



## Zibrasport ApS

Erik Husfeldts Vej 7  
2630 Taastrup  
CVR No. 32551440

## Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 24.05.2023

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**Alex Pløger**

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Zibrasport ApS  
Erik Husfeldts Vej 7  
2630 Taastrup

Business Registration No.: 32551440  
Registered office: Taastrup  
Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

## Board of Directors

Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen, Chairman  
Mikael Trolle  
Anna Zibrandtsen  
Alex Tim Pløger  
Katja Moesgaard

## Executive Board

Louise Woss Sigerslev

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Zibrasport ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 24.05.2023

## Executive Board

**Louise Woss Sigerslev**

## Board of Directors

**Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen**  
Chairman

**Mikael Trolle**

**Anna Zibrandtsen**

**Alex Tim Pløger**

**Katja Moesgaard**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Zibrasport ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zibrasport ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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.

### 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 24.05.2023

#### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

#### **Thomas Rosquist Andersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne31482

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The company purpose is to stream sport events and related business including associated marketing activities.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2022- 31 December 2022 shows a result of TDKK -10,708 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of TDKK 1,795 and an equity of TDKK -5,753.

Management finds the result for 2022 unsatisfying. Management has changed strategy and is confident in the long term plan for the company.

During 2022 half of the company's shareholder capital was lost. The management is aware that the company is subject to the Danish Companies Act on capital losses. The Executive board has presented a plan for recapitalization.

## Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.



# Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>(1,149,881)</b>	<b>(1,625,527)</b>
Staff costs	1	(5,212,257)	(3,662,139)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(4,287,703)	(917,120)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(10,649,841)</b>	<b>(6,204,786)</b>
Financial expenses from group enterprises		(114,241)	(374,294)
Other financial expenses		(17,932)	(8,645)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(10,782,014)</b>	<b>(6,587,725)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	73,545	597,538
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>(10,708,469)</b>	<b>(5,990,187)</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		(10,708,469)	(5,990,187)
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>(10,708,469)</b>	<b>(5,990,187)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

## Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Completed development projects	3	0	3,230,157
Acquired intangible assets		0	133,333
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3,363,490</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		85,463	47,263
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>85,463</b>	<b>47,263</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>85,463</b>	<b>3,410,753</b>
Trade receivables		156,680	93,133
Receivables from group enterprises		432,632	9,500
Other receivables		305,051	238,973
Income tax receivable		73,545	0
Joint taxation contribution receivable		0	432,632
Prepayments		47,020	20,002
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1,014,928</b>	<b>794,240</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>694,798</b>	<b>2,521,318</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>1,709,726</b>	<b>3,315,558</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>1,795,189</b>	<b>6,726,311</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
Contributed capital		250,000	250,000
Reserve for development expenditure		0	2,519,522
Retained earnings		(6,003,410)	2,185,537
<b>Equity</b>		<b>(5,753,410)</b>	<b>4,955,059</b>
Other payables		247,307	242,221
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>247,307</b>	<b>242,221</b>
Trade payables		264,684	680,879
Payables to group enterprises		6,611,358	122,080
Other payables		411,160	724,210
Deferred income		14,090	1,862
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7,301,292</b>	<b>1,529,031</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7,548,599</b>	<b>1,771,252</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,795,189</b>	<b>6,726,311</b>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		
Group relations	7		

# Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	250,000	2,519,522	2,185,537	4,955,059
Dissolution of reserves	0	(2,519,522)	2,519,522	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(10,708,469)	(10,708,469)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(6,003,410)</b>	<b>(5,753,410)</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Wages and salaries	4,606,837	3,266,364
Pension costs	300,289	178,072
Other social security costs	71,440	49,692
Other staff costs	233,691	168,011
	<b>5,212,257</b>	<b>3,662,139</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>

## 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Adjustment concerning previous years	(73,545)	(164,906)
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	0	(432,632)
	<b>(73,545)</b>	<b>(597,538)</b>

## 3 Development projects

Zibrasport has written down the development projects to a value of DKK 0. The write downs have been performed as part of restructuring of the entity.

## 4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	<b>Due after more than 12 months 2022 DKK</b>	<b>Outstanding after 5 years 2022 DKK</b>
Other payables	247,307	242,221
	<b>247,307</b>	<b>242,221</b>

Other payables consists of frozen holiday funds.

## 5 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	346,020	286,863

## 6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where LNZ Holding Zibra ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 7 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:

LNZ Holding Zibra ApS  
Høveltevej 67  
DK-3460 Birkerød  
CVR-no. 39 18 89 96

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised in the income statement when the risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory write downs.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Financial expenses from group enterprises**

Financial expenses from group enterprises comprise interest expenses etc. from payables to group enterprises.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**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 Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

**Balance sheet****Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise completed development projects.

Development projects are clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets.

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under "Reserve for development costs" that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.



Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years.

For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights.

The amortisation periods used are 5 years.

### **Impairment of intangible assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets is reviewed annually to determine whether there is an indication of impairment beyond the annual depreciation. If this is the case, a write-down is made to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets is reviewed annually to determine whether there is an indication of impairment beyond the annual depreciation. If this is the case, a write-down is made to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

### **Tax payable or receivable**

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

### **Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable**

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contribution receivables are only recognised if such losses are expected

to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.