BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Helgstrand Jewellery ApS

Uggerhalnevej 80, 9310 Vodskov
CVR no. 32 07 60 17

Annual report for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25

This annual report has been adopted at the annual general meeting on 10.12.25

Tobias Gæmelke

Chairman of the meeting

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Company information etc.

Company's

Helgstrand Jewellery ApS
Uggerhalnevej 80
9310 Vodskov
Registered office: Danmark
CVR no.: 32 07 60 17
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Marianne Yde Helgstrand

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25 for Helgstrand Jewellery 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 assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.25 and of the results of the company activities for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Vodskov, December 10, 2025

Executive Board

Marianne Yde Helgstrand

Independent auditor's report

To the capital owner of Helgstrand Jewellery ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Helgstrand Jewellery ApS for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 30.06.25 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.24 - 30.06.25 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.

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 10, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Agner Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE-no. mne28682

Income statement

Note		2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
	Gross loss	**-1,311,931**	**-1,577,063**
3	Staff costs	-1,215,733	-1,477,667
	Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**-2,527,664**	**-3,054,730**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-76,954	-75,656
	Operating loss	**-2,604,618**	**-3,130,386**
4	Financial income	90,689	109,301
5	Financial expenses	-746,903	-353,305
	Loss before tax	**-3,260,832**	**-3,374,390**
6	Tax on loss for the year	660,049	744,837
	Loss for the year	**-2,600,783**	**-2,629,553**

	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	-2,600,783	-2,629,553
	Total	**-2,600,783**	**-2,629,553**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		30.06.25 DKK	30.06.24 DKK
	Acquired rights	12,185	20,309
7	**Total intangible assets**	**12,185**	**20,309**
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	281,075	349,905
8	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**281,075**	**349,905**
	Total non-current assets	**293,260**	**370,214**
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	5,203,240	6,189,793
	Prepayments for goods	0	19,277
	Total inventories	**5,203,240**	**6,209,070**
	Trade receivables	13,885	54,397
	Receivables from group enterprises	2,062,483	2,160,031
	Deferred tax asset	1,469,394	896,227
	Income tax receivable	79,491	0
	Other receivables	10,433	39,344
	Prepayments	0	58,477
	Total receivables	**3,635,686**	**3,208,476**
	Cash	**433,259**	**70,748**
	Total current assets	**9,272,185**	**9,488,294**
	Total assets	**9,565,445**	**9,858,508**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		30.06.25 DKK	30.06.24 DKK
	Share capital	125,000	125,000
	Retained earnings	-5,889,349	-3,288,566
	Total equity	**-5,764,349**	**-3,163,566**
9	Payables to group enterprises	15,278,946	11,280,144
	Total long-term payables	**15,278,946**	**11,280,144**
	Trade payables	23,001	164,086
	Payables to group enterprises	0	1,399,777
	Other payables	27,847	178,067
	Total short-term payables	**50,848**	**1,741,930**
	Total payables	**15,329,794**	**13,022,074**
	Total equity and liabilities	**9,565,445**	**9,858,508**
10	Contingent liabilities		
11	Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.23 - 30.06.24			
Balance as at 01.07.23	125,000	-659,013	-534,013
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,629,553	-2,629,553
Balance as at 30.06.24	125,000	-3,288,566	-3,163,566
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.24 - 30.06.25			
Balance as at 01.07.24	125,000	-3,288,566	-3,163,566
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,600,783	-2,600,783
Balance as at 30.06.25	125,000	-5,889,349	-5,764,349

1. Information as regards going concern

The company has received a letter of support from group enterprises ensuring the ongoing operations.

2. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise trading in accessories, lectures and sponsorship and related business.

	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
3. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1,142,386	1,427,313
Other social security costs	12,704	17,004
Other staff costs	60,643	33,350
Total	1,215,733	1,477,667
Average number of employees during the year	2	3
4. Financial income		
Interest, group enterprises	88,616	64,197
Other financial income	2,073	45,104
Total	90,689	109,301

	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK

5. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	555,418	335,465
Other financial expenses	191,485	17,840
Total	746,903	353,305

6. Tax on loss for the year

Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-660,049	-744,837
Total	-660,049	-744,837

7. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights
Cost as at 01.07.24	24,371
Cost as at 30.06.25	24,371
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.07.24	-4,062
Amortisation during the year	-8,124
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 30.06.25	-12,186
Carrying amount as at 30.06.25	12,185

8. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.07.24	513,351
Additions during the year	176,781
Disposals during the year	-178,000
Cost as at 30.06.25	512,132
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.24	-163,446
Depreciation during the year	-68,830
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	1,219
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.25	-231,057
Carrying amount as at 30.06.25	281,075

9. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 30.06.25	Total payables at 30.06.24
Payables to group enterprises	0	0	15,278,946	11,280,144
Total	0	0	15,278,946	11,280,144

10. Contingent liabilities

Recourse guarantee commitments

Company's has provided a guarantee whereby the guarantor assumes primary liability for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is maximised at DKK 73.765k. The group enterprises' debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 72.527k at the balance sheet date.

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 and indirectly by the ultimae 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.

11. Related parties

Company's is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS, Vodskov.

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 company's, 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 company's, 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, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

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

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined 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, salary supplements and refunds, 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.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Acquired rights	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	7	0

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, 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.

Company's 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.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and 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.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

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

12. Accounting policies - continued -

If the company 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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

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.

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 financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.