

DDG Top ApS

Nørre Søgade 13, 1.th.
1370 København K

CVR No. 43111302

Annual report 2024

1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 30.
June 2025

Frans Maarten van Berckel
Chairman

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Company details

Company

DDG Top ApS
Nørre Søgade 13, 1.th.
1370 København K

CVR No.: 43111302

Executive board

Frans Maarten van Berckel

Auditors

inforevision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg
CVR No. 19263096

Simon Høgenhav, Authorized public accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

The purpose of the company is to be a holding company and thus to invest in and hold shares in other companies and all activities which, in the opinion of the management, are related thereto

Development in activities and finances

The results of the company's activities in the financial year amounted to a loss of DKK -1.786.801. The equity at the balance sheet date amounted to DKK 18.206.230.

Regarding financing and going concern we refer to note 1.

Statement by Management

Today The Executive Board have considered and adopted the annual report for 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 for DDG Top ApS.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024.

I believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 30. June 2025

Executive board

Frans Maarten van Berckel
Executive director

The Independent Auditor's Extended Review on the Financial Statements

To the shareholder's of DDG Top ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of DDG Top ApS for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024, 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.

Based on our work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements" section of our report. 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. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

The Independent Auditor's Extended Review on the Financial Statements, continued

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 extended review 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 extended review, 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 Statements Act.

We did not identify any material misstatement in the Management's review.

Søborg, 30. June 2025

inforevision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR-nr. 19263096

Simon Høgenhav
Authorized public accountant
mne33745

Accounting policies

Information on reporting class

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statement legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing Reporting class B.

Some provisions from reporting class C has been adopted.

Omission of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements has not been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act section 110.

Generally regarding recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

The income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The functional currency is Danish Kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

During the year, transactions in foreign currencies have been translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. If currency positions are considered hedge of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables and debt denominated in foreign currencies have been recognised at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses have been recognised in the income statement under other financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Income statement

The income statement has been classified by nature.

Gross profit

Gross profit/loss includes "External expenses".

External expenses

External expenses comprises Administrative expenses.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the group enterprises' profit/loss adjusted for internal profits and losses less amortisation of goodwill on consolidation for the year.

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income comprise interest,.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest.

Tax on profit or loss for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year represents 22% of the book profit or loss adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items.

Tax on profit or loss for the year consists of the anticipated tax portion of the taxable income for the year adjusted for the changes for the year in deferred tax. Changes in deferred taxes due to adjustments of tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Tax on profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit or loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme. Interest reimbursement and interest surcharge have been recognised in financial income and expenses.

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises have been recognised according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the group enterprises' net asset value adjusted for internal dividends and profit or losses.

Distributable reserves in group enterprises which are distributed as dividends to the parent at the balance sheet date are included in the value of investments.

Accounting policies, continued

Group enterprises with negative net asset values are measured at zero, and any receivable from such enterprises is written down by the Parent's share of the negative net asset value to the extent deemed irrecoverable. If the negative net asset value exceeds the amount receivable, the remaining amount is recognised in provisions to the extent the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the relevant enterprise's liabilities.

Acquisition of group enterprises are recognised at cost. The difference between the cost price and the net asset value of the acquired company, which appears at the time of establishing the consolidation, is as far as possible allocated to the assets and liabilities whose value is higher or lower than the carrying amount. A remaining positive difference is treated as goodwill and included in the value of investments.

A negative difference, reflecting an expected cost or an unfavourable development, are recognised as income in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Goodwill is amortised in the income statement over 7 years. The amortisation period is based on an assessment of the market position, earnings profile, and expectations of customers loyalty, which within reasonable limits is based on historical data/registrations. Amortisations are recognised in the income statement with other value adjustments in the item income from investments in group enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is allocated through the profit or loss distribution to "Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributions to the Parent and is adjusted by changes in equity in the group enterprises.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Increases of the share capital is recognised directly into equity less related transaction cost.

Deferred tax and corporation tax

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method. Provision has been made for deferred tax by 22% on all temporary differences between carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also measured with respect of the planned use of the asset and the settlement of the liability.

The tax value of the tax losses to be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes if it is probable that the losses can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

The company is Management company in a joint taxation with other Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated among the group enterprises in ratio to their taxable income according to the rules on full allocation with a refund for tax losses of the Danish Corporation Tax Act.

Corporation tax relating to the financial year which has not been settled at the balance sheet date is to be classified as corporation tax in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Joint tax contributions between the jointly taxed companies which have not been settled at the balance sheet date are classified as joint tax contributions in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Accounting policies, continued

Financial debts

Financial debts are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred, which are directly related with the loan. In subsequent years, financial debts are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the loan period.

