

DANISH AEROSPACE COMPANY A/S

Hvidkærvej 31, A, st

5250 Odense SV

CVR No. 12424248

Annual Report 2025

38. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 30 April 2026

Chantal Pernille Patel Simonsen
Chairman

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Management's Statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have considered and approved the Annual Report of DANISH AEROSPACE COMPANY A/S for the financial year 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flow for the financial year 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair review of the matters addressed in the review.

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

Odense, 15 April 2026

Managing Director

Thomas Axel Esbern Andersen
Man. Director

Board of Directors

Niels Thomas Heering
Chairman

Søren Bjørn Hansen
Vice Chairman

James Vernon Zimmerman

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of DANISH AEROSPACE COMPANY A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DANISH AEROSPACE COMPANY A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis of 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.

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.

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, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditors' Report

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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.
- * Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Independent Auditors' Report

Odense, 15 April 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-no. 33771231

Henrik Kyhnau
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne40028

Claus Damhave
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34166

Company details

Company	DANISH AEROSPACE COMPANY A/S Hvidkærvej 31, A, st 5250 Odense SV
Telephone	63107010
Website	danishaerospace.com
CVR No.	12424248
Date of formation	30 August 1988
Financial year	1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025
Board of Directors	Niels Thomas Heering Søren Bjørn Hansen James Vernon Zimmerman
Managing Director	Thomas Axel Esbern Andersen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Munkebjergvænget 1 5230 Odense M CVR-no.: 33771231

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

Danish Aerospace Company A/S (DAC) has since 1988 developed innovative technological solutions for human exploration in space and is today a leading company in training equipment and health monitoring for astronauts. The activities include design, development and manufacturing of mission critical medical monitoring and exercise equipment, as well as support activities in connection with preparation for and implementation of human space flight.

DAC has in recent years begun to apply its capabilities to keeping humans in shape in space to other extreme environments including those involving defence and emergency preparedness applications.

2025 Project Highlights:

E4D Multifunction Exercise Device: DAC successfully completed the first four E4D models under our contract with the European Space Agency. This includes the "proto-flight model," which was shipped in January 2025 for final integration ahead of its planned April 2026 launch to the ISS. Additionally, ground training units were delivered to the European Astronaut Center (Cologne) and NASA's Johnson Space Center (Houston) to prepare crews for upcoming missions.

FERGO Ergometer: Now a cornerstone of NASA's ISS exercise suite, FERGO (known by NASA as "Teal CEVIS") has completed nearly 2.5 years of flawless operation. Its high reliability continues to drive significant interest from both national space agencies and the emerging commercial spaceflight sector.

Commercial Human Spaceflight: During 2025 DAC completed the first E4D exercise equipment model and a comprehensive spares package for Axiom Space to use on its commercial space station. This marks a successful milestone in DAC's commercial spaceflight growth strategy.

Motion Capture: The European Space Agency awarded DAC a precursor contract to study development of a Motion Capture capability for the E4D exercise device on the ISS. In addition, supporting astronaut exercise routines, this system has direct applications for rehabilitating and training injured military personnel.

3-D Bone Scanning: DAC has teamed with Adaptix Ltd (UK) to develop a prototype 3D Bone Imaging capability for potential use on future government and commercial human spaceflight missions.

Exercise equipment for Lunar Gateway: DAC signed a contract with the European Space Agency ESA to develop and build a prototype of a new exercise device that can be used on the Lunar Gateway space station, orbiting the Moon and eventually for human missions to Mars.

Defence Applications: DAC's space technologies are generating increasing interest from national and European defence applications. With this in mind, in 2025 DAC entered into a strategic partnership with NECAS A/S, one of Denmark's most experienced electronics manufacturers, to develop and produce advanced technological solutions applicable across the military, space and extreme environment-domains.

2025 Financial Results:

For the 2025 fiscal year Danish Aerospace Company A/S reported a revenue of DKK 18.9 million and earnings from operations before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of DKK -2.0 million. The net result amounted to DKK -3.5 million and the company's equity amounts to DKK 4.7 million as of December 31st, 2025.

The lower-than-expected Revenue and EBITDA in 2025 was due to slower-than-expected progress of new project contracts and certain procurement delays in 2025. One-off costs incurred in connection with an administrative cleanup and costs associated with the merger of our subsidiary, Danish Aerospace Medical Company, into DAC, also negatively impacted 2025. Finally, the Company had an increase in financial and administrative costs following a

Management's Review

significant rise in the number of DAC shareholders to more than 7.000. The positive development in the number of shareholders also prompted the Board to provide quarterly trading updates for improved communication with the investors.

Expectations for the 2026 fiscal year:

In the fiscal year 2026 Danish Aerospace Company's current expectations are:

Revenue incl. other income of DKK 22-25 million; and
EBITDA of DKK 1-3 million.

