



# EXEGER

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

EXEGER SWEDEN AB (PUBL)  
Corporate ID no.: 556777-6926

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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of Exeger Sweden AB (publ) hereby present the accounts for the period January 1 to December 31, 2021. The annual accounts have been prepared in thousands of Swedish kronor unless otherwise stated.

## Information about the business

Exeger engages in sales, development, production and commercialization of third-generation solar cells, known as Dye Sensitized Solar Cells (DSC). The Company engages in "business to business" sales; it does not sell directly to the end consumer. The Company's solar cells are sold under the Powerfoyle brand. The Company's products focus on applications in areas such as consumer electronics, Internet of Things and Smart Worker.

The Company's primary operations are based in Stockholm and had an average of 155 employees in 2021 from over 20 countries. The business is conducted in accordance with the international standard for ISO9001.

## COVID-19

The Company has followed government recommendations and pursued a successful strategy to minimize the spread of infection within the Company.

The consumer electronics market was strongly impacted by the side effects of COVID-19 in 2021. Production disruptions in China led to delays in both production of complete products and components. Global travel restrictions also had a negative impact on opportunities for international development work. Given these circumstances, Exeger increased its focus on customers with representation in Sweden and Europe in 2021.

## Significant events during the financial year

During the second half of 2021, Exeger Sweden AB (publ) raised a total of SEK 150 million through two directed share issues to Ilija Batljan Invest AB.

During the year, the first product with Powerfoyle successfully reached the market through headphone manufacturer Urbanista's Los Angeles headphones.

The Company signed several customer contracts during the year, as well as partner contracts. In addition, the Dutch company Intivation B.V., a key partner, was also acquired. During the autumn, the subsidiary Exeger Asia Limited was also established with the intention of gaining a presence in Asia.

November saw the approval of the annual ISO 9001 audit, marking Exeger's fourth year with ISO 9001 certification.

During the year, 57 patents were granted and Exeger had a total of 189 granted patents at year-end.

## Significant events after the reporting period

On March 15, the Board of Directors passed a decision to raise funds through two directed new issues, based on a mandate previously received from the General Meeting. Through the first issue, 774,375 shares will be subscribed for with payment of the subscription settlement of SEK 123,900,000 by March 25. Through the second issue, 343,750 shares will be subscribed for with payment of the subscription settlement of SEK 55,000,000 by July 15.

## Risks, uncertainties and risk management

Exeger is at a stage where it is transitioning from development to large-scale production and commercial sales. This transition could lead to unforeseen problems that management has not been able to address early on.

Market risk decreased in 2021 given the successful product launch, which confirmed the Company's assumptions regarding market acceptance and willingness to pay.

The Company's future competitiveness depends on continued development and successful research, which is always associated with uncertainty and risk.

Since the Company operates in a global market, risk related to assumptions, the market and the future will increase further in the event of pandemics or other global events.

## Ownership

The Company is affiliated with EuroClear and at the turn of the year the number of shareholders was 2,623, an increase of 1,093 shareholders from the previous year.

## MULTI-YEAR OVERVIEW

Amounts in SEK million (SEKm)	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>Profit/loss</b>						
Net sales	6.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	—
Operating profit/loss before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, EBITDA	-227.5	-105.4	-67	-25.6	-11.9	-12.9
Operating margin, %, EBITDA	-3,813.1	—	—	—	—	—
Total assets	740.5	638.1	593.4	258.4	216.5	250.3
Equity	413.5	537.8	486	187.2	148.5	187.8
Equity ratio, %	55.8	84.3	81.9	72.4	68.6	74.5
Average number of employees	154.7	130.8	102.78	74.13	53.71	41.91

## EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees rose to 154.7 (130.8) during the year.

## PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

The Board of Directors proposes the following distribution of earnings (SEK):

Profit at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting:

Retained earnings	823,481,212
Profit/loss for the year	-271,790
<b>Total</b>	<b>823,209,422</b>

The Board of Directors proposes that the following amount should be carried forward:

823,209,422

# CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

January – December, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
Net sales	G1	5,965	172
Capitalized development cost	G8, G10	34,680	61,759
Other operating income	G3	1,152	3,667
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>41,797</b>	<b>65,598</b>
<b>Operating costs</b>			
Material costs		-66,434	-34,533
Other external costs	G4	-76,346	-48,547
Employee costs	G5	-125,123	-87,879
Depreciation/amortization of fixed assets	G8, G9, G11	-65,319	-30,358
Other operating costs	G3	-1,348	-
<b>Total operating costs</b>		<b>-334,570</b>	<b>-201,318</b>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-292,773</b>	<b>-135,720</b>
Other interest income and similar profit and loss items	G6	6,770	654
Interest expense and similar profit and loss items	G6	-3,534	-6,494
<b>Profit/loss from financial items</b>		<b>3,236</b>	<b>-5,841</b>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-289,537</b>	<b>-141,560</b>
Tax	G7	8	-
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-289,529</b>	<b>-141,560</b>
<b>The year's result attributable to:</b>			
Owner of the parent company		-277,700	-135,648
Non-controlling interest		-11,829	-5,913
<b>Total profit/loss:</b>		<b>-289,529</b>	<b>-141,560</b>

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

January – December, SEK 000s	2021	2020
Profit/loss for the period	-289,529	-141,560
Other comprehensive income for the period		
Translation differences	82	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-289,447</b>	<b>-141,560</b>
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Parent company shareholders	-277,621	-135,648
Non-controlling interest	-11,826	-5,913

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

December 31, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
Capitalized costs for development work, etc.	G8	223,461	228,294
Patents and trademarks	G8	33,396	19,678
Other intangible assets	G8	967	34
<b>Total intangible assets</b>		<b>257,824</b>	<b>248,006</b>
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Leasehold improvements	G9	41,896	30,181
Machinery and equipment	G9	51,084	45,273
Building installations, leasehold	G9	1,821	2,211
Advance payments and machinery in progress regarding property, plant and equipment	G10	71,703	25,263
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>166,504</b>	<b>102,928</b>
Right-of-use assets	G11	111,383	14,427
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Other financial investments	G12	10,239	-
Deferred tax assets	G7	70	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>10,309</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>546,020</b>	<b>365,361</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	G13	26,285	11,390
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Accounts receivable	G14	25,034	-
Other receivables	G15	21,240	6,512
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	G16	11,490	5,127
<b>Total current receivables</b>		<b>57,764</b>	<b>11,639</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	G17	110,443	249,756
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>194,492</b>	<b>272,785</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>740,512</b>	<b>638,146</b>

