

FRIDAY HOME APS
ROSKILDEVEJ 22, 2620 ALBERTSLUND
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 23 March 2022**

Martin Lavesen

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COMPANY DETAILS

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Company | Friday Home ApS Roskildevej 22 2620 Albertslund |
| | CVR No.: 39 96 73 32 |
| | Established: 24 October 2018 |
| | Municipality: Albertslund |
| | Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December |
| Board of Directors | Hans Christian Petersen, chairman Frederik Petersen Jakob Lastrup Lange Martin Lavesen Shih-Che Chen Flemming Andersen |
| Executive Board | Ole Winberg |
| Auditor | BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Ringstedvej 18 4000 Roskilde |

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Friday Home ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

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

Albertslund, 23 March 2022

Executive Board

Ole Winberg

Board of Directors

Hans Christian Petersen
Chairman

Frederik Petersen

Jakob Laustrup Lange

Martin Lavesen

Shih-Che Chen

Flemming Andersen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Friday Home ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Friday Home ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 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.

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 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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management Commentary.

Roskilde, 23 March 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Ferass Hamade
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne35441

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The company's purpose is to carry out development, trading and marketing of products as well related business, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

Profit for the year 2021 is DKK -7.209.795, which is in line with the expectations in the budget for 2021. The company expects to launch its first new product to the market in the coming months and this will be followed by a pipeline of other related products.

The shareholders have injected additional capital during 2021 in order to continue project development.

Recognition and measurement uncertainty

Development projects in progress and completed development projects have a net value of DKK 8.625.217 and DKK 719.861 in Intangible fixed assets acquired. Development projects are measured at cost price reduced with amortization and write-downs.

Inventory have a net value of DKK 324 thousand. Inventory are measured at lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

As there has been no significant revenue related to the development projects and inventory, measurement is subject to considerable uncertainty.

The eruption and spread of COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021 has had a small impact on the company's expected revenue base and operations in 2022. However, it is still too early to assess whether this impact will be significant.

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 | 2021 DKK | 2020 DKK |
|---|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| GROSS LOSS | | -4.248.630 | -1.642.461 |
| Staff costs..... | 1 | -3.422.477 | -2.575.478 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses..... | | -662.338 | -662.338 |
| OPERATING LOSS | | -8.333.445 | -4.880.277 |
| Other financial income..... | | 27.451 | 5.496 |
| Other financial expenses..... | | -18.784 | -22.781 |
| LOSS BEFORE TAX | | -8.324.778 | -4.897.562 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year..... | 2 | 1.114.983 | 0 |
| LOSS FOR THE YEAR | | -7.209.795 | -4.897.562 |
| PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT | | | |
| Retained earnings..... | | -7.209.795 | -4.897.562 |
| TOTAL | | -7.209.795 | -4.897.562 |

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

| ASSETS | Note | 2021 DKK | 2020 DKK |
|---|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Development projects completed..... | | 1.308.339 | 1.962.508 |
| Development projects in progress and prepayments..... | | 7.316.878 | 4.773.881 |
| Intangible assets..... | 3 | 8.625.217 | 6.736.389 |
| Other plant, machinery tools and equipment..... | | 8.619 | 16.787 |
| Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment..... | | 719.861 | 457.705 |
| Property, plant and equipment..... | 4 | 728.480 | 474.492 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS..... | | 9.353.697 | 7.210.881 |
| Raw materials and consumables..... | | 323.769 | 2.029.587 |
| Inventories..... | | 323.769 | 2.029.587 |
| Trade receivables..... | | 55.165 | 51.884 |
| Deferred tax assets..... | | 559.459 | 0 |
| Other receivables..... | | 287.750 | 181.651 |
| Receivables..... | | 902.374 | 233.535 |
| Cash and cash equivalents..... | | 4.862.967 | 294.687 |
| CURRENT ASSETS..... | | 6.089.110 | 2.557.809 |
| ASSETS..... | | 15.442.807 | 9.768.690 |

