

Lakers Holding Company ApS

Diplomvej 373, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 40 11 15 14

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 June 2022.

Virendra Arvind Kirloskar
Chairman of the meeting

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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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Lakers Holding Company 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.

Kgs. Lyngby, 24 June 2022

Managing Director

Virendra Arvind Kirloskar

Board of directors

Bren Higgins
Chairman of the Board

Virendra Arvind Kirloskar

James Marion Cordoba

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Lakers Holding Company ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lakers Holding Company 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.

Copenhagen, 24 June 2022

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Morten Grønbek

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34491

Company information

The company

Lakers Holding Company ApS

Diplomvej 373

2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 40 11 15 14

Established: 20 December 2018

Domicile: Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

3rd financial year

Board of directors

Bren Higgins, Chairman of the Board

Virendra Arvind Kirloskar

James Marion Cordoba

Managing Director

Virendra Arvind Kirloskar

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Stockholmsgade 45

2100 København Ø

Parent company

KLA Corporation Inc.,

California 95035, USA

Subsidiary

Capres A/S,

2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's purpose is to act as a holding company for companies engaged in the development, production and sale of electromechanical components and systems, and related business at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Unusual circumstances

There has been non unusual circumstances during the financial year.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

There has been non uncertainty in recognition or measurement during the financial year.

Development in activities and financial matters

Net profit or loss for the year totals DKK -7.143 against DKK -27.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year as expected.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Lakers Holding Company 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.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

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.

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.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Accounting policies

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

Staff costs

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

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, and liabilities as well as surcharges.

Results from investment in subsidiarie

Dividend from investment in subsidiarie is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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.

Accounting policies

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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

Investments

Investments in subsidiarie

Investments in subsidiarie is recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Lakers Holding Company ApS is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gross profit	0	0
1 Staff costs	0	0
Operating profit	0	0
2 Other financial costs	-7.804	-27
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-7.804	-27
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	661	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-7.143	-27
 Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-7.143	-27
Total allocations and transfers	-7.143	-27

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
4 Investment in subsidiary	277.216.800	277.217
Total investments	<u>277.216.800</u>	<u>277.217</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>277.216.800</u>	<u>277.217</u>
Current assets		
Deferred tax assets	661	0
Receivable corporate tax	232.000	0
Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	465
Total receivables	<u>232.661</u>	<u>465</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>4.910</u>	<u>0</u>
Total current assets	<u>237.571</u>	<u>465</u>
Total assets	<u>277.454.371</u>	<u>277.682</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50
Results brought forward	276.965.516	276.973
Total equity	<u>277.015.516</u>	<u>277.023</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Payables to group enterprises	320.897	167
Income tax payable	0	488
Other payables	117.958	4
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>438.855</u>	<u>659</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>438.855</u>	<u>659</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>277.454.371</u>	<u>277.682</u>

5 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	277.000.000	277.050.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-27.341	-27.341
Equity 1 January 2021	50.000	276.972.659	277.022.659
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-7.143	-7.143
	50.000	276.965.516	277.015.516

Notes

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
1. Staff costs		
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
The company has not had any staff costs during the financial year (2020: DKK 0).		
2. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	<u>7.804</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>7.804</u>	<u>27</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	0
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>-661</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>-661</u>	<u>0</u>
4. Investment in subsidiary		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2021	<u>277.216.800</u>	<u>277.217</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>277.216.800</u>	<u>277.217</u>

Financial highlights for the enterprise according to the latest approved annual report

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, Lakers Holding Company ApS DKK
Capres A/S, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark	100 %	<u>27.044.706</u>	<u>2.595.349</u>	<u>277.216.800</u>
		<u>27.044.706</u>	<u>2.595.349</u>	<u>277.216.800</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

5. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay 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.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.