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, CONT'D

December 31, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity attributable to the owner of the parent company	G18	403,175	515,696
Non-controlling interest	G18	10,295	22,121
<b>Equity</b>		<b>413,470</b>	<b>537,817</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liability	G19	102,244	8,506
Liabilities to credit institutions, non-current portion	G20	54,364	-
Borrowings	G20	58,213	55,516
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>214,821</b>	<b>64,022</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Other provisions		294	-
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Liabilities to credit institutions, current portion	G20	13,636	-
Accounts payable		60,262	13,505
Other liabilities	G21	2,309	1,810
Lease liability	G19	10,408	4,719
Accrued expenses and deferred income	G22	25,312	16,273
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>111,927</b>	<b>36,307</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>740,512</b>	<b>638,146</b>



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings incl. profit/loss for the year	Equity attributable to the parent company's shareholders	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
<b>January 1, 2021</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>952,300</b>	<b>-437,466</b>	<b>515,696</b>	<b>22,121</b>	<b>537,817</b>
<i><b>Comprehensive income</b></i>						
Profit/loss for the year			-277,700	-277,700	-11,829	-289,529
Change in translation differences			79	79	3	82
<i><b>Other comprehensive income</b></i>						
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-277,621</b>	<b>-277,621</b>	<b>-11,826</b>	<b>-289,447</b>
<i><b>Transactions with shareholders</b></i>						
Non-controlling interest						
Transfer						
Warrant program		15,100		15,100		15,100
New share issue	19	149,981		150,000		150,000
<b>Total transactions with shareholders</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>165,081</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,100</b>		<b>165,100</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2021</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,117,381</b>	<b>-715,087</b>	<b>403,175</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>413,470</b>
<b>January 1, 2020</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>752,326</b>	<b>-288,040</b>	<b>465,122</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>486,021</b>
<i><b>Comprehensive income</b></i>						
Profit/loss for the year			-135,648	-135,648	-5,913	-141,560
<i><b>Other comprehensive income</b></i>						
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-135,648</b>	<b>-135,648</b>	<b>-5,913</b>	<b>-141,560</b>
<i><b>Transactions with shareholders</b></i>						
Non-controlling interest						
New share issue	26	199,974		200,000		200,000
<b>Total transactions with shareholders</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>199,974</b>		<b>200,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>
<b>December 31, 2020</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>952,300</b>	<b>-437,466</b>	<b>515,696</b>	<b>22,121</b>	<b>537,817</b>

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

January – December, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Operating profit/loss		-292,773	-135,720
Adjustments for non-cash items			
- Reversal of depreciation/amortization		65,319	30,358
- Change in provisions		294	
- Other non-cash items		7,496	-2,624
Interest received		-	654
Interest paid		-1,531	-3,870
Tax paid		-12,254	-1,083
<b>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital</b>		<b>-233,449</b>	<b>-112,285</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>			
Increase/decrease in inventories		-14,896	-4,692
Increase/decrease in other current receivables		-34,465	-3,817
Increase/decrease in other current liabilities		55,861	1,444
<b>Total changes in working capital</b>		<b>6,500</b>	<b>-7,065</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>-226,949</b>	<b>-119,350</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Investments in intangible assets		-32,256	-70,790
Investments in property, plant and equipment		-85,925	-50,213
Acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses (net)		-5,960	-
Other investment activities		-10,239	-
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-134,380</b>	<b>-121,003</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
New share issue		150,000	200,000
Warrant program		15,100	-
Borrowings		68,000	-
Amortization lease liability		-11,097	-4,831
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>222,003</b>	<b>195,169</b>
Translation differences in cash and cash equivalents		13	-
<b>Cash flow for the period</b>		<b>-139,313</b>	<b>-45,184</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at start of period</b>		<b>249,756</b>	<b>294,940</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at close of period</b>	G17	<b>110,443</b>	<b>249,756</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## G1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR ACCOUNTING PURPOSES

### Introduction

Exeger Sweden AB (publ) and its subsidiaries engage in activities that include development and commercialization of Dye Sensitized Solar Cells (DSC).

The consolidated financial accounts were prepared in the parent company Exeger Sweden AB (publ) 556777-6926, a limited liability company registered in Sweden and domiciled in Stockholm. The street address for the corporate headquarters is Brinellvägen 32 and the mailing address is Box 55597, SE-102 04 Stockholm, Sweden.

This annual report was approved for publication by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2022.

All amounts are presented in SEK thousands (SEK 000s) unless otherwise stated.

### Basis of preparation

The most important accounting policies applied when preparing this Annual Report are presented below.

The annual accounts of Exeger Sweden AB were prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities, from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. As a main rule, this means that the Company has applied the international financial reporting standards (IFRS/IAS) adopted by the European Union as far as possible, but some exceptions occur that mainly relate to the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. Exeger Sweden AB continually evaluates changes in accounting rules as they arise and takes them into account to the extent permitted by RFR 2.

The Group's annual report has been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

At the time of preparation of the annual accounts as of December 31, 2021, no changes came into force that affect the business, nor are there any planned changes that would have a material impact on the business.

### Translation of foreign currency

#### *Functional currency and reporting currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the various entities of the Company are valued in the currency used in the primary economic environment of each company's operations (functional currency). Swedish kronor (SEK) is used as the reporting currency in the financial statements.

#### *Transactions and balance-sheet items*

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Exchange rate gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the closing rate of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are recognized in the income statement. Exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents, lending and borrowings are recognized in net financial items, while other exchange rate differences are included in operating profit or loss.

### Business combinations

Upon acquisition of a business, the cost of the acquisition is calculated as the fair value of the assets and liabilities transferred on the day of the acquisition, including the fair value of any additional purchase consideration. Transaction costs attributable to the acquisition are expensed in accordance with IFRS.

### Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances with a maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date.

