

Remote Technology ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21, 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 41 28 64 90

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 30 June 2023

Chair of the meeting:

DocuSigned by:

Emil Skov

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Emil Skov

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Remote Technology ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

The annual report, which has not been audited, has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Executive Board has considered the criteria for omission of audit to be met.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

It is proposed to the annual general meeting that the financial statements for 2023 should not be audited.

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

Copenhagen, 30 June 2023
Executive Board:

DocuSigned by:



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Job Michiel van der Voort
Man. director

Management's review

Company details

Name	Remote Technology ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Sundkrogsgade 21, 2100 København Ø
CVR no.	41 28 64 90
Established	3 March 2020
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Job Michiel van der Voort, Man. director

Management's review

Business review

The company's objects are to provide certain administrative services related to human resources activities on behalf of other companies, and all activities deemed to be related thereto by the executive board.

Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

The financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2022 have resulted in loss of the share capital. This is mainly due to the growth and market acquisition phase of the start-up's operations in Denmark. It is the management's expectations that equity will be reestablished when the Company strengthens its position in Denmark

Going concern

Remote Europe Holding B.V. has issued a letter of comfort inter alia stating that it is in the interest of the parent company to ensure that the company meets its financial obligations at all times and that it is the policy of the parent company to provide the company with such support and assistance as may be required to ensure that it maintains capital and liquidity levels to enable it at all times to meet its obligations in conformity with standards of prudence generally accepted for its field of business. This letter of comfort is valid until date of the general meeting in the company where the annual report for the year ending 31 December 2023 is approved, however, in no event later than 30 June 2024. Based on this, it is the Management's assessment that the Company can continue as going concern.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 7,726,521 against a loss of DKK 1,700,509 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows a negative equity of DKK 9,377,084.

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	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Gross profit	61,837,106	5,252,989
3	Staff costs	-69,506,932	-6,928,278
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	<u>-7,521</u>	<u>-297</u>
	Profit/loss before net financials	-7,677,347	-1,675,586
	Financial income	2,224	0
	Financial expenses	<u>-51,398</u>	<u>-24,923</u>
	Profit/loss for the year	<u><u>-7,726,521</u></u>	<u><u>-1,700,509</u></u>
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	<u>-7,726,521</u>	<u>-1,700,509</u>
		<u><u>-7,726,521</u></u>	<u><u>-1,700,509</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2022	2021
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	18,524	17,526
		<u>18,524</u>	<u>17,526</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>18,524</u>	<u>17,526</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Other receivables	325,071	122,341
	Prepayments	221,745	2,815
		<u>546,816</u>	<u>125,156</u>
	Cash	<u>8,218,212</u>	<u>961,692</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>8,765,028</u>	<u>1,086,848</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>8,783,552</u></u>	<u><u>1,104,374</u></u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	40,000	40,000
	Retained earnings	-9,417,084	-1,690,563
	Total equity	<u>-9,377,084</u>	<u>-1,650,563</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	0	1,268,798
	Payables to group enterprises	12,201,191	1,486,139
	Other payables	5,318,930	0
	Deferred income	640,515	0
		<u>18,160,636</u>	<u>2,754,937</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>18,160,636</u>	<u>2,754,937</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>8,783,552</u></u>	<u><u>1,104,374</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Going concern uncertainties
- 5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 6 Collateral
- 7 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**Statement of changes in equity**

DKK	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2021	40,000	9,946	49,946
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-1,700,509	-1,700,509
Equity at 1 January 2022	40,000	-1,690,563	-1,650,563
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-7,726,521	-7,726,521
Equity at 31 December 2022	40,000	-9,417,084	-9,377,084

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Remote Technology ApS for 2022 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.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Reporting currency

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Gross profit

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

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.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

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:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5 years
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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.

Balance sheet

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 are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in group entities and associates 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).

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

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

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprises deposits held with banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. 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 is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

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 Going concern uncertainties**

The financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2022 have resulted in loss of the share capital. This is mainly due to a delay in the start-up of the operating business in Denmark. It is the management's expectations that the equity will be reestablished when the Company commences its operations in Denmark.

Remote Europe Holding B.V. has issued a letter of comfort inter alia stating that it is in the interest of the parent company to ensure that the company meets its financial obligations at all times and that it is the policy of the parent company to provide the company with such support and assistance as may be required to ensure that it maintains capital and liquidity levels to enable it at all times to meet its obligations in conformity with standards of prudence generally accepted for its field of business. This letter of comfort is valid until date of the general meeting in the company where the annual report for the year ending 31 December 2023 is approved, however, in no event later than 30 June 2024. Based on this, it is the Management's assessment that the Company can continue as going concern.

DKK	2022	2021
3 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	66,804,361	6,860,059
Pensions	2,248,494	68,219
Other social security costs	454,077	0
	69,506,932	6,928,278
 Average number of full-time employees	 79	 24

4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2022	17,823
Additions	8,519
Cost at 31 December 2022	26,342
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	297
Depreciation	7,521
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	7,818
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	18,524

5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.**Other financial obligations**

The Company has no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2022.

6 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2022.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**Notes to the financial statements****7 Related parties****Information about consolidated financial statements**

<u>Parent</u>	<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements</u>
Remote Technology Inc.	850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, Delaware, 19904, USA	The Consolidated Financial Statement can be requisitioned at 18 Bartol Street #1163, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA