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# **BOOST AI APS**

# AMAGER STRANDVEJ 390 ST. 1., 2770 KASTRUP

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 3 July 2024

Ole Martin Kristiansen

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.



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# **COMPANY DETAILS**

Company Boost AI ApS

Amager Strandvej 390 st. 1.

2770 Kastrup

CVR No.: 42 47 68 54 Established: 6 June 2021 Municipality: Tårnby

Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Lars Ropeid Selsås Jerry Haywood **Board of Directors** 

Ole Martin Kristiansen

**Executive Board** Ole Martin Kristiansen

**Auditor** BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

> Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V



## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Boost AI ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

The Board of Directors and Executive Board remain of the opinion that the conditions for opting out of audit have been fulfilled.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 2 July 2024

Executive Board

Ole Martin Kristiansen

Ole Martin Kristiansen		
Board of Directors		
Lars Ropeid Selsås	Jerry Haywood	Ole Martin Kristiansen



### AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPILATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

# To the Shareholder of Boost AI ApS

We have compiled these Financial Statements of Boost AI ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 based on the Company's accounting records and other information provided by Management.

These Financial Statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with the International Standard, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist Management in the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant statutory provisions of the Danish Audit Act and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional behaviour, and due care.

These Financial Statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile these Financial Statements are Management's responsibility.

Since an engagement to compile financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by Management to us to compile these Financial Statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 2 July 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Brian Olsen Halling State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne32094



# MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

# Principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in conduct business with sales and marketing activities of software and other related business.

# Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.



# **INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	Note	<b>2023</b> DKK	<b>2022</b> DKK
GROSS PROFIT		8.767.546	6.149.413
Staff costs  Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for	1	-7.937.862	-5.528.307
tangible and intangible assets		-24.631	-3.402
OPERATING PROFIT		805.053	617.704
Other financial income	2	26.742	402
Other financial expenses	3	-55.003	-37.980
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		776.792	580.126
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-181.280	-137.786
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		595.512	442.340
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings		595.512	442.340
TOTAL		595.512	442.340



# **BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

ASSETS	Note	<b>2023</b> DKK	<b>2022</b> DKK
Other plant, fixtures and equipment  Property, plant and equipment	5	0 <b>0</b>	10.198 <b>10.198</b>
Receivables from Group companies	6	4.559.346 219.998 <b>4.779.34</b> 4	0 97.525 <b>97.525</b>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4.779.344	107.723
Receivables from group enterprises		0 93.863 35.813 <b>129.676</b>	1.901.640 28.638 0 1.930.278
Cash and cash equivalents		211.919	90.168
CURRENT ASSETS		341.595	2.020.446
ASSETS		5.120.939	2.128.169



Contingencies etc.

# **BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	<b>2023</b> DKK	<b>2022</b> DKK
Share CapitalRetained earnings		40.000 1.080.027	40.000 484.515
EQUITY		1.120.027	524.515
Provisions for deferred tax		0	2.244
PROVISIONS		0	2.244
Payables to group enterprises	7	246.737 <b>246.737</b>	232.601 <b>232.601</b>
Bank debt. Trade payables Corporation tax payable. Other liabilities. Current liabilities		998.884 21.629 182.266 2.551.396 3.754.175 4.000.912	0 373.331 135.542 859.936 1.368.809
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		5.120.939	2.128.169

8



# EQUITY

DKK	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	40.000	484.515	524.515
Proposed profit allocation		595.512	595.512
Equity at 31 December 2023	40.000	1.080.027	1.120.027



# NOTES

	<b>2023</b> DKK	<b>2022</b> DKK	Note
Staff costs Average number of full time employees	10	8	1
Wages and salaries Pensions Social security costs	7.209.769 728.093 0	5.047.136 453.622 27.549	
	7.937.862	5.528.307	
Other financial income Interest income from group enterprises	26.742	402	2
	26.742	402	
Other financial expenses Interest expenses to group enterprises Other interest expenses	11.992 43.011	30.159 7.821	3
	55.003	37.980	
Tax on profit/loss for the year Calculated tax on taxable income of the year Adjustment of deferred tax	183.524 -2.244	137.786 0	4
	181.280	137.786	
Property, plant and equipment		Other plant,	5
DKK		fixtures and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2023 Additions	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13.600 14.119 <b>27.719</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023  Depreciation for the year  Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3.402 24.317 <b>27.719</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	•••••	0	
		Rent deposit and other receivables	6
Cost at 1 January 2023Additions	4.559.346 0	97.525 122.473	
Cost at 31 December 2023	4.559.346	219.998	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	4.559.346	219.998	



# **NOTES**

					Note
Fixed asset investments (continued)					6
Long-term liabilities					7
	31/12 2023	Repayment	Debt outstanding	31/12 2022	
	total liabilities	next year	_		
Payables to group enterprises	246.737	0	0	232.601	
	246.737	0	0	232.601	
Contingencies etc.					8
Contingent assets					0

**Contingent liabilities**None contingent liabilities.

0 %

3 years



### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Annual Report of Boost AI ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

## **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### Net revenue

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

## Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

# Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

## Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

## Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

## **BALANCE SHEET**

#### Tangible fixed assets

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

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

assets and then residual value.



#### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

## Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

#### Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

## Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.



## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.