
Unisport Scandinavia ApS

Korshøjvej 2, DK-8600 Silkeborg

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2021

CVR No 30 27 73 25

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
21/3 2022

Morten Chrone
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Unisport Scandinavia ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Silkeborg, 21 March 2022

Executive Board

Stig Mose Henriksen
CEO

Board of Directors

Morten Chrone
Chairman

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Unisport Scandinavia ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Unisport Scandinavia ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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' 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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, in our view, 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 Management's Review.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Trekantområdet, 21 March 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Ulrik Ræbild

State Authorized Public Accountant

mne33262

Lasse Berg

State Authorized Public Accountant

mne35811

Company Information

The Company

Unisport Scandinavia ApS
Korshøjvej 2
DK-8600 Silkeborg
Website: www.unisport.com/da

CVR No: 30 27 73 25
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 13 February 2007
Financial year: 14th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Silkeborg

Board of Directors

Morten Chrone, Chairman

Executive Board

Stig Mose Henriksen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Management's Review

Key activities

The company develops, produces and installs sports facility projects for indoor and outdoor activities, primarily in Denmark, but also in cooperation with its sister companies in Norway, Finland and Sweden. The company is ultimately owned by Vaaka Partners, that owns the group Unisport Saltex OY.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021 shows a loss of TDKK 8,684, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 3,243.

During the financial year 2021 the parent company has given an equity contribution, amounting to TDKK 10,800 in order to strengthen the Company's capital resources.

Capital resources

The Company has received a letter of support from its parent company to enable the Company to meet any liabilities as they fall due. The letter of support is valid until 17th February 2023.

On this basis management has chosen to prepare the annual report on the basis of going concern.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		12,450	9,355
Staff expenses	2	-19,921	-23,442
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-554	-661
Other operating expenses		-40	-54
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-8,065	-14,802
Financial income		88	72
Financial expenses	4	-707	-465
Profit/loss before tax		-8,684	-15,195
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-8,684	-15,195

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-8,684	-15,195
	-8,684	-15,195

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Goodwill		0	370
Intangible assets	5	0	370
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		98	307
Property, plant and equipment	6	98	307
Deposits		277	277
Fixed asset investments		277	277
Fixed assets		375	954
Inventories		3,835	5,229
Trade receivables		21,496	14,332
Contract work in progress	7	4,316	3,123
Receivables from group enterprises		316	1,183
Other receivables		1,587	0
Prepayments		223	288
Receivables		27,938	18,926
Currents assets		31,773	24,155
Assets		32,148	25,109

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Share capital		125	125
Retained earnings		3,118	1,002
Equity		3,243	1,127
Other provisions		2,815	5,271
Provisions		2,815	5,271
Other payables, long-term		1,900	1,900
Long-term debt	8	1,900	1,900
Trade payables		9,778	6,930
Contract work in progress, liabilities	7	4,571	4,913
Payables to group enterprises		6,151	669
Other payables	8	3,690	4,299
Short-term debt		24,190	16,811
Debt		26,090	18,711
Liabilities and equity		32,148	25,109
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9		
Related parties	10		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	125	1,002	1,127
Contribution from group	0	10,800	10,800
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-8,684	-8,684
Equity at 31 December	125	3,118	3,243

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The Company has received a letter of support from its parent company to enable the Company to meet any liabilities as they fall due. The letter of support is valid until 17th February 2023.

On this basis management has chosen to prepare the annual report on the basis of going concern.

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	17,527	20,846
Pensions	1,369	1,550
Other social security expenses	114	438
Other staff expenses	911	608
	19,921	23,442
Average number of employees	28	37

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets	369	369
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	185	292
	554	661

4 Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises	209	112
Other financial expenses	322	153
Exchange adjustments, expenses	176	200
	707	465

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Goodwill TDKK
Cost at 1 January	6,667
Cost at 31 December	6,667
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	6,298
Amortisation for the year	369
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	6,667
Carrying amount at 31 December	0
Amortisation period	5 years

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1,803
Additions for the year	110
Disposals for the year	-157
Cost at 31 December	1,756
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,496
Depreciation for the year	185
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-23
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	1,658
Carrying amount at 31 December	98
Depreciated over	3-8 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
7 Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work in progress	49,993	40,900
Payments received on account	-50,248	-42,690
	-255	-1,790
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	4,316	3,123
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-4,571	-4,913
	-255	-1,790

8 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Other payables, long-term

Between 1 and 5 years	1,900	1,900
Long-term part	1,900	1,900
Other short-term payables	3,690	4,299
	5,590	6,199

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
9 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	1,316	1,417
Between 1 and 5 years	1,834	3,149
	3,150	4,566
Obligation to designate buyer, operating leases. Expected residual value on expiry of lease	0	73
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 3-9 months	302	414

10 Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Unisport-Saltex OY	Parent Company

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Name	Place of registered office
Unisport Saltex Group OY	Helsinki, Finland

The Group Annual Report of Unisport Saltex Group OY may be obtained at the following address:

Unisport-Saltex Group OY
 Televisiokatu 3
 00240 Helsinki
 Finland

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Unisport Scandinavia ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2021 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are 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.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings,	
tools and equipment	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-3 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.