

Lab08 ApS

Bredgade 63 A st tv, 1260 København K
CVR no. 40 61 14 44

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 20.06.24

Rasmus Møller-Nielsen
Dirigent



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The company

Lab08 ApS
Bredgade 63 A st tv
1260 København K
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 40 61 14 44
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Executive Board Rasmus Møller-Nielsen
Executive Board Dinko Tanev

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Lab08 ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We 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.

Copenhagen, June 20, 2024

Executive Board

Rasmus Møller-Nielsen
Executive Board

Dinko Tanev
Executive Board

To the capital owners of Lab08 ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Lab08 ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, 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 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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.

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 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 the management's review 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'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 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, June 20, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Maria Gammelgaard Poulsen

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne47802

Primary activities

The company's activities focus on consulting for investors and startup founders on scaling software and related technologies, as well as providing software development services for fast-growing companies in need of an experienced tech partner.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -1,080,675 against DKK -420,594 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -773,206.

The management is not satisfied with the loss, but it was expected due to financial struggles of two customers, which made it unrealistic to collect a significant portion of our receivables.

Information on going concern

The company's equity constitutes less than half of the share capital. Management has restored the share capital through a cash capital increase of DKK 1,750,000 in 2024.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Revenue	20,256,711	15,761,013
Cost of sales	-12,704,945	-8,832,504
Other external expenses	-5,551,881	-3,861,461
Gross profit	1,999,885	3,067,048
2 Staff costs	-2,987,550	-2,905,401
Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	-987,665	161,647
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-29,961	-29,961
Operating profit/loss	-1,017,626	131,686
3 Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-1,541	-502,556
Financial expenses	-61,508	-49,724
Loss before tax	-1,080,675	-420,594
Tax on loss for the year	0	0
Loss for the year	-1,080,675	-420,594
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-1,080,675	-420,594
Total	-1,080,675	-420,594

ASSETS		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Development projects in progress	228,059	0
4	Total intangible assets	228,059	0
	Leasehold improvements	39,776	69,737
5	Total property, plant and equipment	39,776	69,737
	Total non-current assets	267,835	69,737
	Trade receivables	512,200	1,532,363
	Other receivables	87,412	138,694
	Prepayments	0	36,330
	Total receivables	599,612	1,707,387
	Cash	692,058	372,626
	Total current assets	1,291,670	2,080,013
	Total assets	1,559,505	2,149,750

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	77,319	77,319
	Share premium	1,391,321	1,391,321
	Reserve for development costs	177,886	0
	Foreign currency translation reserve	-1,250	-2,790
	Retained earnings	-2,418,482	-1,159,921
	Total equity	-773,206	305,929
	Prepayments received from customers	0	21,750
	Trade payables	15,000	15,000
	Payables to associates	784,483	487,380
	Other payables	1,533,228	1,319,691
	Total short-term payables	2,332,711	1,843,821
	Total payables	2,332,711	1,843,821
	Total equity and liabilities	1,559,505	2,149,750

7 Contingent liabilities

8 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23						
Balance as at 01.01.23	77,319	1,391,321	0	-2,790	-1,159,921	305,929
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	0	1,540	0	1,540
Other changes in equity	0	0	228,059	0	0	228,059
Tax on changes in equity	0	0	-50,173	0	50,173	0
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	0	0	0	-228,059	-228,059
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	-1,080,675	-1,080,675
Balance as at 31.12.23	77,319	1,391,321	177,886	-1,250	-2,418,482	-773,206

1. Information as regards going concern

The company's equity constitutes less than half of the share capital. Management has restored the share capital through a cash capital increase in 2024, as well as through the company's future earnings.

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
2. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	2,972,177	2,888,661
Other social security costs	3,124	3,408
Other staff costs	12,249	13,332
Total	2,987,550	2,905,401
Average number of employees during the year	6	6

3. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	76,475	-424,712
Amortisation of goodwill	-78,016	-77,844
Total	-1,541	-502,556

4. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Development projects in progress
Additions during the year	228,059
Cost as at 31.12.23	228,059
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	228,059

The company has embarked on a project to develop an AI Assistant tailored for Venture Capitalists.

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements
Cost as at 01.01.23	117,322
Cost as at 31.12.23	117,322
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-47,585
Depreciation during the year	-29,961
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-77,546
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	39,776

6. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.23	699,994
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-1,249
Cost as at 31.12.23	698,745
Revaluations as at 01.01.23	-697,204
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-14,081
Amortisation of goodwill	-78,016
Net profit/loss from equity investments	90,556
Revaluations as at 31.12.23	-698,745
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	0

6. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
LAB08 BG, Sofia	100%

7. Contingent liabilities*Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 3 months and total lease payments of DKK 87.413.

8. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

9. 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 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared 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 expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

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.

Income from the rental of properties is recognised in the income statement for the relevant period. Revenue is measured at fair value and determined exclusive of VAT and discounts.

9. 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 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.

Depreciation and impairment losses

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

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Leasehold improvements	3-5	0

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

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

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.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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.

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.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements.

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 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.

Equity investments in group enterprises

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.

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.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Goodwill recognised under equity investments is amortised according to the straight-line method based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset. The useful life of goodwill has been determined at 5 years for equity investments in subsidiaries. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise to which the goodwill relates.

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.

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.

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.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

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.

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.

Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses from the translation of the net investment in independent foreign entities are recognised in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is dissolved when the independent foreign entities are disposed of.

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.

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

9. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.