## Intangible assets

### *Capitalized development costs*

Development costs that are directly attributable to the development and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- i. It is technically feasible to complete the product so that it can be used,
- ii. the Company intends to complete the product and to use or sell it.
- iii. there are appropriate conditions for the project to be used or sold,
- iv. it can be shown that the product will generate probable future economic benefits,
- v. adequate technical, financial and other resources are available to complete development and to use or sell the product, and
- vi. costs attributable to the product during its development can be reliably estimated.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the asset include costs for staff, materials and an appropriate portion of overhead. Upon capitalization, the portion of expenses recognized as income against received/expected contributions is taken into account. Capitalized development costs are recognized as intangible assets and are amortized starting from the date when the asset is ready for use.

The amortization period for capitalized development costs is 5 years

Research and development costs that do not meet the criteria are expensed as incurred. Development costs expensed in previous periods are not recognized as an asset in the subsequent period.

### *Patents and trademarks*

Patents and trademarks acquired separately are recognized at cost. Patents acquired through a business combination are recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. Patents have a finite useful life and are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses. Costs for discontinued patents are recognized as an intangible asset and amortization begins at the time the patent was granted. Unless otherwise stated, the amortization period for patents is 5 years.

## Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less depreciation.

The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. This includes work directly attributable to the design and modification of machines that are designed and/or modified in-house to be adapted to the Company's production process.

Subsequent expenditure is added to the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the asset's acquisition value can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other forms of repair and maintenance are recognized as expenses in the income statement during the period in which they arise.

Depreciation of other assets, to distribute their cost down to the estimated residual value over the estimated useful life, is calculated on a straight-line basis as follows: Technical assets 5-15 years; improvement costs, leaseholds 5-15 years; machinery and equipment 3-5 years.

The residual value and useful lives of the assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if necessary. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sales proceeds and the carrying amount and are recognized in Other operating income and Other operating costs in the income statement.

## Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready for use are not subject to amortization, but are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets that are depreciated or amortized are assessed with respect to impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less selling costs and its value in use. When assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Previously impaired property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for reversal at each balance sheet date.

## Financial instruments

Exeger classifies its financial assets and liabilities under the following valuation categories:

**Financial assets** measured at amortized cost: Assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, and where these cash flows only consist of capital amounts and interest, are recognized at amortized cost. Exeger includes accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and the portion of other current receivables relating to financial instruments in this category.

**Financial liabilities** measured at amortized cost: Exeger's liabilities include other borrowings, accounts payable, and the portion of other current liabilities relating to financial instruments in this category.

### *Accounting, valuation and derecognition from the balance sheet*

Purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognized on the trade date, the date on which the Group commits to buy or sell the asset. Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs, which applies to all financial instruments that are not recognized at fair value through profit or loss. Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, while attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the instrument have expired or have been transferred, and the Group has transferred virtually all risks and benefits associated with ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations have been fulfilled or otherwise terminated.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognized after the acquisition date at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income and expenses are recognized as financial income and expenses. Profits and losses arising from derecognition from the balance sheet are recognized directly in the income statement under Other profit and loss along with exchange rate earnings.

### *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and recognized as a net amount on the balance sheet, only when there is a legal right to offset the recognized amount and an intention to settle this with a net amount or to simultaneously realize the asset and settle the debt. The legal right may not be dependent on future events and must be legally binding on the Company and the counterparty, both in normal business operations and in the event of suspension of payments, insolvency or bankruptcy.

### *Impairment of financial assets*

The loss reserve for financial assets is based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss levels. Exeger makes its own assessments of these assumptions and the choice of input data for calculation of the impairment. These are based on history, known market conditions and forward-looking calculations at the end of each reporting period.

Exeger applies the simplified method for calculating expected credit losses on accounts receivable. This means that expected losses for the entire life of the claim are used as the basis for accounts receivable and contractual assets.

To calculate expected credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped by credit risk characteristics and number of days overdue. The expected credit loss levels are based on customers' payment history. Historical losses are then adjusted to take into account current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors that may affect customers' ability to pay the claim. Credit losses on accounts receivable are recognized as credit losses – net as other external costs. Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized against the same line in the income statement.

## Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are financial instruments consisting of amounts to be paid by customers for services sold in the ordinary course of operations. If payment is expected within one year or earlier, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are recognized as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method less expected credit losses.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances with a maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date.

## **Inventories**

Inventories are recognized at the lower of their cost or their net realizable value. Cost consists of the direct cost of goods, direct labor costs and attributable indirect manufacturing costs (based on normal production capacity). Cost for individual inventory items is determined on the basis of weighted average costs.

## **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognized, net of tax, in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

## **Accounts payable**

Accounts payable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of accounts payable is assumed to correspond to its fair value, due to the short-term nature of this item.

## **Borrowing and borrowing costs**

Borrowing is initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. Borrowing is subsequently recognized at amortized cost, and any difference between the amount received (net of transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recognized in the income statement over the term of the loan, with the application of the effective interest method.

Borrowing is derecognized from the balance sheet when the obligations have been settled, canceled or otherwise terminated. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including transferred assets that are not cash or assumed liabilities, is recognized in the income statement.

Borrowing is classified under current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer payment of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing costs (interest expense) are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Deferred income is recognized as part of borrowing.

## **Current and deferred tax**

The tax expense for the period consists of current and, where applicable, deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case tax is also recognized on these respective lines.

Current tax expenses are calculated on the basis of the tax rules that have been adopted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date. Management regularly evaluates the claims made in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax rules are subject to interpretation and, when deemed appropriate, it makes provisions for amounts that are likely to be paid to the Swedish Tax Agency.

Deferred tax is recognized in its entirety, according to the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The deferred tax is not recognized if it occurs as a result of a transaction that constitutes the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither recognized nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities, they refer to the same counterparty (taxation authority) and the intention is to settle the assets/liabilities with a net payment.

## **Employee remuneration and share-based payments**

### ***Short-term remuneration to employees***

Liabilities for salaries and remuneration, including non-monetary benefits and paid leave, that are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the financial year, are recognized as current liabilities at the undiscounted amount that is expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The cost is recognized in parallel with the services carried out by the employees. The liability is recognized as a liability regarding remuneration to employees on the balance sheet.

