

Helgstrand Event ApS

Uggerhalnevej 80, 9310 Vodskov
CVR no. 38 05 07 37

Annual report for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 25.11.21

Morten Bradsted Nielsen
Dirigent



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The company

Helgstrand Event ApS
Uggerhalnevej 80
9310 Vodskov
Registered office: Vodskov
CVR no.: 38 05 07 37
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Lars Andreas Helgstrand

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21 for Helgstrand Event 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 the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21.

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 17, 2021

Executive Board

Lars Andreas Helgstrand

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

We have audited the financial statements of Helgstrand Event ApS for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21, 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 30.06.21 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.20 - 30.06.21 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' 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.

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 17, 2021

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

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

Primary activities

The company's activities consist of running equestrian events and thus at the director's discretion related business.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.07.20 - 30.06.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK 667,666 against DKK -159,758 for the period 01.01.19 - 30.06.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 988,689.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

	2020/21	01.01.19
Note	DKK	DKK
	910,408	946,543
Gross profit		
2 Staff costs	0	-1,180,810
	910,408	-234,267
Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses		
3 Income from equity investments in associates	-31,262	22,227
Financial income	196	1,143
4 Financial expenses	-23,153	-8,465
	856,189	-219,362
Profit/loss before tax		
Tax on profit or loss for the year	-188,523	59,604
	667,666	-159,758
Profit/loss for the year		
Proposed appropriation account		
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	-28,488	22,227
Retained earnings	696,154	-181,985
	667,666	-159,758
Total		

ASSETS		30.06.21	30.06.20
Note		DKK	DKK
5	Equity investments in associates	164,226	195,488
Total investments		164,226	195,488
Total non-current assets		164,226	195,488
	Trade receivables	824,623	0
	Receivables from associates	0	93,750
	Income tax receivable	0	7,000
	Other receivables	0	512,632
Total receivables		824,623	613,382
Cash		1,874,683	330,992
Total current assets		2,699,306	944,374
Total assets		2,863,532	1,139,862

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		30.06.21	30.06.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	400,000	400,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	28,488
	Retained earnings	588,689	-107,465
	Total equity	988,689	321,023
	Trade payables	445,864	12,000
	Payables to group enterprises	1,164,197	806,538
	Income taxes	129,473	0
	Other payables	135,309	301
	Total short-term payables	1,874,843	818,839
	Total payables	1,874,843	818,839
	Total equity and liabilities	2,863,532	1,139,862

6 Contingent liabilities

7 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 30.06.20				
Balance as at 01.01.19	400,000	6,261	74,520	480,781
Net profit/loss for the year	0	22,227	-181,985	-159,758
Balance as at 30.06.20	400,000	28,488	-107,465	321,023
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.20 - 30.06.21				
Balance as at 01.07.20	400,000	28,488	-107,465	321,023
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-28,488	696,154	667,666
Balance as at 30.06.21	400,000	0	588,689	988,689

1. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

	Recognised in the income statement in:	2020/21 DKK	01.01.19 30.06.20 DKK
Special items:			
	Other operating income (gross profit)		
COVID-19 compensation		280,272	440,000
Total		280,272	440,000

Other operating income comprise compensation from the COVID-19 subsidy scheme for canceled events.

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	0	1,165,724
Other social security costs	0	15,086
Total	0	1,180,810
Average number of employees during the year	0	1

3. Income from equity investments in associates

Share of profit or loss of associates	-31,262	22,227
Total	-31,262	22,227

	2020/21	01.01.19
	DKK	30.06.20
		DKK

4. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	16,934	6,538
Other interest expenses	4,295	1,897
Foreign exchange losses	1,924	30
Other financial expenses	6,219	1,927
Total	23,153	8,465

5. Equity investments in associates

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in asso- ciates
Cost as at 01.07.20	167,000
Cost as at 30.06.21	167,000
Revaluations as at 01.07.20	28,488
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-31,262
Revaluations as at 30.06.21	-2,774
Carrying amount as at 30.06.21	164,226
Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Associates:	
World Cup Herning P/S, Vejle	30%
World Cup Herning Komplementar ApS, Vejle	33%

6. 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 of the capital in the company which is owned directly or 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.

7. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS, Vodskov.

8. 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 the company, 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 the company, 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.

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

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less 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.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

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.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Income from equity investments in associates

For equity investments in equity investments in associates, measured using the equity

8. Accounting policies - continued -

method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses. For associates only the proportionate share of intercompany gains and losses is eliminated.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in associates also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

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.

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.

The company 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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Equity investments in associates**

Equity investments in associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in associates, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

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 and amortisation.

If the 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.

8. 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.

Cash

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

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

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

8. Accounting policies - continued -

settlement of the liability.

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

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