



NORTHSIDE ENTERTAINMENT ApS

Studsgade 35 B, st.
8000 Aarhus C
CVR No. 32878814

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 30.06.2024

Flemming Myllerup

Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2023	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2023	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2023	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	15

Entity details

Entity

NORTHSIDE ENTERTAINMENT ApS

Studsgade 35 B, st.

8000 Aarhus C

Business Registration No.: 32878814

Registered office: Aarhus

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

Flemming Myllerup

Brian Barbagallo Nielsen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

City Tower, Værkmestergade 2

8000 Aarhus C

Lead Client Service Partner : Mads Fauerskov

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of NORTHSIDE ENTERTAINMENT ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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.

Aarhus, 30.06.2024

Executive Board

Flemming Myllerup

Brian Barbagallo Nielsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of NORTHSIDE ENTERTAINMENT ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NORTHSIDE ENTERTAINMENT ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, 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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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 by relevant law and regulations.

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 in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 30.06.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Mads Fauerskov

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne35428

Sune Pagh Sølvsteen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne47819

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's key activity is to arrange the festival Northside.

Development in activities and finances

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of TDKK 6,875, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 7,245.

The management expects the profit before tax in 2024 will be DKK 0-5m.

The Company has sufficient liquidity for future operations. The company is a part of the Superstruct Denmark Group, which also owns the festival Tinderbox and DTD Concerts. The Group is run as one unified group, where DTD Holding ApS supports the subsidiaries in the Group.

In 2023 The Group's activities has led to a profit and positive cash flows. In 2024 the management expect to generate profit in the group and have sufficient funds from own operations. It is the management's assessment that the Group is sufficiently secured for the future, which is why the management presents the consolidated financial statements on the assumption of continued operations. Furthermore, the Group's parent company intends to support the group financially if necessary.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss	1	(8,670,842)	15,463,651
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(257,689)	(2,686,676)
Operating profit/loss		(8,928,531)	12,776,975
Other financial income	2	436,994	580,549
Other financial expenses	3	(7,130)	(138,947)
Profit/loss before tax		(8,498,667)	13,218,577
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	1,623,326	(2,897,512)
Profit/loss for the year		(6,875,341)	10,321,065
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(6,875,341)	10,321,065
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(6,875,341)	10,321,065

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		257,688	515,377
Property, plant and equipment	5	257,688	515,377
Fixed assets		257,688	515,377
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		434,604	196,819
Inventories		434,604	196,819
Trade receivables		1,224,907	582,610
Receivables from group enterprises		3,125,000	5,169,030
Deferred tax	6	1,014,000	14,000
Other receivables		4,981,831	8,033,032
Joint taxation contribution receivable		623,326	0
Prepayments		345,017	123,600
Receivables		11,314,081	13,922,272
Cash		5,031,968	14,498,098
Current assets		16,780,653	28,617,189
Assets		17,038,341	29,132,566

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		80,000	80,000
Retained earnings		7,165,272	14,040,613
Equity		7,245,272	14,120,613
Prepayments received from customers	7	4,553,299	7,869,710
Trade payables		4,243,923	4,461,040
Payables to group enterprises		0	203,125
Joint taxation contribution payable		0	2,463,512
Other payables	8	905,847	14,566
Deferred income		90,000	0
Current liabilities other than provisions		9,793,069	15,011,953
Liabilities other than provisions		9,793,069	15,011,953
Equity and liabilities		17,038,341	29,132,566
Employees	9		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	10		
Contingent liabilities	11		
Non-arm's length-related party transactions	12		
Group relations	13		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	80,000	14,040,613	14,120,613
Profit/loss for the year	0	(6,875,341)	(6,875,341)
Equity end of year	80,000	7,165,272	7,245,272

Notes

1 Gross profit/loss

Other operating income, which is a part of the gross profit, included compensation from the Covid-19 support packages related to events due to the outbreak and spread of Covid-19, in 2023 with DKK 577k, and in 2022 DKK 0k.

Furthermore in 2023 other operating income includes income from partnerships totaling DKK 0k and in 2022 DKK 2,095k.

2 Other financial income

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	314,613	580,549
Other interest income	122,381	0
	436,994	580,549

3 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	0	33,556
Other interest expenses	779	101,143
Exchange rate adjustments	6,351	4,248
	7,130	138,947

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	0	2,463,512
Change in deferred tax	(1,000,000)	434,000
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(623,326)	0
	(1,623,326)	2,897,512

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	773,065
Cost end of year	773,065
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(257,688)
Depreciation for the year	(257,689)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(515,377)
Carrying amount end of year	257,688

6 Deferred tax

Deferred tax comprises temporary differences on fixed assets and tax loss carry-forwards expected to be utilised within the next year in the joint taxation contribution.

7 Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers consist of income from sold tickets for the 2024 festival.

8 Other payables

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
VAT and duties	883,236	0
Other costs payable	22,611	14,566
	905,847	14,566

9 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive board has not received any remuneration in this company. The payment is performed through intercompany transactions.

10 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	825,000	1,100,000

11 Contingent liabilities

The Company has per 31 December 2023 entered into contractual obligations with third parties regarding the delivery of music services to the festival in 2024.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Superstruct Denmark Holdings 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.

12 Non-arm's length related party transactions

All related party transactions are carried out on an arm's length basis. The Group's intercompany loans, however, carry interest at a fixed rate which is different from the return on loans to the Group's foreign parent company.

13 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Superstruct Denmark Holdings ApS, Aarhus

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.

Public grants

Public grants are recognised when a final commitment has been received from the grantor and it is probable that the conditions of the grant will be fulfilled. Grants are recognised as income in the income statement as earned. Grants awarded for acquisition of assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet, which is taken to income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, other operating income, cost of consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration

fixed. Ticket revenue is recognized when the festival is held.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, here compensation from Covid-19 restrictions.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for stationery and office supplies etc.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

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

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries 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

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:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Inventories

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

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs, administration and management. Finance costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

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 contributions receivable 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 bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Deferred income

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