

Annual Report 2015/16

Zibrasport ApS

Erik Husfelts Vej 7
2630 Taastrup

CVR-no. 32 55 14 40

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the
Annual General Meeting of the company on 30 May 2017



Trine Bøgelund

Chairman of the meeting

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Company Information

The Company

Zibrasport ApS
Erik Husfelts Vej 7
DK-2630 Taastrup

CVR-no. 32 55 14 40
Established: 9 October 2009
Registered Office: Høje Taastrup
Financial Year: 1 October - 31 December

Board of Directors

Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen (Chairman)
Jan-Erik Christer Brink
Christian Læsø Jensen
Anna Zibrandtsen

Executive Board

Camilla Blicher Olsen

Auditor

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havneholmen 29
DK-1561 Copenhagen V

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Zibrasport ApS for the financial year 1 October - 31 December 2016.

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 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2015/16.

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

Høje Taastrup 30 May 2017

Executive Board



Camilla Blicher Olsen

Board of Directors



Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen (Chairman)

Jan-Erik Christer Brink



Christian Læsø Jensen

Anna Zibrandtsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Zibrasport ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Zibrasport ApS for the financial year 1 October 2015 - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016, and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 October 2015 - 31 December 2016 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. 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 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 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 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, mis-representations, or the override of internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

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, 30 May 2017

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR-n0. 20 22 26 70



Torben Bjerre-Poulsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's Review

Main activity

The companies purpose is to stream sport events and related business including marketing.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2015/16 shows a loss of TDKK -2.362, and at 31 December 2016 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 567.

The negative result is unsatisfactory but reflex's initials revenue streams and start-up cost.

After the reporting period, actions have been initiated to increase the activity level to improve the future earnings of the company. The parent company has in the financial year injected the necessary liquidity in order for the activities to continue to evolve and to secure that it can meet its financial obligations.

The parent company has in the financial year injected funds of TDKK 3.104 in order for the activities to continue to evolve and to secure that the company could meet its financial obligations.

Subsequent events

After the reporting period the company has secured access to funds to carry through the budgeted activities in 2017.

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

Income Statement 1 October 2015 - 31 December 2016

	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		TDKK (15 mth)	TDKK (12 mth)
Gross loss		-620	-1.404
Staff costs	1	1.629	1.279
Depreciation, amortisation and write-down		375	35
Operating loss		-2.624	-2.718
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	-12
Other financial costs	2	81	43
Loss before tax		-2.705	-2.773
Tax on loss for the year	3	-343	0
Net loss for the year		-2.362	-2.773

Distribution of loss

Proposed distribution of loss

Retained earnings	-2.362	-2.773
	-2.362	-2.773

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2016 TDKK	2015 TDKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	760	1.112
Tangible fixed assets		760	1.112
Investment in subsidiaries		0	1
Financial fixed assets		0	1
Fixed assets		760	1.113
Trade receivables		0	195
Receivables from group companies		224	208
Other receivables		99	39
Joint tax contribution		384	0
Prepayments		4	19
Receivables		711	461
Cash and cash equivalents		15	1.101
Current assets		726	1.562
Assets		1.486	2.675

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		TDKK	TDKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		50	500
Retained earnings		517	-675
Equity	5	567	-175
Lease provisions		463	786
Long-term liabilities		463	786
Lease provisions, current portion of long-term liabilities		259	253
Amounts due to group companies		1	1.242
Trade payables		113	305
Other liabilities		83	263
Current liabilities		456	2.063
Liabilities		918	2.849
Liabilities and equity		1.486	2.675
Long-term liabilities	6		
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Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2014/15</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
	(15 mth)	(12 mth)
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1.584	1.198
Pensions	35	39
Other social security costs	12	3
Other staff costs	-2	39
	<u>1.629</u>	<u>1.279</u>
 Average number of employees:	 <u>4</u>	 <u>1</u>
 2 Other financial costs		
Interest expenses to group enterprises	42	12
Other interest expenses	39	30
Exchange adjustment	0	1
	<u>81</u>	<u>43</u>
 3 Tax on loss for the year		
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	-590	0
Adjustment of deferred tax	247	0
	<u>-343</u>	<u>0</u>
 4 Finance lease assets		
<p>The value of finance lease assets, recognised under Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, is TDKK 760 of the total value of TDKK 760.</p>		

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Equity	Share capital	Reserves for net revaluations under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year
Equity at 1 October	500	0	-675	0
Capital increase	50	0	700	0
Capital reduction	-500	0	500	0
Other changes in equity	0	0	2.354	0
Proposed distribution of loss	0	0	-2.362	0
Equity at 31 December	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>0</u>

6 Long-term liabilities	2015/16 TDKK (15 mth)	2014/15 TDKK (12 mth)
Lease provisions, outstanding after 5 years	142	179

7 Contingencies etc.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of ZS Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes.

Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

8 Information on principal activities and accounting and financial matters

The company has secured access to funds to carry through the budgeted activities in 2017.

9 Consolidated financial statements

Zibrasport ApS is included in the consolidated financial statements of:

ZS Holding ApS
Høveltevej 67
DK-3460 Birkerød

Accounting Policies

Financial Statements of Zibrasport ApS for 2015/16 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class with the adoption of rules from reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The comparison figures in this Financial Statement covers a different period than this years figures.

Financial Statements are presented in DKK.

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.

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods and services 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.

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 enterprise.

Other external expenses

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets.

Accounting Policies

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 changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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:

		Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	16%

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated at the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, it is written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

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

Accounting Policies

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.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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