Short-term debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Income statement

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-20,109	-25,986
Income from investments in group enterprises	7	-1,753,296	-3,038,706
Finance income	3	40	23
Finance expenses	4	-37,112	-64,627
Profit/loss before tax		-1,810,477	-3,129,296
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	23,676	3,976
Profit/loss for the year		-1,786,801	-3,125,320

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Transferred to retained earnings	-1,786,801	-3,125,320
Profit/loss for the year	-1,786,801	-3,125,320

Assets

	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
		DKK	DKK
Investments in group enterprises	7	19,016,175	20,769,471
Investments	6	19,016,175	20,769,471
Fixed assets		19,016,175	20,769,471
Receivables from group enterprises		84,918	0
Joint tax contribution receivables	5	27,652	3,976
Receivables		112,570	3,976
Cash at bank and in hand		40	125,904
Current assets		112,610	129,880
Total assets		19,128,785	20,899,351

Equity and liabilities

	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		323,000	323,000
Retained earnings		17,883,230	19,670,031
Equity		18,206,230	19,993,031
Convertible, profit yielding or dividend yielding debt instruments		898,083	871,574
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	8	898,083	871,574
Trade payables		16,375	15,750
Payables to group enterprises		0	18,996
Other payables		8,097	0
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		24,472	34,746
Liabilities other than provisions		922,555	906,320
Total equity and liabilities		19,128,785	20,899,351
Going concern	1		
Contingent liabilities	9		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2023	312,000	7,756,351	8,068,351
Capital increase	11,000	15,039,000	15,050,000
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-3,125,320	-3,125,320
Equity at 1 January 2024	323,000	19,670,031	19,993,031
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-1,786,801	-1,786,801
Equity at 31 December 2024	323,000	17,883,230	18,206,230

Notes

1. Financing in subsidiaries

In the subsidiary DDG Mid ApS with a booked value at year end 2024 of DKK 18.7 million, Group management has in Q1 2025 identified that the financing covenants on the company's credit facilities were not met. The bank has been informed of this, and constructive discussions are taking place regarding the adjustment of the terms. As refinancing has been a discussion topic between the bank and management over the last few years, there are no indications at this moment that this will lead to termination of the financing or that the going concern assumption is affected. On this basis management has judged it prudent to keep the asset valued at booked value using the equity-method.

2. Staff costs

	2024
	DKK
Average number of full-time employees	0

3. Finance income

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Other financial income	40	23
Total	40	23

4. Finance expenses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses to group enterprises	8,097	0
Other financial expenses	29,015	64,627
Total	37,112	64,627

Notes, continued

5. Tax expense

	Joint tax contribution	Deferred tax	Tax on profit/loss for the year	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2024	-3,976	0		
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-23,676	0	-23,676	-3,976
Payables at 31 December 2024	-27,652	0		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement			-23,676	-3,976
<i>Recognition in balance sheet:</i>				
Short-term receivables (current asset)	-27,652	0		
Total	-27,652	0		

6. Investments

	Investments in group enterprises	Total	2023
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2024	26,468,750	26,468,750	12,925,000
Additions for the year	0	0	13,543,750
Cost at 31 December 2024	26,468,750	26,468,750	26,468,750
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	-5,699,279	-5,699,279	-2,660,573
Amortisation for the year	-1,753,296	-1,753,296	-3,038,706
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	-7,452,575	-7,452,575	-5,699,279
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	19,016,175	19,016,175	20,769,471

Notes, continued

7. Investments in group enterprises

	Equity interest	Contributed capital	According to annual report		DDG Top ApS share	
			Profit/loss for the year	Equity	Share of profit/loss for the year	Share of equity
			DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
DDG Mid ApS	100%	40,000	-1,753,296	19,016,175	-1,753,296	19,016,175
Total					-1,753,296	19,016,175
Recognition in balance sheet:						
Investments in group enterprises						19,016,175
Total						19,016,175

8. Long-term liabilities

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities in total:		
Convertible, profit yielding or dividend yielding debt instruments	898,083	871,574
Total	898,083	871,574
Current portion of non-current liabilities:		
Convertible, profit yielding or dividend yielding debt instruments	0	0
Total	0	0
Due beyond 5 years after the balance sheet date:		
Convertible, profit yielding or dividend yielding debt instruments	0	0
Total	0	0

9. Contingent liabilities

DDG Top ApS are jointly taxed with other group companies and are severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of tax on interest, dividend tax and tax on royalty payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the company's liability.

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Frans Maarten van Berckel

Direktør

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Simon Høgenhav

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Frans Maarten van Berckel

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