



## **BLAST Tech ApS**

Lergravsvej 11B, 1.  
2300 Copenhagen  
CVR No. 38541226

## **Annual report 2022**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 30.06.2023

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**Tom Greene**

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

BLAST Tech ApS  
Lergravsvej 11B, 1.  
2300 Copenhagen

Business Registration No.: 38541226  
Registered office: Copenhagen  
Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

## Executive Board

Robert Marc Douek

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
City Tower, Værkmestergade 2  
8000 Aarhus C

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of BLAST Tech ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

I recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30.06.2023

**Executive Board**

**Robert Marc Douek**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of BLAST Tech ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BLAST Tech ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Aarhus, 30.06.2023

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Mads Fauerskov**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne35428

**Kasper Vildrich Jessen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne42784

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

BLAST Tech ApS' ("BLAST TECH" or "the Company") primary activities consists of computer programming, production of film as well as providing information technology consultancy services. Services are exclusively sold to other group enterprises.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The financial result for 2022 is a profit of TDKK 3,047 which management find satisfactory.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



# Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>9,509,183</b>	<b>2,410,538</b>
Staff costs	1	(4,479,884)	(3,265,696)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(1,275,482)	(1,020,073)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>3,753,817</b>	<b>(1,875,231)</b>
Other financial expenses	3	(312,995)	(13,885)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>3,440,822</b>	<b>(1,889,116)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(394,028)	(51,828)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>3,046,794</b>	<b>(1,940,944)</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		3,046,794	(1,940,944)
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>3,046,794</b>	<b>(1,940,944)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

## Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,730,157	2,735,932
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>2,730,157</b>	<b>2,735,932</b>
Deposits		0	122,528
<b>Financial assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>122,528</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>2,730,157</b>	<b>2,858,460</b>
Trade receivables		0	122,500
Receivables from group enterprises		3,651,728	0
Other receivables		0	327,617
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>3,651,728</b>	<b>450,117</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>581,839</b>	<b>289,137</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>4,233,567</b>	<b>739,254</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>6,963,724</b>	<b>3,597,714</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		4,100,937	1,054,143
<b>Equity</b>		<b>4,150,937</b>	<b>1,104,143</b>
Trade payables		5,971	554,579
Payables to group enterprises		0	1,382,903
Joint taxation contribution payable		190,028	0
Other payables		2,616,788	556,089
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>2,812,787</b>	<b>2,493,571</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>2,812,787</b>	<b>2,493,571</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>6,963,724</b>	<b>3,597,714</b>

Contingent liabilities

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# Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	50,000	1,054,143	1,104,143
Profit/loss for the year	0	3,046,794	3,046,794
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,100,937</b>	<b>4,150,937</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Wages and salaries	3,994,859	2,687,049
Pension costs	231,145	97,471
Other social security costs	12,212	20,810
Other staff costs	241,668	460,366
	<b>4,479,884</b>	<b>3,265,696</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

## 2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,463,443	1,020,073
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(187,961)	0
	<b>1,275,482</b>	<b>1,020,073</b>

## 3 Other financial expenses

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Financial expenses from group enterprises	304,594	0
Other interest expenses	0	1,464
Exchange rate adjustments	946	2,417
Other financial expenses	7,455	10,004
	<b>312,995</b>	<b>13,885</b>

## 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Current tax	394,028	0
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	51,828
	<b>394,028</b>	<b>51,828</b>

## 5 Property, plant and equipment

	<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK</b>
Cost beginning of year	4,836,087
Additions	1,560,645
Disposals	(290,938)
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>6,105,794</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(2,100,155)
Depreciation for the year	(1,463,443)
Reversal regarding disposals	187,961
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(3,375,637)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>2,730,157</b>

## 6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Blast apS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year with some reclassifications.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, other operating income, cost of sales and other external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

**Cost of sales**

Cost of sales comprise direct costs related to production of film as well as providing information technology consultancy services.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Company's ordinary activities, including expenses for IT, marketing costs, etc.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets as well as any gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, currency losses and other financial expenses.



**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

**Balance sheet****Property, plant and equipment**

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Cash**

Cash comprises bank deposits and PLEO cards.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable**

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.