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 8 June 2023

Baker Tilly Denmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Michael Brink Larsen
statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne23256

Company details

The company	Real Lava ApS Peblinge Dossering 14, 3. th 2200 København N CVR no.: 42 87 42 21 Reporting period: 1 December 2021 - 31 December 2022 Incorporated: 1 December 2021 Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Sigrid Helene Dyekjær, chairman Romain Maurice Louis Bessi Philippe Marie Francois Levasseur
Executive board	Sigrid Helene Dyekjær, director
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activity consists of developing, producing and selling documentary films and other related business.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a loss of DKK 426.437, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 11.607.417.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 December - 31 December

	Note	2021/22 kr. (13 mdr.)
Gross profit		2.230.288
Staff costs	1	-1.807.308
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		422.980
Depreciation and impairment of intangible assets		-768.459
Profit/loss before net financials		-345.479
Financial income		89.141
Financial costs	2	-289.939
Profit/loss before tax		-546.277
Tax on profit/loss for the year		119.840
Profit/loss for the year		-426.437
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure		12.950.548
Retained earnings		-13.376.985
		-426.437

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 kr.
Assets		
Acquired patents		3.842.295
Development projects in progress		16.603.268
Intangible assets	3	20.445.563
Total non-current assets		20.445.563
Trade receivables		777.549
Receivables from Participating interests		241.741
Other receivables		533.380
Receivable from shareholders and management		7.047
Deferred tax asset		119.840
Receivables		1.679.557
Cash at bank and in hand		2.016.580
Total current assets		3.696.137
Total assets		24.141.700

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022
		kr.
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital		56.452
Reserve for development expenditure		12.950.548
Retained earnings		<u>-1.399.583</u>
Equity		<u>11.607.417</u>
Payables to Group companies		<u>11.811.497</u>
Total non-current liabilities	4	<u>11.811.497</u>
Trade payables		40.456
Payables to group companies		440.589
Other payables		<u>241.741</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>722.786</u>
Total liabilities		<u>12.534.283</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>24.141.700</u></u>

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
	kr.	kr.	kr.	kr.
Equity at 1 December	40.000	0	4.570.754	4.610.754
Cash capital increase	16.452	0	7.406.648	7.423.100
Net profit/loss for the year	0	12.950.548	-13.376.985	-426.437
Equity at 31 December	56.452	12.950.548	-1.399.583	11.607.417

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u> kr. (13 mdr.)
1 Staff costs	
Wages and salaries	2.658.428
Other social security costs	7.663
Other staff costs	<u>-108.776</u>
	2.557.315
Transfer to production wages	<u>-750.007</u>
	<u>1.807.308</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>
2 Financial costs	
Financial expenses, group entities	170.467
Other financial costs	110.880
Exchange loss	<u>8.592</u>
	<u>289.939</u>

Notes

3 Intangible assets

	Acquired patents kr.	Development projects in progress kr.
Cost at 1 December	4.610.754	16.603.268
Cost at 31 December	4.610.754	16.603.268
Revaluations at 31 December	0	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 December	0	0
Amortisation for the year	768.459	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	768.459	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	3.842.295	16.603.268

Special assumptions regarding development projects and tax assets

Development projects cover costs for developing film projects with deductions from funding received. The development projects support the company's revenue and thus generate cash flows now and in the future. The projects are progressing as planned using the resources that the management has set aside for the development. Prior to the initiation of the projects, the company has investigated the market, the financing options and the need for the project in question.

4 Long term debt

	2022 kr.
Payables to Group companies	
Between 1 and 5 years	11.811.497
Non-current portion	11.811.497
Other short-term debt to subsidiaries	440.589
Current portion	440.589
	12.252.086

Notes

5 Related parties and ownership structure

Transactions

The company has a receivable of DKK 7,047 per 31 December 2022 with one of the company's ultimate capital owners who is also a director of the company. The receivable consists of an ordinary travel advance, which is repaid immediately after the balance sheet date.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Real Lava ApS for 2021/22 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

As 2021/22 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

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

Revenue

Income from the sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related 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 pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Accounting policies

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation 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 foreign currency transactions 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.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects and patents and licences

Development projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less impairment losses. After the completion of the development work, development costs are written off on a straight-line basis over the assessed amount economic useful life. The depreciation period is usually 6 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less impairment losses. Patents and licences are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful life. The depreciation period is usually 6 years.

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 is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits at banks.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

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.