### *Pension obligations*

The Company mainly has defined contribution pension plans.

For defined contribution pension plans Exeger pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available to the Company.

### *Warrant program*

Exeger has issued a warrant program, which is still underway as of Dec. 31, 2021. Warrants have been allocated to key employees within the Group, for which a market price has been paid by the person to whom the warrants have been allocated. The fair value of the warrants has been determined through application of Black & Scholes. Consequently, no employee benefit arises for the warrant programs.

### **Revenue recognition**

For revenue generated by the Company, income is recognized at the fair value of what has been or will be received and recognized to the extent that it is likely that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be calculated in a reliable manner.

For sales of goods, revenue is recognized when the significant benefits and risks associated with ownership of the goods have been transferred from the Company to the buyer, which normally takes place upon delivery.

Net sales consist of income from the sale of cells, which are classified as goods. The performance commitment is fulfilled when the goods are delivered to the customer and the revenue is recognized upon delivery. Payment is usually made within 30 days of delivery.

In general, warranties are provided for a period of 24 months after the time of delivery. Warranties are provided for defined functional parameters within this period. Warranties are generally limited to direct damages and amount to a maximum of 75 percent of the contract value per rolling 12 months.

### **Government aid for development projects**

The Company has posted conditional loans in the balance sheet for an amount paid out of SEK 60 million. This conditional loan does not require amortization or interest payment until income begins to be generated.

The benefit of the conditional loan, consisting of borrowings at an interest rate below market rates, is recognized as government aid. The loan is initially recognized at fair value. The difference between the amount received and the fair value of the loan is recognized as government aid. In subsequent periods the loan is recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For loans received prior to the first day of reporting in accordance with IFRS January 1, 2013, no portion is recognized as government aid.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the same periods as the costs that they are intended to compensate. Conditional loans are recognized using the effective interest method and thus contain an interest component related to the discount of the loan.

### **Leases**

Exeger rents premises, primarily offices, warehouse facilities and production space. The leases contain various terms of contract, but no covenants.

There are options for extension, which are assessed on an agreement by agreement basis to determine whether it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. Options for extension are included in the term of the lease if it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. Leases are recognized as right-of-use assets with a corresponding lease liability, on the day on which the leased asset is available for use by Exeger.

Depreciation of the asset and interest expenses on the liability are recognized in profit or loss. The interest component is distributed over the lease term so that each accounting period is charged with an amount corresponding to a fixed interest rate for the lease liability recognized during that period.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the shorter of the right-of-use period of the asset and the lease term. Assets and liabilities arising from leases are initially recognized at present value. The lease liability includes the present value of fixed lease expenses and variable lease expenses, which are mainly index-bound and rent discounts.

Lease payments are discounted with the implicit interest rate in the lease if it can be easily determined; if not, the current loan interest rate is applied. The current loan interest rate is 2.81 percent, which is the interest rate that Exeger would have had to pay for a loan during the same period with the same collateral on the amount that would be required to buy a similar asset in a similar financial environment.

Lease payments for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value are expensed on an ongoing basis. Short-term leases are contracts with a term of 12 months or less.

#### Definitions of key performance indicators in the Administration Report

##### *Equity ratio, %*

Shareholder's equity divided by balance sheet total

##### *Operating margin, %*

Operating profit/loss excluding items affecting comparability, depreciation, amortization and impairment of plant, property, and equipment and intangible assets, divided by net sales.

##### *EBITDA*

Operating profit/loss before depreciation, amortization and impairment, as well as before items affecting comparability.

#### Critical estimates and assessments when applying the Company's accounting policies

Estimates and assessments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under the prevailing circumstances.

##### *Critical accounting estimates and assumptions*

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

##### *Valuation of tax loss carryforwards*

The Company has made the assessment not to report deferred tax on accumulated loss carryforwards, taking into account its history of losses. Measurement of loss carryforwards is subject to ongoing review, for which reason a value for the deficit may be recognized as soon as taxable surpluses can be reliably calculated.

##### *Impairment testing of capitalized costs*

Exeger annually tests for impairment in accordance with the accounting policy described in the section Impairment of non-financial assets. The recoverable amount for cash-generating units (currently one cash-generating unit) has been determined by calculating value in use. For these calculations, certain estimates must be made. Based on assumptions about future earnings, discount rates and investments, value in use is marginally higher than the carrying amount of the assets.

For a more detailed description of the assumptions about growth and yield targets refer to Note *G8 - Intangible assets*.



## G2. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed through its business to a number of financial risks, mainly attributable to accounts receivable, accounts payable and liabilities to credit institutions. The financial risks consist of market risk, mainly currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group strives to minimize the potentially adverse effects of these risks on the Group's financial performance.

The goal of the Group's financing activities is to:

- ensure that the Group can fulfill its payment obligations
- manage financial risks
- ensure a supply of necessary funding
- optimize the Group's net financial items

The Company does not apply hedge accounting in accordance with the rules in IFRS 9.

### Market risk/Currency risk

Exeger mainly operates in Sweden. This means that currency risk in the Company is largely related to purchases denominated in a foreign currency, primarily EUR and USD, in addition to the foreign holding in Intivation B.V.

### Cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk

Since the Company does not hold significant interest-bearing assets, its income and cash flow from operating activities are essentially unaffected by changes in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk primarily arises from non-current borrowings. As of the balance sheet date, the Company has conditional loans and loans from Svensk Exportkredit (Swedish Export Credit Corporation). The conditional loans are interest-free until the first amortization occurs.

The loans are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method. See also the section *Government aid for development projects* above for a more detailed description of the conditional loans. The loans carry a fixed interest rate from the first amortization date, for which reason no cash flow risk is deemed to be present. However, the fair value of the loan may be affected by changes in market interest rates.

See also Notes G19 – *Lease liabilities* and G20 – *Non-current liabilities*, which describe the terms of the loans in greater detail and present a table analyzing maturity.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its short-term payment commitments due to insufficient funds. The management monitors rolling forecasts for the Group's liquidity reserve (including credit facilities) and cash and cash equivalents based on expected cash flows. Because of the Group's growth profile, flexible risk management is required with respect to liquidity risk.

The Group's liquidity consists of cash and bank balances of SEK 110.4 million and an operating credit of SEK 100 million, which as of December 31 was unutilized.

