

Skycore ApS
Sortedam Dossering 55, st., 2100 København Ø
Company reg. no. 42 07 34 82
Annual report
1 February - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 21 April 2022.

Pere Llimos Muntal
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

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Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have approved the annual report of Skycore ApS for the financial year 1 February - 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 February – 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 Ø, 21 April 2022

Executive board

Pere Llimos Muntal

Dennis Øland Larsen

Board of directors

Hans Kristian Hasselby-Andersen

Yngvi Reynberg Karlson

Pere Llimos Muntal

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Skycore ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Skycore ApS for the financial year 1 February - 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 February - 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, 21 April 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	Skycore ApS Sortedam Dossering 55, st. 2100 København Ø Company reg. no. 42 07 34 82 Established: 1 February 2021 Domicile: København Ø Financial year: 1 February 2021 - 31 December 2021 1st financial year
Board of directors	Hans Kristian Hasselby-Andersen Yngvi Reynberg Karlson Pere Llimos Muntal
Executive board	Pere Llimos Muntal Dennis Øland Larsen
Auditors	PKF Munkebo Vindelev, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Hovedvejen 56 2600 Glostrup
Bankers	Sydbank, Strandvejen 82, 2900 Hellerup
Parent company	Skycore Group Holding ApS

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.

2021**Income statement:**

Gross profit	-727
Profit from operating activities	-2.155
Net financials	-39
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.713

Statement of financial position:

Balance sheet total	4.873
Equity	-1.673

Employees:

Average number of full-time employees	4
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The financial highlights for 2021 solely comprise the period 1 February - 31 December 2021

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The object of the company is to develop and commercialise semiconductors.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -727.000. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -1.713.000. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

The company has lost the equity and is thereby included in the regulation of the Danish Company Act. art. 119. It is the management's expectation, that the share capital will be reestablished by a combination of capital increase and future earnings.

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 Skycore 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 annual report is presented in DKK. The annual report comprises the first financial year and hence comparative figures are not available.

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.

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.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other operating income, research and development costs and other external costs.

Accounting policies

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 costs comprise costs incurred for administration and premises.

Staff costs

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

Research and development costs

Research and development costs comprise external costs for the research and development process and patent costs.

Research and development 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

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

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

Accounting policies

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.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

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

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	1/2 2021 - 31/12 2021
Gross loss	-727.071
1 Staff costs	-1.427.671
Operating profit	-2.154.742
Other financial expenses	-38.509
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-2.193.251
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	480.441
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.712.810
Proposed appropriation of net profit:	
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.712.810
Total allocations and transfers	-1.712.810

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
Assets	
Non-current assets	
3 Deposits	45.000
Total investments	<u>45.000</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>45.000</u>
Current assets	
Receivables from subsidiaries	480.441
Other receivables	9.398
Prepayments	<u>59.231</u>
Total receivables	<u>549.070</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>4.278.448</u>
Total current assets	<u>4.827.518</u>
Total assets	<u>4.872.518</u>

Balance sheet

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
Equity and liabilities	
Equity	
Contributed capital	40.000
Retained earnings	-1.712.810
Total equity	-1.672.810
Long term liabilities other than provisions	
Other payables	5.918.076
4 Total long term liabilities other than provisions	5.918.076
Trade payables	407.685
Other payables	219.567
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	627.252
Total liabilities other than provisions	6.545.328
Total equity and liabilities	4.872.518

5 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 February 2021	40.000	0	40.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-1.712.810	-1.712.810
	40.000	-1.712.810	-1.672.810

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		1/2 2021 - 31/12 2021		
1. Staff costs				
Salaries and wages		1.404.793		
Other costs for social security		22.878		
		<u>1.427.671</u>		
Average number of employees		<u>4</u>		
2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year				
Tax on net profit or loss for the year		-480.441		
		<u>-480.441</u>		
				<u>31/12 2021</u>
3. Deposits				
Cost 1 February 2021		0		
Additions during the year		45.000		
Cost 31 December 2021		<u>45.000</u>		
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021		<u>45.000</u>		
4. Long term liabilities other than provisions				
	Total payables 31 Dec 2021	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2021	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Other payables	<u>5.918.076</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5.918.076</u>	<u>0</u>
	5.918.076	0	5.918.076	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Contingencies

Contingent assets

A deferred tax asset of t.DKK 146 has not been recognized due to uncertainty regarding the timing in future usage.

Contingent liabilities

Rental liabilities

The company has entered into a tenancy agreement. The company has a rental commitment of t.DKK 45 as of 31 December 2021.

Royalty liabilities

The company has entered into a license agreement with Danmarks Tekniske Universitet with the following royalty payments; 25,000 DKK in FY 2025, 50,000 DKK in FY 2026 and 75,000 DKK in FY 2027.

Joint taxation

With Skycore Group Holding ApS, company reg. no 42 07 33 69 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.