

Sky-Watch A/S

Østre Alle 6, 9530 Støvring

CVR no. 32 65 38 47

Annual report 2023

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 8 May 2024

Chair of the meeting:

.....
Søren Pedersen

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Sky-Watch A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

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

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Støvring, 8 May 2024
Executive Board:

.....
Martin Schousboe
CEO

Board of Directors:

.....
Per-Erik Edvard Svehag
Chairman

.....
Søren Pedersen

.....
Niels Jesper Jespersen
Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sky-Watch A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sky-Watch A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to 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 the 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 Company's internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aalborg, 8 May 2024
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Hans B. Vistisen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne23254

Mads Obel Knøsgaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne49041

Management's review

Company details

Name	Sky-Watch A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Østre Alle 6, 9530 Støvring
CVR no.	32 65 38 47
Established	1 December 2009
Registered office	Rebild
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Per-Erik Edvard Svehag, Chairman Søren Pedersen Niels Jesper Jespersen Jensen
Executive Board	Martin Schousboe, CEO
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Østre Havnegade 65, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of Sky-Watch is to develop and commercialize market leading mini UAS (Unmanned Aerial Systems) for professional users, primarily in the Defense & Security segment. The company collaborates with world leading corporations to develop leading edge system components and solutions and serves a growing international customer base.

Development in activities and financial matters

Directly and indirectly the war in Ukraine continues to drive an increase in demand for Sky-Watch solutions and the Company has utilized its operational set-up to realize a satisfactory growth and profitability in 2023. The extent of confirmed sales contracts and late-stage sales opportunities for 2024 is firm and the Company expects a satisfactory growth and profitability for 2024 also.

Supporting the increased activity level and projected growth an expansion of both facilities and organization was initiated from the beginning of 2023. This will continue throughout 2024.

Sky-Watch continues to invest in development of its product and technology platform. Partnership formation with globally leading defense industry corporations is in process and Sky-Watch expects to add new solution layers and value propositions to the Company's offerings in 2024 and beyond.

In March 2022, the Company was acquired by US based AIRO Group Holdings, Inc. The AIRO Group business model is to consolidate ownership of several companies in the aerospace segment. AIRO Group Holdings, Inc. is in process to go public on Nasdaq (New York) through a merger with blank Check (SPAC) Company Kernel Group Holdings. The merged company, to be known as AIRO Group, will have businesses aligned with avionics, advanced air mobility, uncrewed air systems (UAS) and training.

Financial review

The income statement for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 71,077 thousand against a profit of DKK 5,503 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 10,605 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2023	2022
	Gross profit	124,825	13,343
3	Staff costs	-32,946	-20,163
	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-454	-297
	Profit/loss before net financials	91,425	-7,117
	Financial income	1,840	0
	Financial expenses, group enterprises	-890	-1,000
	Financial expenses	-1,334	-865
	Profit/loss before tax	91,041	-8,982
4	Tax for the year	-19,964	14,485
	Profit for the year	71,077	5,503
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	62,850	0
	Retained earnings	8,227	5,503
		71,077	5,503

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2023	2022
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	Intangible assets		
	Acquired intangible assets	0	12
		0	12
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Plant and machinery	1,587	244
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3,163	48
	Leasehold improvements	795	67
		5,545	359
	Total fixed assets	5,545	371
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	7,745	3,136
	Finished goods and goods for resale	5,283	1,929
	Prepayments for goods	1,170	0
		14,198	5,065
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	3,871	105
9	Deferred tax assets	2,741	13,763
	Income taxes receivable	0	708
	Other receivables	2,853	414
	Prepayments	483	178
		9,948	15,168
7	Cash	85,499	284
	Total non-fixed assets	109,645	20,517
	TOTAL ASSETS	115,190	20,888

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2023	2022
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
8	Share capital	1,000	1,000
	Retained earnings	9,605	1,378
	Total equity	<u>10,605</u>	<u>2,378</u>
	Provisions		
	Other provisions	318	108
	Total provisions	<u>318</u>	<u>108</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	1,516	1,594
		<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,594</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	312	137
	Other credit institutions	0	11,250
	Prepayments received from customers	59,584	0
	Trade payables	12,075	938
	Income taxes payable	9,011	0
	Other payables	8,507	4,329
	Deferred income	13,262	154
		<u>102,751</u>	<u>16,808</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>104,267</u>	<u>18,402</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>115,190</u></u>	<u><u>20,888</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Special items
- 10 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 11 Security and collateral
- 12 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2023	1,000	1,378	2,378
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	71,077	71,077
Extraordinary dividend distributed	0	-62,850	-62,850
Equity at 31 December 2023	<u>1,000</u>	<u>9,605</u>	<u>10,605</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Sky-Watch A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

On the conclusion of sales contracts that consist of several separate sales transactions, the contract price is split up into the individual sales transactions based on the relative fair value approach. The separate sales transactions are recognised as revenue when the criteria for sale of goods and services are met.

A contract is split up into individual transactions when the fair value of each individual sales transaction can be estimated reliably and when each individual sales transaction represents a stand-alone value for the buyer. Sales transactions are deemed to have a stand-alone value for the buyer when the transaction is individually identifiable and sold separately.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Revenue from sale of goods

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, including sale of mini UAS (Unmanned Aerial Systems), is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer, the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

Income from the sale of goods where installation is a prerequisite for considering significant risks to have been transferred to the buyer is recognised in revenue when the installation is complete.

Revenue from the sale of services

Income from the sale of services, which include service contracts, is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis as the services are rendered because the services are rendered in the form of an indefinite number of actions over a specified period of time. Revenue corresponds to the selling price of the services rendered in the year (percentage of completion method).