The undiscounted cash flows arising from the Company's liabilities in the form of financial instruments, based on the contractual earliest remaining maturities as of the balance sheet date can be found in Note G20 – *Non-current liabilities*. Amounts due within 12 months agree with the booked amounts, since the discount has no material effect.

The Swedish Energy Agency may decide to waive the remaining repayment obligation in cases where the Swedish Energy Agency determines, upon written request from the borrower, that projects have not provided, nor can they be expected to provide, economic return.

### G3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS

Other operating income	2021	2020
Generated project costs	-	3,416
Exchange rate differences	622	-
Other	530	251
<b>Total other operating income</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>3,667</b>

Other operating costs	2021	2020
Exchange rate differences	-1,348	-
Other operating costs	-	-
<b>Total other operating income</b>	<b>-1,348</b>	<b>-</b>

### G4. AUDIT FEES

	2021	2020
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB		
Audit assignments	1,247	909
Tax consultation	74	13
Other advisory services	224	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>922</b>

“Audit assignments” refer to the audit of the annual report and accounting records, as well as the administration of the Company by the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, other tasks incumbent on the Company’s auditor and advice or other assistance resulting from observations made during audits or the performance of such tasks. Everything else is divided into tax consultations and other assignments.

### G5. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Employee remuneration	2021	2020
Wages, salaries and remuneration	86,307	63,075
Social security contributions	25,590	17,550
Pension costs	9,208	7,254
Other personnel costs	4,018	
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,123</b>	<b>87,879</b>

#### Average number of employees

	2021		2020	
		- men		- men
Sweden	154.7	67.0%	130.8	78.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>78.6%</b>

Gender distribution for Board members and other senior executives

### Number of Board members on balance sheet day

	2021		2020	
		- men		- men
Board members	6	83%	6	100%
Chief Executive Officer	1	100%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>

For specification of remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, see G24 – *Transactions with related parties*.

## G6. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2021	2020
<b>Financial income</b>		
Exchange rate differences	6,770	-
Interest income	-	654
<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>654</b>
<b>Financial expenses</b>		
Exchange rate differences	-	-2,624
Interest expense	-2,515	-3
Unwinding of discount	-1,019	-3,867
<b>Total financial expenses</b>	<b>-3,534</b>	<b>-6,494</b>
<b>Profit/loss from financial items, net</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>-5,841</b>

## G7. TAX ON INCOME

The differences between recognized tax expense and an estimated tax expense based on the applicable tax rate are as follows

	2021	2020
Profit/loss before tax	-289,537	-140,541
Tax on income calculated according to the current tax rate	59,689	30,075
Tax effect, non-deductible expenses	-334	-64
Tax loss carryforward for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	-59,381	-30,011
Deferred tax related to temporary differences	70	-
Other	-36	-
<b>Tax on income</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>

### Change in deferred tax in temporary differences

	December 31, 2020	Recognized in profit or loss	As of December 31, 2021
Right-of-use assets	-	70	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>

## G8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Capitalized development costs	2021	2020
Opening cost	323,257	266,328
Purchases for the year	22,645	53,909
IFRS adjustment	-	3,020
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>345,902</b>	<b>323,257</b>
Opening amortization	-94,964	-77,301
Amortization for the year	-27,477	-17,664
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-122,441</b>	<b>-94,964</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>223,461</b>	<b>228,294</b>

Patent and trademark costs	2021	2020
Opening cost	23,398	18,137
Through acquisition of company	8,885	-
Purchases for the year	8,329	5,261
Translation difference	90	-
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>40,702</b>	<b>23,398</b>
Opening amortization	-3,720	-2,701
Amortization for the year	-3,579	-1,019
Translation difference	-7	-
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-7,306</b>	<b>-3,720</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>33,396</b>	<b>19,678</b>

Expenditure on other intangible assets	2021	2020
Opening cost	166	166
Purchases for the year	1,282	-
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>166</b>
Opening amortization	-132	-121
Amortization for the year	-349	-11
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-481</b>	<b>-132</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>34</b>

Capitalized development costs that have not yet been completed are not amortized. Instead, such assets are tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of capitalized development costs has been determined based on value in use. The calculation is based on estimated future cash flows, which in turn are based on the 2022 budget and forecasts for the period 2023-2026 prepared by Group management and approved by the Board.

The forecasts are based partly on historical costs, a best assessment of revenue from the Group's development, as well as on the basis of external information about market growth etc. Forecasts are formulated based on a number of assumptions regarding future growth and operating margin.

The calculated recoverable amount is compared with the carrying amount. Cash flows beyond the three-year period, i.e. after 2026, are extrapolated using an estimated growth rate of 2 percent, which corresponds to a weighted average growth rate under the Riksbanken's (the Swedish Central Bank) inflation target and is in line with sustainable growth for the industry.

When discounting expected future cash flows, a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) before tax was used, which is currently 25 percent. Some of the most critical assumptions used in the impairment test were:

- Risk-free interest rate: Ten-year Swedish treasury bond rate
- Growth beyond the forecast period: 2%
- Discount rate: 25%

With a change +/- 1 percentage point in the discount rate, there is no need for impairment.

Given a change in growth of +/- 1 percentage point beyond the projection period, there is still no need for impairment.

## G9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Leasehold improvements	2021	2020
Opening cost	34,735	23,726
Purchases	14,114	11,009
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>48,849</b>	<b>34,735</b>
Opening amortization	-4,553	-3,064
Amortization for the year	-2,400	-1,489
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-6,953</b>	<b>-4,553</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>41,896</b>	<b>30,182</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Opening cost	85,001	52,688
Reclassification	2,372	-
Purchases	25,371	32,313
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>112,744</b>	<b>85,001</b>
Opening amortization	-39,730	-34,353
Reclassification	-2,371	-
Amortization for the year	-19,559	-5,377
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-61,660</b>	<b>-39,730</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>51,084</b>	<b>45,271</b>
<b>Building installations</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Opening cost	3,804	3,804
Purchases	-	0
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>3,804</b>
Opening amortization	-1,593	-1,203
Amortization for the year	-390	-390
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-1,983</b>	<b>-1,593</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>2,211</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>94,801</b>	<b>77,664</b>

## G10. ADVANCED PAYMENTS AND CAPITALIZED DEVELOPMENT REGARDING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2021	2020
Opening cost	25,263	18,752
Purchases <sup>1)</sup>	46,440	11,719
Delivered during the year	-	-5,208
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>71,703</b>	<b>25,263</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>71,703</b>	<b>25,263</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Of which capitalized development cost related to design of machinery 12,035 (0)

## G11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

In Exeger's case, right-of-use assets refer to the absolute majority agreements regarding premises and rent.

