Growblocks ApS

Købmagergade 60, 1150 København K
CVR no. 42 55 98 06

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 03.06.24

Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Growblocks ApS
Købmagergade 60
1150 København K
CVR no.: 42 55 98 06
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Toni Hohlbein
Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson

Board of Directors

Toni Hohlbein
Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson
Ulrik Bo Larsen
Jonathan Lucas Becker
Uwe Horstmann

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

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

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, June 3, 2024

Executive Board

Toni Hohlbein	Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson

Board of Directors

Toni Hohlbein	Ólafur Sölvi Pálsson	Ulrik Bo Larsen
Jonathan Lucas Becker	Uwe Horstmann	

To the capital owner of Growblocks ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Growblocks 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.

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 3, 2024

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Ladegaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne18830

Income statement

Note		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
	Gross loss	**-3,097,000**	**-5,174,384**
2	Staff costs	-20,392,073	-16,811,697
	Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**-23,489,073**	**-21,986,081**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-46,806	-32,807
	Operating loss	**-23,535,879**	**-22,018,888**
	Financial income	147,935	452
	Financial expenses	-17,189	-288,241
	Loss before tax	**-23,405,133**	**-22,306,677**
	Tax on loss for the year	2,618,965	1,993,006
	Loss for the year	**-20,786,168**	**-20,313,671**

Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-20,786,168	-20,313,671
Total	**-20,786,168**	**-20,313,671**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	154,420	201,226
	Total property, plant and equipment	**154,420**	**201,226**
	Deposits	378,171	347,200
	Total investments	**378,171**	**347,200**
	Total non-current assets	**532,591**	**548,426**
	Trade receivables	431,716	864,693
	Income tax receivable	2,618,965	1,993,006
	Other receivables	0	67,910
	Prepayments	376,742	273,372
	Total receivables	**3,427,423**	**3,198,981**
	Cash	**17,279,700**	**37,472,173**
	Total current assets	**20,707,123**	**40,671,154**
	Total assets	**21,239,714**	**41,219,580**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
	Share capital	68,744	68,744
	Share premium	59,859,222	59,859,222
	Retained earnings	-41,075,531	-20,313,671
	Total equity	**18,852,435**	**39,614,295**
	Trade payables	23,519	125,012
	Other payables	1,307,035	985,897
	Deferred income	1,056,725	494,376
	Total short-term payables	**2,387,279**	**1,605,285**
	Total payables	**2,387,279**	**1,605,285**
	Total equity and liabilities	**21,239,714**	**41,219,580**
3	Contingent liabilities		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23				
Balance as at 01.01.23	68,744	59,859,222	-20,313,671	39,614,295
Capital increase	0	0	24,308	24,308
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-20,786,168	-20,786,168
Balance as at 31.12.23	68,744	59,859,222	-41,075,531	18,852,435

1. Primary activities

The company's purpose is to operate a business with the development of software, software products, as well as any related business.

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	19,331,204	15,261,216
Pensions	0	408,566
Other social security costs	225,919	125,843
Other staff costs	834,950	1,016,072
Total	20,392,073	16,811,697
Average number of employees during the year	29	22

3. Contingent liabilities

	31.12.23 DKK
Total contingent liabilities	840,502

4. 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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises revenue and other operating income and other external expenses.

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.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise’s activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	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.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses 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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

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.

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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

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 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.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.