AdaptVac ApS

Ole Maaløes Vej 3, 2200 København N

Company reg. no. 38 73 27 30

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 23 June 2022.

Morten Agertoug Nielsen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have approved the annual report of AdaptVac ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København N, 23 June 2022

Executive board

Willem Adriaan De Jongh   Adam Frederik Sander Bertelsen

Board of directors

Morten Agertoug Nielsen   Jacob Hjulmand   Allan Rosetzsky

Ali El-Salanti   Adam Frederik Sander Bertelsen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of AdaptVac ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AdaptVac ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is 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 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 Management's Review.

Glostrup, 23 June 2022

PKF Munkebo Vindelev
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 14 11 92 99

Kasper Vindelev
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne29389

Company information

The company	AdaptVac ApS Ole Maaløes Vej 3 2200 København N	
	Company reg. no.	38 73 27 30
	Established:	22 June 2017
	Domicile:	City of Copenhagen
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December 5th financial year
Board of directors	Morten Agertoug Nielsen Jacob Hjulmand Allan Rosetzsky Ali El-Salanti Adam Frederik Sander Bertelsen	
Executive board	Willem Adriaan De Jongh Adam Frederik Sander Bertelsen	
Auditors	PKF Munkebo Vindelev, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Hovedvejen 56 2600 Glostrup	
Bankers	Danske Bank, Holmens Kanal 2, 1092 København K	
Parent company	NextGen Vaccines Holding ApS	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Income statement:					
Gross profit	1.331	20.726	1.417	432	-406
Profit from operating activities	-2.022	18.820	-237	432	-406
Net financials	-261	-104	0	-2	-3
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.782	15.460	-185	334	-320
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	15.194	38.468	1.372	92	242
Equity	12.557	15.339	-122	64	-270
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	5	3	3	0	0

The financial highlights for 2017 solely comprise the period 22 June 2017 - 31 December 2017.

Management´s review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities comprise research and development of biotechnology.

For more information, see the company's website www.adaptvac.com.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 1.330.522 against DKK 20.726.308 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -1.781.825 against DKK 15.460.206 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies

The annual report for AdaptVac ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

Changes in the accounting policies

Payable income tax is recognized in the parent company instead of in the company's annual report. The change have no impact on neither profit, balance sheet total nor equity.

Except for the above, the accounting policies remain unchanged from last year.

Comparative figures and financial highlights have been adjusted to the changed accounting policies.

Significant errors

The company has per 31 December 2020 recognised various matters wrongly; offsetting of received grants in staff costs, incorrect recognition of accrued expenses and accrued income. The following posts have been adjusted: Staff costs, gross profit, prepayments, other receivables, premayments received from customers, trade payables, deferred income and other payables.

Amount impact in 2020:

The corrections have a negative impact of DKK 161,588 to the balance sheet total, but no impact on neither profit nor equity.

Amount impact in 2021:

The corrections have no impact on neither profit, balance sheet total nor equity.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Accounting policies

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, costs for research and development, other operating income and other external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Accounting policies

Research and development costs

Research and development costs comprise costs directly or indirectly attributable to the company's research and development activities.

Research costs are recognised in the income statement in the year incurred.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currency.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

According to the rules of joint taxation, AdaptVac ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under deferred income.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2021	2020
	Gross profit	**1.330.522**	**20.726.308**
1	Staff costs	-3.352.589	-1.906.756
	Operating profit	**-2.022.067**	**18.819.552**
2	Other financial expenses	-260.653	-104.080
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-2.282.720**	**18.715.472**
3	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	500.895	-3.255.266
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-1.781.825**	**15.460.206**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Dividend for the financial year	0	1.000.000
	Transferred to retained earnings	0	14.460.206
	Allocated from retained earnings	-1.781.825	0
	Total allocations and transfers	**-1.781.825**	**15.460.206**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2021	2020
	Current assets		
	Receivables from subsidiaries	525.481	0
	Other receivables	2.725.722	7.947.286
	Total receivables	3.251.203	7.947.286
	Cash and cash equivalents	11.942.331	30.520.778
	Total current assets	**15.193.534**	**38.468.064**
	Total assets	**15.193.534**	**38.468.064**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2021	2020
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
	Retained earnings	12.506.754	14.288.579
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	1.000.000
	Total equity	**12.556.754**	**15.338.579**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	0	172.472
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	172.472
	Trade payables	871.804	10.903.165
	Payables to subsidiaries	0	3.203.266
	Other payables	1.714.270	8.323.674
	Deferred income	50.706	526.908
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	2.636.780	22.957.013
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**2.636.780**	**23.129.485**
	Total equity and liabilities	**15.193.534**	**38.468.064**
4	**Contingencies**		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	-171.627	0	-121.627
Retained earnings for the year	0	14.460.206	1.000.000	15.460.206
Equity 1 January 2021	50.000	14.288.579	1.000.000	15.338.579
Distributed dividend	0	0	-1.000.000	-1.000.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-1.781.825	0	-1.781.825
	50.000	**12.506.754**	**0**	**12.556.754**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2021	2020
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	3.119.882	1.680.448
	Pension costs	196.980	199.412
	Other costs for social security	27.601	26.459
	Other staff costs	8.126	437
		3.352.589	**1.906.756**
	Average number of employees	5	3
2.	**Other financial expenses**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	110.386	0
	Other financial costs	150.267	104.080
		260.653	**104.080**
3.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-500.895	3.255.266
		-500.895	**3.255.266**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

4. Contingencies

Contingent assets

A deferred tax asset of t.DKK 313 has not been recognied due to uncertainty regarding the timeline for future usage.

Contingent liabilities

Rental liabilities

The company has entered into two tenancy agreements. The company has a rental commitment of t.DKK 230 as of 31 December 2021.

Joint taxation

With NextGen Vaccines Holding ApS, company reg. no 38 70 67 21 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.