Danish Aerospace Company continues to pursue new development projects for applications of its expertise and technology for space and defence. DAC is currently in dialogue with several potential commercial and institutional customers both in the space and national defence sectors. If successful, this could positively impact the expectations.

Events after end of fiscal year:

After the end of the financial year, the Company has on March 19th, 2026 launched a capital raise in the form of a fully guaranteed rights issue of DKK 24.7 million with preemptive rights for existing shareholders. The offering will be completed on April 17th, 2026.

Key Figures and Financial Ratios

The development in the Company's key figures and financial ratios can be described as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Net turnover	18.884.540	17.705.917	29.715.123
Own work capitalised as development costs	1.659.535	1.589.726	1.519.137
Gross profit	16.180.584	13.941.470	21.424.196
Other operating income	730.829	1.150.258	2.165.678
EBITDA	-2.047.893	-3.126.613	4.775.694
Operating profit/loss	-2.668.242	-3.643.884	4.014.525
Net financials	-1.930.783	-727.961	-845.173
Profit/loss for the year	-3.500.089	-4.051.340	1.911.444
Balance sheet total	27.736.852	26.988.495	34.451.329
Investments in property, plant and equipment	36.635	18.208	35.734
Total equity	4.712.759	7.734.289	12.067.558
Gross margin (%)	85,7	73,8	72,1
EBITDA margin (%)	-10,8	-16,6	16,1
Solvency ratio (%)	17	28,7	35
Earnings per share	-0,32	-0,37	0,18
P / E ratio	-22,44	-7,81	19,18
P / B ratio	16,66	4,09	3,04
Total number of shares	10.982.870	10.908.330	10.908.330
Closing share price (DKK)	7,15	2,9	3,36

For definitions of key ratios, see Accounting and Valuation Principles

Comparative figures for 2024 and 2023 have been adjusted as a result of the merger between Danish Aerospace Company A/S and Danish Aerospace Medical Company A/S as of 1. January 2025.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report for Danish Aerospace Company A/S 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.

With effective date 1. January 2025 Danish Aerospace Company A/S was merged with Danish Aerospace Medical Company A/S. The comparison figures have been fully restated. As a result of the merger, loss for the year 2024 was increased by TDKK 174, while equity as at 31. December 2024 reduced by TDKK 158.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

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.

Pooling of interests

Intragroup business combinations are accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method. Under this method, the two enterprises are combined at carrying amounts, and no differences are identified. Any consideration which exceeds the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise is recognised directly in equity. The pooling-of-interests method is applied if the two enterprises had always been combined by restating comparative figures.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have

Accounting Policies

been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in translation reserve in equity.

Exchange adjustments of outstanding accounts with independent foreign subsidiaries, which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary in question, are recognised directly in translation reserve 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 write-down 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

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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

Service are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised comprises staff costs and other costs incurred in the financial year and recognised in cost for proprietary intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises subsidies from European Union and salary reimbursements received.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary writedowns of the relevant inventories.

Accounting Policies

Staff costs

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

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises and associates

Income from investments in group enterprises and participating interest comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit 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 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).

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development projects, patents, and licences comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible 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 in the 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 and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Accounting Policies

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 5-10 years.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

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

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	8 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-8 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

For leasehold improvements, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Leases

All leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and

Accounting Policies

losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area.

Investments in group enterprises and participating interest with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises og participating interest are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources within the deliverables of the contracts, i.e. design/programming, hardware, assembly etc.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet in receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Accounting Policies

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts, and finance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Equity

Reserve for development projects

The reserve for development projects comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Danish Aerospace Company A/S 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 Danish group 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.

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.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Accounting Policies

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

Payables

Payables are measured at amortised cost, usually equaling nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the company's share of the profit adjusted for noncash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the company's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and short-term financial instruments with a term of less than 3 months, which can easily be converted into cash and cash equivalents and are associated with an insignificant risk of value change.

Accounting Policies

Explanation of financial ratios

$$\text{Gross margin (\%)} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

$$\text{EBITDA-margin (\%)} = \frac{\text{Earnings before depreciation X 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

$$\text{Equity ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total equity X 100}}{\text{Total liabilities}}$$

$$\text{Earnings per share (DKK)} = \frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Number of outstanding shares}}$$

$$\text{P / E Ratio} = \frac{\text{Closing share price}}{\text{Earnings per share}}$$

$$\text{P / B Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Price per Share}}{\text{Book Value per Share}}$$