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other external costs and other operating income have been aggregated into one item called gross profit/loss in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred in generating revenue for the year. Such costs include direct costs of raw materials and consumables and wages and salaries.

Other external expenses

Other external costs comprise costs of distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, etc.

Other external costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation and payments relating to operating leases.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/ depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The cost of completed development projects and intellectual property rights acquired is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets	5-7 years
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Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Plant and machinery	5 - 15 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 8 years
Leasehold improvements	3 - 5 years

In case of changes in the depreciation period, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

On initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost.

Acquired intangible assets consist of software. Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gain and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs and other costs directly related to the purchase.

Finished goods are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries as well as direct production costs. Production overheads and borrowing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less any discounts, costs of completion and costs incurred to effect the sale, taking into account marketability, obsolescence and developments in the expected selling price.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable has been impaired.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the date when it is adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is presented as a separate line item in equity.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to warranties. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions for warranties are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on past experience.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the expected value of their realisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity.

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.

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities comprising amounts owed to credit institutions, trade payables and payables to external lenders are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers include deferred revenue where payment has been received for later sales of goods and services but delivery has not yet taken place.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Special items

Special items comprise significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the Company's revenue-generating operating activities. Special items may comprise expenses incurred for extensive structuring of processes and basic structural adjustments as well as any related disposal gains and losses, that have a material impact over time. Special items also comprise significant one-off items that, in Management's opinion, do not form part of the Company's primary operating activities and that are deemed not to be recurring.

In 2022, the profit for the year was affected by recognition of deferred tax asset (income). As Management does not consider this matter part of the operating activities, it has been included in this note.

Special items for the year are specified below just as are the items under which they are recognised in the income statement.

DKK'000	2023	2022
Income		
Recognition of deferred tax asset	0	13,763
	0	13,763
Special items are recognised in the below items of the financial statements		
Tax for the year	0	13,763
Net profit on special items	0	13,763
3 Staff costs		
Wages/ salaries	29,166	17,722
Pensions	2,980	1,894
Other social security costs	262	236
Other staff costs	538	311
	32,946	20,163
Average number of full-time employees	43	32
4 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	9,011	-708
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	11,023	-13,763
Tax adjustments, prior years	-70	-14
	19,964	-14,485

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Intangible assets

DKK'000	<u>Acquired intangible assets</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	757
Cost at 31 December 2023	757
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2023	745
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	12
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2023	757
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	0

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	<u>Plant and machinery</u>	<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	648	583	813	2,044
Additions in the year	1,558	3,195	875	5,628
Disposals in the year	0	-370	0	-370
Cost at 31 December 2023	2,206	3,408	1,688	7,302
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	404	535	746	1,685
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	215	80	147	442
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals in the year	0	-370	0	-370
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	619	245	893	1,757
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	1,587	3,163	795	5,545

7 Cash

Hereof an amount of DKK 59,593 thousand (2022: DKK 0 thousand) is deposited on a closed account as a warranty. The amount is expected to be released as the Company delivers goods to the customer.

DKK'000	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
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8 Share capital

Analysis of the share capital:

1,000,000 shares of DKK 1.00 nominal value each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2023	2022
9 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at 1 January	-13,763	0
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	11,022	-13,763
Deferred tax at 31 December	-2,741	-13,763
Deferred tax relates to:		
Intangible assets	0	3
Property, plant and equipment	177	-45
Liabilities	-2,918	0
Tax loss	0	-13,721
	-2,741	-13,763

10 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

Share options comprising 30,900 shares have been granted to the Executive Board. The subscription period expires 30 April 2023. No shares have been subscribed in 2023.

Other financial obligations

The company has entered into rent agreements with a remaining term of 3-6 months and with a total obligation of DKK 410 thousand.

Lease liabilities on operating assets during the notice period total DKK 262 thousand.

11 Security and collateral

The company has provided security in bank deposits for totally DKK 59,817 thousand.

12 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Airo Group Holdings, Inc.	1209 Orange Street Wilmington, New Castle County Delaware 19801, United States of America.	https://theairogroup.com/investor-relations/

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The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

“By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document.”

Martin Schousboe

Executive Board

On behalf of: Sky-Watch AS

Serial number: 23b4654a-8dab-4f1d-a9ca-e8f8f56d4fb1

IP: 178.72.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 06:24:46 UTC



Kristian Borup

CFO

On behalf of: Sky-Watch A/S

Serial number: 90bbfb31-22a3-41de-9c49-8d8eda524723

IP: 178.72.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 08:33:02 UTC



Niels Jesper Jespersen Jensen

Board of Directors

On behalf of: Sky-Watch AS

Serial number: 0e07afd8-25ef-4486-a051-e80e1ee94207

IP: 212.112.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 10:50:17 UTC



Søren Pedersen

Board of Directors

On behalf of: Sky-Watch A/S

Serial number: 51d82ef2-a313-4573-afd5-ecd4944e3b43

IP: 2.107.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 12:49:04 UTC



Edvard Per Erik Svehag

Chairman

On behalf of: Sky-Watch A/S

Serial number: ce4f5df7-994a-46ba-b03c-88aafe5dc17c

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 13:00:21 UTC



Mads Obel Knøsgaard

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228

State Authorised Public Accountant

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: f04d352a-011d-4f07-9df7-39c863661838

IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx

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"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Hans Børge Sinding Vistisen

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228

State Authorised Public Accountant

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: 8e396adc-e0e6-4c96-9dae-606a551fad68

IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 13:12:00 UTC



Søren Pedersen

Chair of the meeting

On behalf of: Sky-Watch A/S

Serial number: 51d82ef2-a313-4573-afd5-ecd4944e3b43

IP: 2.107.xxx.xxx

2024-05-08 13:54:11 UTC



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