	2021	2020
Right-of-use lease		
Opening cost	23,464	19,072
Additional right-of-use assets	108,533	-
Adjustment	-12	-
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>131,985</b>	<b>23,464</b>
Opening amortization	-9,037	-4,392
Depreciation	-11,565	-4,645
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-20,602</b>	<b>-9,037</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>111,383</b>	<b>14,427</b>

Total cash flow with respect to lease payments related to leases in 2021 was SEK 12,303 (5,337)

## G12. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Company	Registered office	Holding, %	Carrying amount SEK 000s
Mayht Holding BV	Netherlands	3.9	10,239

## G13. INVENTORIES

	2021	2020
Inventories, raw materials	26,285	11,390
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>26,285</b>	<b>11,390</b>

The cost of assets in inventory is determined using standard prices.

## G14. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable aging analysis	2021	2020
Not past due	13,947	-
Past due 0-30 days	8,773	-
Due 31-60 days	2,106	-
Past due 51-90 days	204	-
Past due more than 90 days	4	-
<b>Total accounts receivable</b>	<b>25,034</b>	<b>-</b>

## G15. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
Tax asset	12,486	-
Input VAT	6,008	5,381
Other receivables	2,746	1,131
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>21,240</b>	<b>6,512</b>

## G16. PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

	2021	2020
Prepaid rent	4,146	1,201
Prepaid pension insurance	1,708	-
Prepaid license fees	1,033	-
Other items	4,603	3,926
<b>Total prepaid expenses and accrued income</b>	<b>11,490</b>	<b>5,127</b>

## G17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021	2020
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	110,443	249,756
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet</b>	<b>110,443</b>	<b>249,756</b>
<b>Statement of cash flows</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	110,443	249,756
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows</b>	<b>110,443</b>	<b>249,756</b>

## G18. EQUITY AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Specification of changes in equity can be found in the Statement of changes in equity, which follows immediately after the balance sheet.

All amounts are in SEK thousand (SEK 000s)	Number of shares	Share capital
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2019</b>	41,805,064	836
New share issue cash	1,307,188	26
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2020</b>	<b>43,112,252</b>	<b>862</b>
New share issue cash	937,500	19
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2021</b>	<b>44,049,752</b>	<b>881</b>

The shares have a par value of SEK 0.02 per share. Each share carries one vote. All shares registered as of the balance sheet date are fully paid. The total number of registered shares on the balance sheet date is 44,049,752 and total registered share capital is SEK 880,995.15 SEK.

## G19. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liability	2021	2020
Current lease liabilities	10,408	4,719
Non-current lease liabilities	102,244	8,506
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>112,652</b>	<b>13,225</b>

### Valuation of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets have been measured at the value of the lease liabilities, with adjustment for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses recognized in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021.

## G20. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Conditional loan - Swedish Energy Agency (Energimyndigheten)	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Nominal amount Conditional loan - Tranche 1	30,000	30,000
Discount	-893	-2,242
<b>Tranche 1</b>	<b>29,107</b>	<b>27,758</b>
Nominal amount Conditional loan - Tranche 2	20,000	20,000
Discount	-596	-1,495
<b>Tranche 2</b>	<b>19,404</b>	<b>18,505</b>
Nominal amount Conditional loan - Tranche 3	10,000	10,000
Discount	-298	-747
<b>Tranche 3</b>	<b>9,702</b>	<b>9,253</b>
	<b>58,213</b>	<b>55,516</b>
Svensk exportkredit (Swedish Export Credit Corporation)	54,364	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>112,577</b>	<b>55,516</b>



The conditional loans will begin to be amortized nine months after the financial year with income from operations, which occurred in 2021. According to projections regarding sales, the loan will be paid off at the end of 2023. The loan is considered to be interest-free until interest begins to be paid starting in September 2021.

	2021	2020
<b>Liabilities to credit institution</b>		
Current portion	13,636	-
Non-current portion	54,364	-
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>-</b>

Maturity analysis	Dec 31, 2021					Total
	<3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	>5 years	
Liabilities to credit institution	-	13,636	54,364	-	-	68,000
Conditional loans			60,000			60,000
Lease commitments <sup>1)</sup>	3,300	9,880	35,307	23,300	58,250	130,037
Accounts payable	60,262	-	-	-	-	60,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,562</b>	<b>23,516</b>	<b>149,671</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>58,250</b>	<b>318,299</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Future lease commitments, nominal lease liability.

## G21. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
Employee tax	2,309	1,810
<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>1,810</b>

## G22. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	2021	2020
Accrued vacation pay	9,727	6,242
Accrued social security costs	5,306	3,351
Special employers' contribution	3,720	1,487
Deferred income	1,788	4,484
Other	4,771	709
<b>Total accrued expenses and deferred income</b>	<b>25,312</b>	<b>16,273</b>

## G23. PLEDGED ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pledged assets	2021	2020
Chattel mortgage	168,000	-
Bank balances <sup>1)</sup>	11,733	83
Endowment insurance	2,658	1,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,391</b>	<b>1,954</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Relates mainly to collateral pledged for properties in Kista - Stockholm II.