Income Statement

	Note	2025 kr.	2024 kr.
Revenue	3	18.884.540	17.705.917
Own work capitalised as development projects		1.659.535	1.589.726
Other operating income		730.829	1.150.258
Raw materials and consumables used		-2.703.956	-3.764.447
Other external expenses		-5.578.359	-4.599.011
Gross result		12.992.589	12.082.443
Staff costs	4	-15.040.482	-15.209.056
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss	5	-620.349	-517.271
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-2.668.242	-3.643.884
Income from investments in group enterprises and associates		22.594	-633.294
Other finance income from group enterprises		186.971	249.613
Other finance income		1.690	320.703
Other finance expenses		-2.119.444	-1.298.277
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-4.576.431	-5.005.139
Tax expense on ordinary activities	6	1.076.342	953.799
Profit		-3.500.089	-4.051.340
Proposed distribution of results			
Allocated to Reserve for development costs		1.236.129	1.181.678
Retained earnings		-4.736.218	-5.233.018
Distribution of profit		-3.500.089	-4.051.340

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2025 kr.	2024 kr.
Assets			
Completed development projects	7	125.356	200.110
Acquired intangible assets	8	1.199.814	1.283.030
Development projects in progress	9	10.164.392	8.504.859
Intangible assets		11.489.562	9.987.999
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	10	397.839	580.461
Leasehold improvements	11	189.477	262.073
Property, plant and equipment		587.316	842.534
Long-term investments in associates	12	22.558	7.059
Investments		22.558	7.059
Fixed assets		12.099.436	10.837.592
Short-term trade receivables		9.237.858	5.130.849
Contract work in progress	13	5.542.320	9.454.162
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		0	102.432
Short-term receivables from participating interests		0	42.307
Other short-term receivables		681.563	755.022
Prepayments		122.041	368.033
Receivables		15.583.782	15.852.805
Cash and cash equivalents		53.634	298.098
Current assets		15.637.416	16.150.903
Assets		27.736.852	26.988.495

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2025 kr.	2024 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		1.098.287	1.090.833
Reserve for development projects		8.026.003	6.789.874
Retained earnings		-4.411.531	-146.418
Equity		4.712.759	7.734.289
Provisions for deferred tax		1.057.900	2.134.242
Provisions		1.057.900	2.134.242
Other Long-term liabilities		1.210.312	1.219.642
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	14	1.210.312	1.219.642
Debt to banks		13.448.916	13.423.761
Trade payables		2.608.956	1.453.362
Payables to participating interests		348.879	0
Other payables		4.349.130	1.023.199
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		20.755.881	15.900.322
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		21.966.193	17.119.964
Liabilities and equity		27.736.852	26.988.495
Capital resources	1		
Special items	2		
Contingent liabilities	15		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	16		
Fees for auditors elected on the general meeting	17		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Share premium	Development expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2025	1.090.833	0	3.213.361	3.588.635	7.892.829
Change of equity through mergers and business combinations	0	0	3.576.513	-3.735.053	-158.540
Increase of capital	7.454	471.105	0	0	478.559
Profit (loss)	0	0	1.236.129	-4.736.218	-3.500.089
Transferred from share premium	0	-471.105	0	471.105	0
Equity 31 December 2025	1.098.287	0	8.026.003	-4.411.531	4.712.759

Cash Flow Statement

	2025	2024
	kr.	kr.
Profit	-3.500.089	-4.051.340
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	620.349	517.271
Adjustments of profit from group enterprises after tax	-22.594	633.294
Adjustments of interest and similar incomes	-188.661	-570.316
Adjustments of interest and similar expenses	2.126.536	1.298.277
Adjustments of tax expense	-1.076.342	-953.799
Other adjustments	0	-105.034
Decrease (increase) in receivables	269.022	8.820.193
Decrease (increase) in trade payables	4.821.079	-513.960
Cash flow from operating activities before financial items	3.049.300	5.074.586
Interest received	188.661	249.613
Interest paid	-2.119.444	-1.298.277
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities	1.118.517	4.025.922
Income taxes paid	0	334.209
Cash flows from operating activities	1.118.517	4.360.131
Purchase of intangible assets	-1.830.060	-1.923.023
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-36.635	-18.208
Cash flows from investing activities	-1.866.695	-1.941.231
Repayment of debt to credit institutions	0	-2.238.189
Raising of debt to credit institutions	25.155	0
Cash capital increase	478.560	0
Cash flows from financing activities	503.715	-2.238.189
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-244.463	180.711
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	298.097	117.387
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	53.634	298.098
Cash and cash equivalents specified:		
Cash and cash equivalents	53.634	298.098
Cash and cash equivalents in total	53.634	298.098

Notes

1. Capital resources

On March 19th, 2026, the Company launched a capital raise in the form of a fully guaranteed rights issue of gross proceeds of DKK 24.7 million with preemptive rights for existing shareholders. The offering is to be completed on April 17th, 2026.

