

Blue Founders ApS

Langerak 15A
9220 Aalborg Øst
CVR No. 42425605

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 29.06.2024

Anders Risum Korsgaard

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Blue Founders ApS

Langerak 15A

9220 Aalborg Øst

Business Registration No.: 42425605

Registered office: Aalborg

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

Anders Risum Korsgaard

Mads Friis Jensen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor

9000 Aalborg

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Blue Founders ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

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

Aalborg, 29.06.2024

Executive Board

Anders Risum Korsgaard

Mads Friis Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Blue Founders ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Blue Founders ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, 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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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.

Emphasis of matter

Without this having affected our opinion, we draw attention to the disclosures in note 1 where Management accounts for the uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement of investments in group enterprises due to raising the necessary liquidity to secure continued operations in its indirect ownership of Blue World Technologies Holding ApS. It is thus a key precondition for Management's decision to recognise and measure group enterprises in the annual report to a value of EUR 9.2m that the indirect ownership in Blue World Technologies Holding ApS continues on a going concern basis thus ensures liquidity for the remainder of 2024.

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 by relevant law and regulations.

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 in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aalborg, 29.06.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

René Winther Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34173

Sami Nikolai El-Galaly

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne42793

Management commentary

Primary activities

The main activity of the company is to own shares in subsidiaries.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement shows a deficit of tEUR 5,122 while the balance shows a negative equity of tEUR 3,785. The result is negatively affected by a lower valuation of indirect ownership in Blue World Technologies Holding ApS, which is based on the newest subscription price of shares in the Company in early 2024. The Management believe that this valuation method is the best estimate in terms of price setting of the indirect ownership. The lower valuation entails a write down of 2,008 tEUR in the current year.

The Company's equity is negative by tEUR 3,785 at the balance sheet date. Thus, the Company is subject to the rules of the Danish Companies Act governing capital loss. Management expects that equity will be re-established through future earnings.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Due to uncertainty related to going concern in the financial statement for the group Blue World Technologies Holding ApS, where Blue Founders ApS owns shares through AMM Holding af 2018 ApS, recognition and measurement of investments in group enterprises are connected with uncertainty. The management in Blue World Technologies Holding ApS strongly believe that they can ensure liquidity for the coming year for the group by closing an ongoing financing process.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Administrative expenses		(776)	(941)
Operating profit/loss		(776)	(941)
Income from investments in group enterprises		(4,995,251)	426,150
Other financial income		42	113
Other financial expenses		(128,571)	(127,545)
Profit/loss before tax		(5,124,556)	297,777
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	11,018	21,202
Profit/loss for the year		(5,113,538)	318,979
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(5,113,538)	318,979
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(5,113,538)	318,979

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Investments in group enterprises		9,234,055	14,229,306
Financial assets	2	9,234,055	14,229,306
Fixed assets		9,234,055	14,229,306
Receivables from group enterprises		22,141	13,496
Joint taxation contribution receivable		11,018	12,771
Receivables		33,159	26,267
Cash		1,519	2,478
Current assets		34,678	28,745
Assets		9,268,733	14,258,051

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Contributed capital		6,024	6,024
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		0	1,515,244
Retained earnings		(3,782,560)	(184,266)
Equity		(3,776,536)	1,337,002
Other payables		13,044,415	12,915,788
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	3	13,044,415	12,915,788
Trade payables		854	672
Payables to group enterprises		0	405
Joint taxation contribution payable		0	4,184
Current liabilities other than provisions		854	5,261
Liabilities other than provisions		13,045,269	12,921,049
Equity and liabilities		9,268,733	14,258,051
Employees	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital EUR	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total EUR
Equity beginning of year	6,024	1,515,244	(184,266)	1,337,002
Transfer to reserves	0	(1,515,244)	1,515,244	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(5,113,538)	(5,113,538)
Equity end of year	6,024	0	(3,782,560)	(3,776,536)

Notes

1 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	(12,675)
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(11,018)	(8,527)
	(11,018)	(21,202)

2 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises EUR
Cost beginning of year	12,714,062
Cost end of year	12,714,062
Revaluations beginning of year	1,515,244
Amortisation of goodwill	(670,381)
Share of profit/loss for the year	(2,316,387)
Impairment losses for the year	(2,008,483)
Revaluations end of year	(3,480,007)
Carrying amount end of year	9,234,055

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
AMM Holding af 2018 ApS	Aalborg	ApS	100.00

3 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2023 EUR	Outstanding after 5 years 2023 EUR
Other payables	13,044,415	13,044,415
	13,044,415	13,044,415

Other Payables consist of loans from Anders Korsgaard Holding ApS, Mads Friis Jensen Holding ApS and Mads Bang Holding ApS, where the company have purchased ownership in AMM Holding af 2018 ApS from.

4 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

5 Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. 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 these entities.

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.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

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.

Income statement

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred for the Entity's administrative functions.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

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.

Balance sheet**Investments in group enterprises**

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses. Refer to the above section on business combinations for more details about the accounting policies used on acquisitions of investments in group enterprises.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. For amounts of goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The accounting policies applied to material financial statement items of group enterprises are:

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the

experience gained by Management for each business area. For other amounts of goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Investments in group enterprises 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.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for 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.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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