

## **Alpha Zetta ApS**

c/o Yuen Kwan Luk

Sundby Parkvej 18 st.tv.

2300 København S.

CVR no. 39 38 34 03

### **Annual report for 2023**

(6th Financial year)

Prepared without audit or review

Adopted at the annual general meeting on  
8 May 2024

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Yuen Kwan Luk  
chairman

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## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Alpha Zetta ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In my opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 8 May 2024

### **Executive board**

Yuen Kwan Luk  
Director

## **Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements**

### ***To the kapitalejeren of Alpha Zetta ApS***

We have compiled the financial statements of Alpha Zetta ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by enterprise.

The financial statements comprises a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes.

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the enterprise in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We complied with the relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are the enterprise's responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by enterprise for our compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Søborg, 8 May 2024

RéVision+ Regnskab, Rådgivning og SKAT Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab  
Revisionsanpartsselskab  
CVR no. 38 91 47 66

Søren Loyola Bro Søndergaard  
Statsautoriseret revisor  
MNE no. mne34264

## Company details

### The company

Alpha Zetta ApS  
c/o Yuen Kwan Luk  
Sundby Parkvej 18 st.tv.  
2300 København S.

CVR no.: 39 38 34 03

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Incorporated: 5 March 2018

Financial year: 6th financial year

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Executive board

Yuen Kwan Luk, director

### Auditors

RéVision+ Regnskab, Rådgivning og SKAT Statsautoriseret  
Revisionsanpartsselskab  
Revisionsanpartsselskab  
Vandtårnsvej 62a  
2860 Søborg

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The purpose of the company is programming and other services within the IT area and business related thereto.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 4.779, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 115.918.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

## Resultatoppgørelse 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>9.715</b>	<b>-18.084</b>
Financial income		0	1.206
Financial costs		<u>-15.836</u>	<u>-25.437</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-6.121</b>	<b>-42.315</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	<u>1.342</u>	<u>9.095</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u><u>-4.779</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>-33.220</u></u></b>
Retained earnings		<u>-4.779</u>	<u>-33.220</u>
		<b><u><u>-4.779</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>-33.220</u></u></b>

## Balance 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Trade receivables		335.602	215.469
Deferred tax asset		10.437	9.095
Corporation tax		4.000	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>350.039</b></u>	<u><b>224.564</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>359.378</b></u>	<u><b>717.821</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>709.417</b></u>	<u><b>942.385</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>709.417</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>942.385</b></u></u>



## Balance 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		<u>65.918</u>	<u>70.698</u>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>2</b>	<b><u>115.918</u></b>	<b><u>120.698</u></b>
Trade payables		453.283	691.791
Other payables		<u>140.216</u>	<u>129.896</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>593.499</u></b>	<b><u>821.687</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>593.499</u></b>	<b><u>821.687</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>709.417</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>942.385</u></u></b>

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity	50.000	70.697	120.697
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-4.779	-4.779
<b>Equity</b>	<b><u>50.000</u></b>	<b><u>65.918</u></b>	<b><u>115.918</u></b>

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity	50.000	103.918	153.918
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-33.220	-33.220
<b>Equity</b>	<b><u>50.000</u></b>	<b><u>70.698</u></b>	<b><u>120.698</u></b>

## Notes

	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>1 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Deferred tax for the year	<u>-1.342</u>	<u>-9.095</u>
	<u><b>-1.342</b></u>	<u><b>-9.095</b></u>

## 2 Equity

The share capital consists of 50.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

## 3 Mortgages and collateral

The company has no mortgages or collateral.

## **Anvendt regnskabspraksis**

The annual report of Alpha Zetta ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

### **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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

## **Income statement**

### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### **Revenue**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

## **Anvendt regnskabspraksis**

Income from services, comprising service contracts and extended warranties relating to products and contracts sold is recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

Income from customised products is recognised as production is carried out, implying that revenue corresponds to the selling price of contracts completed in the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied where the total income and expenses relating to the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be estimated reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

### **Expenses for raw materials and consumables**

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

### **Other external costs**

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

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

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

## **Anvendt regnskabspraksis**

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities**

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### **Foreign currency translation**

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.