On this basis, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Special items

As of 01.01.2025 Danish Aerospace Company A/S has merged with its daughter company Danish Aerospace Medical Company A/S. Expenses in the financial year from lawyers, auditors and external accountant related to this process amounts to TDKK 158.

3. Net Revenue

	2025	2024
Revenue from Service contracts	17.283.079	9.570.308
Revenue from Work in progress	1.601.461	8.135.609
	<u>18.884.540</u>	<u>17.705.917</u>

4. Staff costs

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	13.026.902	13.682.293
Pension costs	1.791.993	1.269.344
Social security contributions	221.587	257.419
	<u>15.040.482</u>	<u>15.209.056</u>
Average number of employees	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>

5. Depreciation, amortisation expenses and impairment losses of property, equipment and intangible assets

	2025	2024
Acquired intangible assets	79.247	63.843
Completed development projects	74.754	74.754
Leasehold improvements	72.596	97.423
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	219.257	281.250
Disposal of tangible assets	174.495	1
	<u>620.349</u>	<u>517.271</u>

6. Tax expense

	2025	2024
Adjustments for deferred tax	-1.076.342	-953.799
	<u>-1.076.342</u>	<u>-953.799</u>

Notes

7. Completed development projects

	2025	2024
Cost at the beginning of the year	4.717.765	6.214.043
Transfers during the year to other items	0	-1.496.278
Cost at the end of the year	4.717.765	4.717.765
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-4.517.655	-4.442.901
Amortisation for the year	-74.754	-74.754
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-4.592.409	-4.517.655
Carrying amount at the end of the year	125.356	200.110

8. Acquired intangible assets

	2025	2024
Cost at the beginning of the year	4.979.503	4.654.990
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	170.527	333.297
Disposal during the year	-3.705.118	-8.784
Cost at the end of the year	1.444.912	4.979.503
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-3.696.472	-3.632.769
Amortisation for the year	-79.247	-63.856
Reversal of impairment losses and amortisation of disposed assets	3.530.621	152
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-245.098	-3.696.473
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1.199.814	1.283.030

9. Development projects in progress

	2025	2024
Cost at the beginning of the year	3.919.585	833.581
Movements due to merger	4.585.272	4.585.272
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	1.659.535	1.589.726
Transfers during the year to other items	0	1.496.280
Cost at the end of the year	10.164.392	8.504.859
Carrying amount at the end of the year	10.164.392	8.504.859

Notes

10. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

	2025	2024
Cost at the beginning of the year	4.237.235	4.219.027
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	36.635	18.208
Cost at the end of the year	4.273.870	4.237.235
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-3.656.774	-3.375.524
Amortisation for the year	-219.257	-281.250
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-3.876.031	-3.656.774
Carrying amount at the end of the year	397.839	580.461

11. Leasehold improvements

	2025	2024
Cost at the beginning of the year	1.491.598	1.491.598
Cost at the end of the year	1.491.598	1.491.598
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-1.229.525	-1.132.102
Amortisation for the year	-72.596	-97.423
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-1.302.121	-1.229.525
Carrying amount at the end of the year	189.477	262.073

12. Disclosure in long-term investments in group enterprises and associates*Associates*

Name	Registered office	Share held in		Equity	Profit
			%		
Aquaporin Space Alliance ApS	Odense	50,00		22.558	15.499
				22.558	15.499

Danish Aerospace Medical Company ApS is merged with the company in 2025.

13. Contract work in progress

	2025	2024
Sales value of work	72.861.361	71.259.900
Progress billings on contracts in progress	-67.319.041	-61.805.738
Net value of contract work	5.542.320	9.454.162

Progress billings are divided as follows in the balance sheet:

Net receivables	5.542.320	9.454.162
	5.542.320	9.454.162

Notes

Contract work in progress consists of two projects, which both are expected to be completed in 2026.

14. Long-term liabilities

	Due after 1 year	Due within 1 year	Due after 5 years
Holiday allowance liabilities	1.210.312	0	1.123.669
	<u>1.210.312</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.123.669</u>

15. Contingent liabilities**Lease liabilities**

The Company has a rent obligation of DKK 316k in the period of interminability.

The Company has an accumulated lease obligation of DKK 104k.

Joint taxation

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement with fully owned subsidiaries. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for the obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for these entities.

Danish Aerospace Medical Company A/S was merged with the Entity as per January, 1st 2025.

16. Collaterals and securities

Credit facilities are secured by a mortgage on following assets:

Corporate mortgage in the company's receivables, inventory, fixed assets, equipment and intangible fixed assets for a total of DKK 12.000k. The carrying amount of pledged assets for credit facilities amounts to DKK 27.539k

17. Fees for auditors elected on the general meeting

	2025	2024
Statutory audit	174.750	160.000
Other services	130.000	35.000
	<u>304.750</u>	<u>195.000</u>