## G24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(SEK 000s)	Basic salary/Board fee	Other benefits	Pension costs	Total
<b>2020</b>				
Board fees	275			275
CEO, Board member	1,006	2	320	1,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,603</b>
<b>2021</b>				
Board fees	275			275
CEO, Board member	1,540	5	1,082	2,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>2,902</b>

## Note 25. AMENDED ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ADJUSTMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

The changes in the balance sheet for the comparison year 2020 are related to:

- Change in the handling of patents and trademarks in the approval process. In previous years, these were handled under prepaid expenses and accrued income. Given the development activities that are underway, Exeger has chosen to view this as an investment in intangible assets. This change also affects opening balances for Note G8 – Intangible assets, as well as cash flow for 2020 with corresponding items.
- Reclassification of advances to suppliers from accounts receivable to advances in inventory.
- Correction of handling regarding advances on machinery and equipment, which in the previous year was handled as a purchase of machinery and equipment.
- Correction of previous years' annual report (before 2019) regarding cost and depreciation compared with the accounting system – see details in Note G9 – Property, plant and equipment.
- Correction regarding handling of present value calculation and discount related to the conditional loan from the Swedish Energy Agency under the item borrowing, prepaid grants and accrued expenses and deferred income.

Balance sheet (extract)	December 31, 2020	Increase/ decrease	December 31, 2020 adjusted	December 31, 2019	Increase/ decrease	January 1, 2020 adjusted
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
<b>Intangible assets</b>						
Capitalized costs for development work, etc.	228,294		228,294	189,027		189,027
Patents and trademarks	5,525	14,153	19,678	5,351	10,123	15,474
Other intangible assets		34	34			0
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>233,820</b>	<b>14,187</b>	<b>248,006</b>	<b>194,378</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>204,501</b>
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>						
Leasehold improvements	30,181		30,181	20,661		20,661
Machinery and equipment	52,163	-6,891	45,272	18,335		18,335
Building installations, leasehold	2,211		2,211	2,601		2,601
Advance payments and machinery in progress regarding property, plant and equipment	18,372	6,891	25,263	18,752		18,752
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>102,927</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,927</b>	<b>60,349</b>		<b>60,349</b>
<b>Current assets</b>						
Inventories	10,197	1,193	11,390	4,403	2,295	6,698
<b>Current receivables</b>						
Accounts receivable	1,193	-1,193	0	2,585	-2,295	290
Other receivables	6,512		6,512	4,400		4,400
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	19,314	-14,187	5,127	13,254	-10,123	3,131
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>27,019</b>	<b>-15,380</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>20,587</b>	<b>-12,418</b>	<b>8,169</b>

Specification of adjustment in note regarding intangible assets

Patents and trademark costs	2020	Increase/ decrease	2020 adjusted
Opening cost	8,173	9,964	18,137
Purchases for the year	1,204	4,057	5,261
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>9,377</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>23,398</b>
Opening amortization	-2,822	121	-2,701
Amortization for the year	-1,030	11	-1,019
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>-3,852</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-3,720</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>14,153</b>	<b>19,678</b>
<b>Expenditure on other intangible assets</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Increase/ decrease</b>	<b>2020 adjusted</b>
Opening cost	–	166	166
Purchases for the year	–	–	–
<b>Closing cost</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>166</b>
Opening amortization	–	-121	-121
Amortization for the year	–	-11	-11
<b>Closing accumulated amortization</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>-132</b>
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

Balance sheet (extract)	December 31, 2020	Increase/ decrease	December 31, 2020 adjusted	December 31, 2019	Increase/ decrease	January 1, 2020 adjusted
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Liabilities to credit institutions, non-current portion						
Borrowings	50,365	5,151	55,516	54,192	-1,257	52,935
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>50,365</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>55,516</b>	<b>54,192</b>	<b>-1,257</b>	<b>52,935</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Accounts payable	13,505		13,505	14,982		14,982
Liabilities to credit institutions, current portion	–		–	–		–
Other liabilities	1,810		1,810	1,938		1,938
Other liabilities, Group companies	5,613		5,613	6,257		6,257
Prepaid grants	8,616	-8,616	0	6,316	-6,316	0
Accrued expenses and deferred income	12,682	3,465	16,147	11,363	7,573	18,936
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>42,226</b>	<b>-5,151</b>	<b>37,075</b>	<b>40,856</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>42,113</b>

## G26. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On March 15, the Board of Directors passed a decision to raise funds through two directed new issues, based on a mandate previously received from the General Meeting. Through the first issue, 774,375 shares will be subscribed for with payment of the subscription settlement of SEK 123,900,000 by March 25. Through the second issue, 343,750 shares will be subscribed for with payment of the subscription settlement of SEK 55,000,000 by July 15.

## PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

January – December, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
<i>Operating income</i>			
Net sales		-	-
Capitalized development cost		-	-
Other operating income		-	-
<b>Total operating income</b>		-	-
<i>Operating costs</i>			
Other external costs	P2	-270	-110
Employee costs		-	-
Other operating costs		-	-
<b>Total operating costs</b>		<b>-270</b>	<b>-110</b>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-270</b>	<b>-110</b>
Other interest income and similar profit and loss items	P3	-	-
Interest expense and similar profit and loss items	P3	-2	-
<b>Profit/loss from financial items</b>		<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-272</b>	<b>-110</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	P4	-	-
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-272</b>	<b>-110</b>

## PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

January – December, SEK 000s	2021	2020
Profit/loss for the period	-272	-110
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-272</b>	<b>-110</b>

# PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

December 31, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Participations in Group companies	P5, P6	815,830	665,830
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>815,830</b>	<b>665,830</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>			
		<b>815,830</b>	<b>665,830</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Receivable Group company	P7	7,208	7,208
Other receivables	P7	655	872
<b>Total current receivables</b>		<b>7,863</b>	<b>8,079</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	P8	522	578
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>8,385</b>	<b>8,657</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			
		<b>824,215</b>	<b>674,487</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
<b>Restricted equity</b>			
Share capital	P9	881	862
<b>Total restricted equity</b>		<b>881</b>	<b>862</b>
<b>Non-restricted equity</b>			
Capital surplus		921,181	771,200
Retained earnings		-97,700	-97,590
Profit/loss for the year		-272	-110
<b>Total non-restricted equity</b>		<b>823,209</b>	<b>673,500</b>
<b>Total equity</b>			
		<b>824,090</b>	<b>674,362</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable		-	-
Other liabilities		-	-
Prepaid grants		-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	P10	125	125
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
		<b>824,215</b>	<b>674,487</b>

## PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

SEK 000s	Note	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Profit/loss for the year	Total equity
January 1, 2021	P9	862	771,200	-97,590	-110	674,362
<i>Comprehensive income:</i>						
Profit/loss for the year					-272	-272
Proposed distribution of profit according to AGM resolution						
- Profit/loss to be carried forward				-110	110	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>				<b>-110</b>	<b>-162</b>	<b>-272</b>
<i>Transactions with shareholders</i>						
New share issue		19	149,981			150,000
<b>Total transactions with shareholders</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>149,981</b>			<b>150,000</b>
As of December 31, 2021	P9	881	921,181	-97,700	-272	824,090
January 1, 2020	P9	836	571,226	-96,966	-627	474,472
<i>Comprehensive income:</i>						
Profit/loss for the year					-110	-110
Proposed distribution of profit according to AGM resolution						
- Profit/loss to be carried forward				-627	627	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>				<b>-627</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>-110</b>
<i>Transactions with shareholders</i>						
New share issue		26	199,974			200,000
<b>Total transactions with shareholders</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>199,974</b>			<b>200,000</b>
December 31, 2020	P9	862	771,200	-97,590	-110	674,362



# PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

January – December, SEK 000s	Note	2021	2020
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Operating profit/loss		-270	-110
Adjustments for non-cash items			
- Other non-cash items		46	
Interest received		-	-
Interest paid		-2	
<b>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital</b>		<b>-226</b>	<b>-110</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>			
Increase/decrease in other current receivables		170	617
Increase/decrease in other current liabilities		-	-571
<b>Total changes in working capital</b>		<b>-56</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>-56</b>	<b>-64</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Investments in intangible assets		-	-
Investments in property, plant and equipment		-	-
Financial assets		-150,000	-200,000
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-150,000</b>	<b>-200,000</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
New share issue		150,000	200,000
Warrant program			
Loans granted			
Grants received			
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Cash flow for the period</b>		<b>-56</b>	<b>-64</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		578	642
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at close of period</b>	P8	<b>522</b>	<b>578</b>

# NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## P1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The parent company, Exeger Sweden AB, applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities, from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. RFR 2 requires the parent company to apply the same accounting policies as the Group, i.e. IFRS to the extent permitted by RFR 2.

The main differences between accounting policies adopted for the Group and accounting policies for the parent company are:

### Group companies

Investments are recognized according to the cost method. Investments are recognized at cost and only dividends are recognized in the income statement. Impairment tests are performed annually and impairment is recognized if it can be assumed that the decline in value is permanent.

Shareholder contributions are recognized in accordance with RFR 2.

Shareholder contributions increase the parent company's investment.

### Business combinations

Acquisition-related costs are included in cost in the accounts of the acquiring company, while they are expensed for the Group when they arise.

### Important accounting policies, estimates and assessments for accounting purposes

See the Notes to the Group's accounts, Note G1, "Significant Accounting Policies, Estimates And Assessments For Accounting Purposes."

## P2. OTHER EXTERNAL COSTS

	2021	2020
Audit	-	-75
Other	-270	-35
<b>Total</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>-110</b>

## P3. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2021	2020
<b>Financial income</b>		
Interest income	-	-
<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial expenses</b>		
Interest expense	-2	-
<b>Total financial expenses</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit/loss from financial items, net</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>

## P4. TAX ON INCOME

The differences between recognized tax expense and an estimated tax expense are as follows

	2021	2020
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	-272	-110
Tax on income calculated according to the current tax rate <sup>1)</sup>	56	23
Non-deductible expenses	-44	
Tax loss carryforward for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	-12	-23
Deferred tax assets	-	-
<b>Tax on income</b>	-	-

<sup>1)</sup> Tax rate 20.6% 2021 and 21.4% for 2020 and 2019

## P5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group companies	
	2021	2020
Opening balance	665,830	465,830
Purchase and new issues	150,000	200,000
Shareholder contribution	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>815,830</b>	<b>665,830</b>

## P6. SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

The list below includes directly and indirectly owned shares as of December 31, 2021.

Shares owned directly by the parent company

Company	Corporate ID no.	Registered office	Holding, %	Nominal holding in local currency, thousands	Carrying amount SEK 000s
Exeger Incentive Sweden AB	556976-3997	Stockholm	100	50	100
Exeger Operations AB	559073-6806	Stockholm	95.91	55	815,730

Shares owned by Group companies

Company	Registered office	Holding, %	Indirect holding, %
Intivation Holding BV	Netherlands	100	95.91
Intivation BV	Netherlands	100	95.91
Exeger Asia LTD	Hong Kong	100	95.91

## P7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
Input VAT	-	169
Receivable Group company	7,208	7,208
Other receivables	655	702
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>8,079</b>

## P8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021	2020
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Cash and bank balances	522	578
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>578</b>
<b>Statement of cash flows</b>		
Cash and bank balances	522	578
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>578</b>

## P9. SHARE CAPITAL, CAPITAL SURPLUS AND WARRANTS

Specification of changes in equity can be found in the Statement of changes in equity, which follows immediately after the balance sheet.

All amounts are in SEK thousand (SEK 000s)	Number of shares	Share capital	Capital surplus	Total
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2019</b>	41,805,064	836	571,226	<b>572,062</b>
New share issue cash	1,307,188	26	199,974	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2020</b>	<b>43,112,252</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>771,200</b>	<b>772,062</b>
New share issue cash	937,500	19	149,981	<b>150,000</b>
<b>Closing balance as of December 31, 2021</b>	<b>44,049,752</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>921,181</b>	<b>922,062</b>

The shares have a par value of SEK 0.02 per share. Each share carries one vote. All shares registered as of the balance sheet date are fully paid. The total number of registered shares on the balance sheet date is 44,049,752 and total registered share capital is SEK 880,995.15.

## P10. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	2021	2020
Other	125	125
<b>Total accrued expenses and deferred income</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>

## SIGNATURES

The Company's income statement and balance sheet will be presented to the Annual General Meeting on , 2022 for adoption.

Stockholm, April 26 2022

Kai Gruner  
*Chairman of the Board*

Per Langer  
*Board member*

Robert Taflin  
*Board member*

Carl-Johan Svennewall  
*Board member*

Astrid Rauchfuss  
*Board member*

Giovanni Fili  
*Chief Executive Officer and Board member*

Karl Swartling  
*Board member*

Our Auditor's Report was submitted April 26 2022  
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Niklas Jonsson  
Authorized Public Accountant