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | Note | 2021 DKK | 2020 DKK |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|
| Share capital..... | | 309.441 | 166.666 |
| Reserve for development costs..... | | 6.727.669 | 5.254.384 |
| Retained earnings..... | | 7.092.609 | 3.068.464 |
| EQUITY..... | | 14.129.719 | 8.489.514 |
| Bank debt..... | | 41.902 | 69.291 |
| Trade payables..... | | 505.583 | 478.292 |
| Other liabilities..... | | 765.603 | 731.593 |
| Current liabilities..... | | 1.313.088 | 1.279.176 |
| LIABILITIES..... | | 1.313.088 | 1.279.176 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES..... | | 15.442.807 | 9.768.690 |

EQUITY

| | Share capital | Reserve for development costs | Retained earnings | Total |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Equity at 1 January 2021..... | 166.666 | 5.254.384 | 3.068.464 | 8.489.514 |
| Proposed profit allocation..... | | | -7.209.795 | -7.209.795 |
| Transactions with owners | | | | |
| Capital increase..... | 142.775 | | 12.707.225 | 12.850.000 |
| Other legal bindings | | | | |
| Capitalized development costs..... | | 1.473.285 | -1.473.285 | 0 |
| Equity at 31 December 2021..... | 309.441 | 6.727.669 | 7.092.609 | 14.129.719 |

NOTES

| | 2021 DKK | 2020 DKK | Note |
|---|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| Staff costs | | | 1 |
| Average number of employees | 7 | 6 | |
| Wages and salaries..... | 2.835.261 | 2.003.895 | |
| Pensions..... | 455.598 | 369.060 | |
| Social security costs..... | 59.099 | 39.723 | |
| Other staff costs..... | 72.519 | 162.800 | |
| | 3.422.477 | 2.575.478 | |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | | | 2 |
| Adjustment of tax in previous years..... | -555.524 | 0 | |
| Adjustment of deferred tax..... | -559.459 | 0 | |
| | -1.114.983 | 0 | |
| Intangible assets | | | 3 |
| | Development projects completed | Development projects in progress and prepayments | |
| Cost at 1 January 2021..... | 3.270.848 | 4.773.881 | |
| Additions..... | 0 | 2.542.997 | |
| Cost at 31 December 2021..... | 3.270.848 | 7.316.878 | |
| Amortisation at 1 January 2021..... | 1.308.339 | 0 | |
| Amortisation for the year..... | 654.170 | 0 | |
| Amortisation at 31 December 2021..... | 1.962.509 | 0 | |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2021..... | 1.308.339 | 7.316.878 | |

Development projects consists of developed software. The development project essentially consists of costs in the form of direct salaries and other costs. The management is of the opinion that it is technically possible to complete the development project in progress during execution.

Development projects is expected to bring competitive advantages and thus a increase in the level of activity and profit for the company in subsequent periods.

NOTES

| | | | Note |
|--|--|--|----------|
| Property, plant and equipment | | | 4 |
| | Other plant, machinery tools and equipment | Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment | |
| Cost at 1 January 2021..... | 32.673 | 457.705 | |
| Additions..... | 0 | 262.156 | |
| Cost at 31 December 2021..... | 32.673 | 719.861 | |
| Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021..... | 15.886 | | |
| Depreciation for the year..... | 8.168 | | |
| Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021... | 24.054 | | |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2021..... | 8.619 | 719.861 | |

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Friday Home ApS for 2021 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

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

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. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 3-5 years.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

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.

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:

| | Useful life | Residual value |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| Other plant, fixtures and equipment..... | 3-4 years | 0 % |

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.

Profit or loss from sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less costs of sale and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the Income Statement.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets, 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 the higher of the capital value and the selling price less the expected costs of a sale. The capital value is stated at the present value of the expected net cash flows from a continued use of the asset or group of assets and the expected proceeds from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct production cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

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

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.

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.