ØSTBANEGADE 123

# **Cathorse Productions ApS**

Engelstedsgade 46, 2., 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 37 76 59 61

**Annual report** 

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 6 July 2023.

Charlotte Schiøler Chairman of the meeting







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#### Notes

- $\bullet \ \ \text{To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.}$
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.



## **Management's statement**

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Cathorse Productions ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 6 July 2023

#### **Managing Director**

Benjamin Gordon

#### **Board of directors**

Charlotte Schiøler

Benjamin Gordon

Katja Maria Plum Prudinsky



## Independent auditor's report

#### To the Shareholder of Cathorse Productions ApS

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Cathorse Productions ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. 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 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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.

#### 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 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.



## **Independent auditor's report**

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, 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.

#### **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.



## Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 6 July 2023

# Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Anders Ingemann Hansen State Authorised Public Accountant mne32726



# **Company information**

The company Cathorse Productions ApS

Engelstedsgade 46, 2. 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 37 76 59 61 Established: 1 June 2016 Domicile: Copenhagen

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

7th financial year

**Board of directors** Charlotte Schiøler, Chairman

Benjamin Gordon

Katja Maria Plum Prudinsky

Managing Director Benjamin Gordon

Auditors Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab

Østbanegade 123 2100 København Ø

Parent company Kinocap ApS



## Management's review

#### The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company comprise movie, theatre and music productions and courses in dance, drama and music as well as script writing.

## Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -139.000 against DKK -76.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -231.000 against DKK 121.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

#### Financial resources

The Company's equity is negative, DKK -31.233 at 31 December 2022. Management expects the equity to be restored through future operations. The parent company has issued a letter of subordination regarding its receivable from the Company for the benefit of other creditors.



# **Income statement 1 January - 31 December**

Note	<u> </u>	2022	2021
	Gross profit	-139.302	-76.446
1	Staff costs	-303.019	0
	Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	0	-2.420
	Operating profit	-442.321	-78.866
	Other financial income	462.336	475.763
2	Other financial expenses	-251.354	-239.449
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	-231.339	157.448
3	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-35.992
	Net profit or loss for the year	-231.339	121.456
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Transferred to retained earnings	0	121.456
	Allocated from retained earnings	-231.339	0
	Total allocations and transfers	-231.339	121.456



# **Balance sheet at 31 December**

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Note	2022	2021
Current assets		
Other receivables	6.400.528	5.730.422
Total receivables	6.400.528	5.730.422
Cash on hand and demand deposits	29.029	6.764
Total current assets	6.429.557	5.737.186
Total assets	6.429.557	5.737.186



# **Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

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<b>Equity</b>	иши	ши	.,,,,,,,

2022	2021
50.000	50.000
-81.233	150.106
-31.233	200.106
20.000	18.000
6.155.947	5.311.612
172.035	171.476
0	35.992
112.808	0
6.460.790	5.537.080
6.460.790	5.537.080
6.429.557	5.737.186
	50.000 -81.233 -31.233  20.000 6.155.947 172.035 0 112.808 6.460.790  6.460.790

# 5 Contingencies



# **Statement of changes in equity**

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	50.000	28.650	78.650
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	121.456	121.456
Equity 1 January 2022	50.000	150.106	200.106
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-231.339	-231.339
	50.000	-81.233	-31.233



# Notes

		2022	2021
1.	Staff costs		
	Salaries and wages	300.759	0
	Other costs for social security	2.177	0
	Other staff costs	83	0
		303.019	0
	Average number of employees	1	1
2.	Other financial expenses		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	237.145	231.835
	Other financial costs	14.209	7.614
		251.354	239.449
3.	Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	35.992
		0	35.992
4.	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
	Cost 1 January 2022	13.200	13.200
	Cost 31 December 2022	13.200	13.200
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2022	-13.200	-10.780
	Depreciation for the year		-2.420
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2022	-13.200	-13.200



#### **Notes**

All amounts in DKK.

#### 5. Contingencies

#### **Contingent assets**

The company has losses in taxable income to carry forward. The tax value of the tax loss carryforward amounts to approx. tDKK. 50, calculated at a rate of 22%, which is not recognized in the balance sheet, as it is uncertain when the loss can be utilized.

#### Joint taxation

With Kinocap ApS, company reg. no 39672812 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.



The annual report for Cathorse Productions ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

#### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

#### Income statement

#### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises direct costs and external costs.

Direct costs include costs directly relating to the company's activities.

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

#### Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of tangible assets.



#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

#### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

# Statement of financial position

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

Useful life Residual value Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-5 years 0 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

#### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation, respectively.



If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

#### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

#### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Cathorse Productions ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.



Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

#### Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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#### **Benjamin Gordon**

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# Benjamin Gordon

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#### **Anders Ingemann Hansen**

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#### Charlotte Schiøler

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#### Charlotte Schiøler

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