

Ejendomsselskabet Helgstrand ApS

Uggerhalnevej 80, 9310 Vodskov
CVR no. 32 15 01 44

Annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 19.12.22

Morten Bradsted Nielsen
Dirigent



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Company's

Ejendomsselskabet Helgstrand ApS
Uggerhalnevej 80
9310 Vodskov
Registered office: Danmark
CVR no.: 32 15 01 44
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Lars Andreas Helgstrand

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 for Ejendomsselskabet Helgstrand ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.22 and of the results of company's activities for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Vodskov, November 24, 2022

Executive Board

Lars Andreas Helgstrand

To the capital owner of Ejendomsselskabet Helgstrand ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ejendomsselskabet Helgstrand ApS for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30.06.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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, 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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, November 24, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Agner Hansen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne28682

Primary activities

Company's activities comprise to acquire, own and rent real estate as well as conduct other related business, including through subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK 852,023 against DKK'000 1,280 for the period 01.07.20 - 30.06.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 6,100,572.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK '000
	Gross profit	7,474,953	7,825
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-3,396,608	-3,099
	Operating profit	4,078,345	4,726
1	Financial income	11,061	7
2	Financial expenses	-3,029,625	-2,772
	Profit before tax	1,059,781	1,961
3	Tax on profit for the year	-207,758	-681
	Profit for the year	852,023	1,280
Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	852,023	1,280
	Total	852,023	1,280

ASSETS		30.06.22	30.06.21
		DKK	DKK '000
Note			
	Acquired rights	202,000	187
4	Total intangible assets	202,000	187
	Land and buildings	159,808,128	154,206
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6,183,879	4,220
5	Total property, plant and equipment	165,992,007	158,426
	Total non-current assets	166,194,007	158,613
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,017,767	238
	Income tax receivable	910,711	575
	Other receivables	2,614,559	0
	Prepayments	259,454	161
	Total receivables	4,802,491	974
	Cash	369,869	0
	Total current assets	5,172,360	974
	Total assets	171,366,367	159,587

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		30.06.22	30.06.21
Note		DKK	DKK '000
	Share capital	125,000	125
	Retained earnings	5,975,572	5,124
	Total equity	6,100,572	5,249
	Provisions for deferred tax	7,136,339	6,018
	Total provisions	7,136,339	6,018
6	Mortgage debt	76,009,130	75,436
6	Payables to group enterprises	78,782,073	58,673
	Total long-term payables	154,791,203	134,109
6	Short-term part of long-term payables	2,147,292	2,063
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	11,731
	Trade payables	1,181,900	42
	Other payables	9,061	375
	Total short-term payables	3,338,253	14,211
	Total payables	158,129,456	148,320
	Total equity and liabilities	171,366,367	159,587

7 Contingent liabilities

8 Charges and security

9 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.20 - 30.06.21			
Balance as at 01.07.20	125,000	3,843,672	3,968,672
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,279,877	1,279,877
Balance as at 30.06.21	125,000	5,123,549	5,248,549
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.21 - 30.06.22			
Balance as at 01.07.21	125,000	5,123,549	5,248,549
Net profit/loss for the year	0	852,023	852,023
Balance as at 30.06.22	125,000	5,975,572	6,100,572

	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK '000
1. Financial income		
Interest, group enterprises	11,061	7
Total	11,061	7
2. Financial expenses		
Interest, group enterprises	1,489,645	1,297
Other interest expenses	1,462,934	1,451
Foreign exchange losses	366	0
Other financial expenses	76,680	24
Total	3,029,625	2,772
3. Tax on profit for the year		
Tax on profit or loss for the year	-910,711	268
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	1,118,469	413
Total	207,758	681

4. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights
Cost as at 01.07.21	187,000
Additions during the year	15,000
Cost as at 30.06.22	202,000
Carrying amount as at 30.06.22	202,000

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.07.21	164,419,069	9,665,684
Additions during the year	8,076,815	2,885,645
Cost as at 30.06.22	172,495,884	12,551,329
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.21	-10,212,668	-5,445,930
Depreciation during the year	-2,475,088	-921,520
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.22	-12,687,756	-6,367,450
Carrying amount as at 30.06.22	159,808,128	6,183,879

6. Long-term payables

	Repayment first year DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years DKK	Total payables at 30.06.22 DKK	Total payables at 30.06.21 DKK '000
Mortgage debt	2,147,292	69,732,141	78,156,422	77,499
Payables to group enterprises	0	0	78,782,073	58,673
Total	2,147,292	69,732,141	156,938,495	136,172

7. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis for the jointly taxed companies. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share capital in the company which is owned directly and indirectly by the ultimate parent. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

8. Charges and security

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of DKK 159.808k have been provided as security for mortgage debt of DKK 78.156k.

The company has issued mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor in the total amount of DKK 14.000k secured upon land and buildings with a carrying amount of DKK 153.778k

9. Related parties

Company's is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS, Vodskov.

10. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 company's, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from company's, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

10. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises rental income and other operating income and other external expenses.

Rental income

Income from the rental of properties is recognised in the income statement for the relevant period. Rental income is measured at fair value and determined exclusive of VAT and discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK '000
Acquired rights	50	0
Buildings	15-50	46,351
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end

10. Accounting policies - continued -

of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Amortisation of capital losses and borrowing costs relating to financial liabilities is recognised on an ongoing basis as financial expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

Company's is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.