BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

# Riding Arena Robots ApS

Uggerhalnevej 80, 9310 Vodskov

CVR no. 41 79 10 98

## Annual report
## for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 29.12.23

Morten Bradsted Nielsen
Dirigent

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# Company information etc.

## The company

Riding Arena Robots ApS
Uggerhalnevej 80
9310 Vodskov
Tel.: 21 73 93 20
Registered office: Vodskov
CVR no.: 41 79 10 98
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

## Executive Board

Morten Bradsted Nielsen

## 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 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 for Riding Arena Robots 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 30.06.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23.

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, December 27, 2023

**Executive Board**

Morten Bradsted Nielsen

# Independent auditor's report

**To the capital owner of Riding Arena Robots ApS**

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Riding Arena Robots ApS for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23, 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 30.06.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 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' 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.

## 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, December 27, 2023

**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 comprise development, manufacture and trade of autonumous robots for use in the preparation and maintenance of riding arenas as well as related business.

## Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -4,473,979 against DKK -12,423 for the period 01.07.21 - 30.06.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 797,670.

During the financial year the company provided the service of preparing and maintaing riding arenas. The activity has been discontinued by the end of the financial year.

## Subsequent events

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

# Income statement

| Note | | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Gross loss** | **-290,810** | **-49,435** |
| 2 | Staff costs | -434,111 | 0 |
| | **Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses** | **-724,921** | **-49,435** |
| | Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | -5,000,000 | 0 |
| | **Operating loss** | **-5,724,921** | **-49,435** |
| 3 | Financial income | 2,715 | 2,150 |
| 4 | Financial expenses | -13,664 | -10,949 |
| | **Loss before tax** | **-5,735,870** | **-58,234** |
| 5 | Tax on loss for the year | 1,261,891 | 45,811 |
| | **Loss for the year** | **-4,473,979** | **-12,423** |

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|
| **Proposed appropriation account** | | |
| Retained earnings | -4,473,979 | -12,423 |
| **Total** | **-4,473,979** | **-12,423** |

# Balance sheet

## ASSETS

| Note | | 30.06.23 DKK | 30.06.22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Development projects in progress | 0 | 5,000,000 |
| 6 | **Total intangible assets** | **0** | **5,000,000** |
| 7 | Receivables from group enterprises | 0 | 1,292,430 |
| | **Total investments** | **0** | **1,292,430** |
| | **Total non-current assets** | **0** | **6,292,430** |
| | Trade receivables | 340,715 | 0 |
| | Receivables from group enterprises | 1,292,430 | 0 |
| | Deferred tax asset | 161,891 | 0 |
| | Income tax receivable | 155,811 | 155,811 |
| | Other receivables | 0 | 7,857 |
| | **Total receivables** | **1,950,847** | **163,668** |
| | **Cash** | **138,036** | **374,151** |
| | **Total current assets** | **2,088,883** | **537,819** |
| | **Total assets** | **2,088,883** | **6,830,249** |

# Balance sheet

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| Note | | 30.06.23 DKK | 30.06.22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Share capital | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | Reserve for development costs | 0 | 3,900,000 |
| | Retained earnings | 297,670 | 871,649 |
| | **Total equity** | **797,670** | **5,271,649** |
| | Provisions for deferred tax | 0 | 1,100,000 |
| 8 | Other provisions | 134,500 | 0 |
| | **Total provisions** | **134,500** | **1,100,000** |
| 9 | Payables to group enterprises | 0 | 441,600 |
| | **Total long-term payables** | **0** | **441,600** |
| | Trade payables | 624,558 | 17,000 |
| | Payables to group enterprises | 471,954 | 0 |
| | Other payables | 60,201 | 0 |
| | **Total short-term payables** | **1,156,713** | **17,000** |
| | **Total payables** | **1,156,713** | **458,600** |
| | **Total equity and liabilities** | **2,088,883** | **6,830,249** |

10 Contingent liabilities
11 Related parties

# Statement of changes in equity

| Figures in DKK | Share capital | Reserve for develop-ment costs | Retained earnings | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.07.21 | 500,000 | 1,560,000 | 3,224,072 | 5,284,072 |
| Transfers to/from other reserves | 0 | 2,340,000 | -2,340,000 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | -12,423 | -12,423 |
| Balance as at 30.06.22 | 500,000 | 3,900,000 | 871,649 | 5,271,649 |
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.07.22 | 500,000 | 3,900,000 | 871,649 | 5,271,649 |
| Total depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs during the year | 0 | -3,900,000 | 0 | -3,900,000 |
| Transfers to/from other reserves | 0 | 0 | 3,900,000 | 3,900,000 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | -4,473,979 | -4,473,979 |
| Balance as at 30.06.23 | 500,000 | 0 | 297,670 | 797,670 |

## 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:

| Special items: | Recognised in the income statement in: | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impairment losses on intangible assets | Depreciation and amortisation of and impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | -5,000,000 | 0 |
| Total | | -5,000,000 | 0 |

Impairment losses on intangible assets relates to the companys development costs.

## 2. Staff costs

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|
| Wages and salaries | 402,051 | 0 |
| Other social security costs | 2,262 | 0 |
| Other staff costs | 29,798 | 0 |
| Total | 434,111 | 0 |
| Average number of employees during the year | 1 | 0 |

## 3. Financial income

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|
| Other interest income | 2,661 | 0 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 54 | 0 |
| Other financial income | 0 | 2,150 |
| Total | 2,715 | 2,150 |

| | 2022/23<br>DKK | 2021/22<br>DKK |
|---|---|---|

## 4. Financial expenses

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest, group enterprises | 12,925 | 7,469 |
| Other interest expenses | 0 | 3,480 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 739 | 0 |
| Total | 13,664 | 10,949 |

## 5. Tax on loss for the year

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tax on profit or loss for the year | 0 | -155,811 |
| Adjustment of deferred tax for the year | -1,261,891 | 110,000 |
| Total | -1,261,891 | -45,811 |

## 6. Intangible assets

| Figures in DKK | Development projects in progress |
|---|---|
| Additions during the year | 5,000,000 |
| Cost as at 30.06.23 | 5,000,000 |
| Impairment losses during the year | -5,000,000 |
| Amortisation and impairment losses as at 30.06.23 | -5,000,000 |
| Carrying amount as at 30.06.23 | 0 |

## 7. Non-current financial assets

| Figures in DKK | Receivables from group enterprises |
|---|---|
| Cost as at 01.07.22 | 1,292,430 |
| Transfers during the year to/from other items | -1,292,430 |
| Cost as at 30.06.23 | 0 |
| Carrying amount as at 30.06.23 | 0 |

## 8. Other provisions

Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Current liabilities | 134,500 | 0 |
| Total | 134,500 | 0 |

## 9. Long-term payables

| Figures in DKK | Total payables at 30.06.23 | Total payables at 30.06.22 |
|---|---|---|
| Payables to group enterprises | 0 | 441,600 |
| Total | 0 | 441,600 |

## 10. Contingent liabilities

*Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

## 11. Related parties

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

## 12. 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.

### INCOME STATEMENT

### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises revenue and cost of sales 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.

## 12. Accounting policies - continued -

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses as well as other capacity costs, including 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.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

### Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses 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.

## 12. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Intangible assets

*Development projects in progress*

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

### 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.

**12. Accounting policies** - continued -

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

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**

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

**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.

## 12. Accounting policies - continued -

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 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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

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