# StandbyCo Germany ApS

Uggerhalnevej 80, 9310 Vodskov

CVR no. 41 94 12 43

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

This annual report has been adopted at the
annual general meeting on 29.12.23

Morten Bradsten Nielsen

Chairman of the meeting

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# Company information etc.

## The company

StandbyCo Germany ApS
Uggerhalnevej 80
9310 Vodskov
Tel.: 21 73 93 20
Registered office: Danmark
CVR no.: 41 94 12 43
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

## Executive Board

Morten Bradsten 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 StandbyCo Germany ApS.

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

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 Bradsten Nielsen

**To the capital owner of StandbyCo Germany ApS**

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of StandbyCo Germany ApS for the financial year 01.07.22 - 30.06.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's 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.

## 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.

## Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is 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 the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management’s review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management’s review.

### 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 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 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 of owning shares in other companies and business related here to.

## Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -30,988,841 against DKK 6,038,915 for the period 01.07.21 - 30.06.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 18,355,992.

## Subsequent events

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

# Income statement

| Note | | 2022/23<br>DKK | 2021/22<br>DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Gross loss** | **-13,500** | **-9,375** |
| 1 | Income from equity investments in group enterprises | -30,974,004 | 6,046,660 |
| | Financial income | 142 | 0 |
| 2 | Financial expenses | -5,664 | -554 |
| | **Profit/loss before tax** | **-30,993,026** | **6,036,731** |
| 3 | Tax on profit or loss for the year | 4,185 | 2,184 |
| | **Profit/loss for the year** | **-30,988,841** | **6,038,915** |

**Proposed appropriation account**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method | -961,793 | 882,671 |
| Retained earnings | -30,027,048 | 5,156,244 |
| **Total** | **-30,988,841** | **6,038,915** |

# Balance sheet

## ASSETS

| Note | | 30.06.23 DKK | 30.06.22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Equity investments in group enterprises | 18,532,344 | 49,426,217 |
| | **Total investments** | **18,532,344** | **49,426,217** |
| | **Total non-current assets** | **18,532,344** | **49,426,217** |
| | Receivables from group enterprises | 2,218 | 2,218 |
| | Deferred tax asset | 4,185 | 0 |
| | Income tax receivable | 2,184 | 2,184 |
| | **Total receivables** | **8,587** | **4,402** |
| | **Cash** | **16,940** | **30,298** |
| | **Total current assets** | **25,527** | **34,700** |
| | **Total assets** | **18,557,871** | **49,460,917** |

# Balance sheet

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| Note | | 30.06.23 DKK | 30.06.22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Share capital | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| | Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method | 0 | 881,662 |
| | Retained earnings | 18,315,992 | 48,343,040 |
| | **Total equity** | **18,355,992** | **49,264,702** |
| | Trade payables | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Payables to group enterprises | 191,879 | 186,215 |
| | **Total short-term payables** | **201,879** | **196,215** |
| | **Total payables** | **201,879** | **196,215** |
| | **Total equity and liabilities** | **18,557,871** | **49,460,917** |

5 Contingent liabilities
6 Charges and security
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 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.07.21 | 40,000 | 0 | 32,028,146 | 32,068,146 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises | 0 | -1,009 | 0 | -1,009 |
| Group contribution | 0 | 0 | 11,158,650 | 11,158,650 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 882,671 | 5,156,244 | 6,038,915 |
| Balance as at 30.06.22 | 40,000 | 881,662 | 48,343,040 | 49,264,702 |
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.22 - 30.06.23 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.07.22 | 40,000 | 881,662 | 48,343,040 | 49,264,702 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises | 0 | 80,131 | 0 | 80,131 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | -961,793 | -30,027,048 | -30,988,841 |
| Balance as at 30.06.23 | 40,000 | 0 | 18,315,992 | 18,355,992 |

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|

## 1. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|
| Share of profit or loss of group enterprises | -30,974,004 | 6,046,660 |
| Total | -30,974,004 | 6,046,660 |

## 2. Financial expenses

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|
| Interest, group enterprises | 5,664 | 310 |
| Other interest expenses | 0 | 244 |
| Total | 5,664 | 554 |

## 3. Tax on profit or loss for the year

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|---|---|
| Tax on profit or loss for the year | 0 | -2,184 |
| Adjustment of deferred tax for the year | -4,185 | 0 |
| Total | -4,185 | -2,184 |

## 4. Equity investments in group enterprises

| Figures in DKK | Equity investments in group enterprises |
|---|---|
| Cost as at 01.07.22 | 48,544,555 |
| Cost as at 30.06.23 | 48,544,555 |
| Revaluations as at 01.07.22 | 881,662 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises | 80,131 |
| Net profit/loss from equity investments | -30,974,004 |
| Transfers during the year to/from other items | 30,012,211 |
| Revaluations as at 30.06.23 | 0 |
| Transfers during the year to/from other items | -30,012,211 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.23 | -30,012,211 |
| Carrying amount as at 30.06.23 | 18,532,344 |

| Name and registered office: | Ownership interest |
|---|---|
| Subsidiaries: | |
| StandbyCo Germany Holding GmbH, Syke, Germany | 100% |

## 5. Contingent liabilities

*Recourse guarantee commitments*

The company has provided a guarantee for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is maximised at DKK 137,000k. The group enterprises' debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 0k at the balance sheet date.

*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.

## 6. Charges and security

The company has provided a company charge of DKK 137.000k for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. Payables to credit institutions constituted DKK 0k at the balance sheet date.

## 7. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Global Equstrian 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.

In accordance with section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The company is a subsidiary of Global Equstrian Group Holding ApS, Vodskov, CVR no. 39690748, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

### 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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.
On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses

#### Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity 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.

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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### 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.

### BALANCE SHEET

### Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, 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.

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that the company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.
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.

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.

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### 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 account 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.

Grants received from the parent are recognised directly in equity under retained earnings, as the grants are treated as capital contributions.

### 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 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.

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.