

Vitrex Medical A/S


Vasekær 6 - 8
2730 Herlev

CVR No. 14728732

Annual report 2023

1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 10
April 2024



Michal Staron
Chairman

Contents

Company details	1
Financial highlights	2
Management's Review	3
Statement by Management	4
Independent auditor's report	5
Accounting policies	7
Income statement	15
Assets	16
Equity and liabilities	17
Statement of changes in equity	18
Cash flow statement	19
Notes	20

Company details

Company

Vitrex Medical A/S
Vasekær 6 - 8
2730 Herlev

CVR No.: 14728732

Executive board

Anders Folkmar Pedersen

Board of Directors

Marcin Sieczek
Michal Staron
Vagn Andersen

Auditors

inforevision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg
CVR No. 19263096

Tore Randinsen Falk Kolby, state authorised public accountant
Morten Ahrenst, state authorised public accountant

Financial highlights

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Key figures					
Income statement					
Gross profit/loss	28.138.595	29.055.232	29.057.146	25.915.320	21.575.672
EBITDA	5.114.698	7.833.346	9.554.552	11.953.824	7.928.477
EBIT	2.462.847	4.973.412	7.237.389	9.516.473	5.436.183
Net financials	-878.859	330.181	-151.605	225.221	-56.409
Profit/loss for the year	1.214.691	4.052.982	5.501.882	7.578.697	4.117.499
Balance sheet					
Total assets	60.113.581	65.731.326	53.650.860	50.532.589	40.818.875
Invested capital	46.959.982	43.376.608	34.847.818	40.495.281	31.476.215
Equity	34.248.035	33.033.344	31.980.361	31.478.478	24.899.780
Cash flows					
Cash flow from operating activities	7.831.448	-455.869	12.059.930	-920.718	
Cash flow from investing activities	-6.000.697	-5.859.032	-3.635.181	-2.365.368	
Investment in property, plant and equipment for the year	-5.982.831	-12.905.553	3.505.285	5.549.934	8.619.493
Cash flow from financing activities	-2.283.054	830.489	-3.223.761	-718.695	
Cash flows for the year	-452.303	-5.484.412	5.200.988	-4.004.781	
Average number of full-time employee	68	66	73	68	64
Ratios					
Return on assets (%)	4,1%	7,6%	13,5%	18,8%	13,3%
Return on invested capital (%)	5,5%	12,7%	19,2%	26,4%	18,4%
Liquidity ratio	2,1	1,7	2,1	2,3	2,0
Solvency ratio (%)	57,0%	50,3%	59,6%	62,3%	61,0%
Return on equity (%)	3,6%	12,5%	17,3%	26,9%	16,2%

Ratios with negative basis of calculation have been presented as (-).

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with "Guidelines and ratios" from The Danish Finance Analysts Society. Refer to definitions in the section summary of significant accounting policies.

The accounting policies have been changes in the financial year 2022 and 2023. Financial highlights have not been adjusted in the financial years 2021 - 2019 in accordance with the changes in accounting policies.

Management's Review

Primary activities

As in previous years, Vitrex Medical A/S's primary activities were the production and sale of equipment to the health sector. Sales are both national and international.

Development in activities and finances

The Company's financial performance in the financial year amounted to a profit/loss of DKK 1.214.691 against DKK 4.052.982 in last financial year. At the balance sheet date, equity amounted to DKK 34.248.035.

The solvency ratio was 57% against 50% last year.

The announced expectations for the financial year for 2023 has been partially realized. The result is affected by rising freight costs as well as challenges with the supply chains. The management expected a positive EBITDA in the level of DKK 12 million and has realized an EBITDA of DKK 5 million for the financial year. This is due to several factors. Biggest customer had no demand for half a year due to unexpected high stocks. New regulations for certain trade items put sales on hold for ½ a year. Furthermore – several of our suppliers were based in countries with 2-digit inflation rates.

Outlook

EBITDA profit of m.DKK 14 is expected for the next financial year on the basis of the budgets prepared and expectations of increase in the activity level.

Environmental affairs

2023 was the first full year with ISO 14001 and it has helped us to reduce the waste from 91 Tons to 76 Tons with a reuse percentage of 26.

We have installed an environmentally friendly climate control system with reuse of the heat and a heating pump. This was installed September 2023.

We are changing all lights in the entire factory to LED. This an ongoing process which continues in 2024.

Both company cars were changed to more environmentally friendly versions. One hybrid and one fully electric.

Intellectual capital resources

The most significant intellectual capital resources consist in the company's employees.

Financial risks

The company is not exposed to special risk besides normal operational and financial risks.

Credit risks

We are using a credit insurance company to insure all customers with a line of credit. The mix of big and small customers diminish the exposed credit risks.

Currency risks

We have a balance in what we import in USD and sell in USD, which removes the risk. All other trades are done in Danish Kroner or Euros.

Particular Risks

There are several Geopolitical risks associated with the current wars and potential wars. We are looking into this in order to evaluate potentials and risks.

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and The Executive Board have today considered and adopted the annual report for 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 for Vitrex Medical A/S.

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

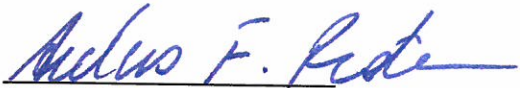
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

We believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Herlev, 10 April 2024

Executive board



Anders Folkmar Pedersen
CEO


Board of Directors



Marcin Siczek
Board member



Michal Staron
Chairman



Vagn Andersen
Board member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder in Vitrex Medical A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Vitrex Medical A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. 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.

Independent auditor's report, continued

- 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 Financials 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.

Søborg, 10 April 2024

inforevision
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR No. 19263096



Tore Randsen Falk Kolby
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32175



Morten Ahrenst
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47780

Accounting policies

Information on reporting class

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statement legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing Reporting class C, (medium-sized enterprises).

The accounting policies have not been changed from last year.

Change in formats

There has been a change in the financial statement presentation regarding property costs. These costs are now presented as a separate line item in the income statement, as opposed to being included in the gross profit as previously. Comparative figures have been adjusted with no impact on the respective results, tax, or equity.

Generally regarding recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

The income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

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

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The functional currency is Danish Kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

During the year, transactions in foreign currencies have been translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. If currency positions are considered hedge of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables and debt denominated in foreign currencies have been recognised at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

Accounting policies, continued

Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses have been recognised in the income statement under other financial income and expenses.

Gross profit

Gross profit/loss includes "Revenue", "Other operating income" and "External expenses".

Revenue

As income recognition criterion, the completed contract method is applied so that revenue comprises invoiced revenue for the year. Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year. Revenue is measured at fair value excl. VAT and less granted goods and customer discounts.

Production costs

Production costs comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year. Production costs comprise direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries including holiday pay and pension and other expenses for social securities etc., rent and lease, and depreciation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment included in the production process. In addition, the item includes ordinary write-down of inventories.

In addition, the item includes research and development expenses not meeting the criteria for capitalisation as well as amortisation and impairment losses on capitalised development cost.

The item also includes provision for losses on contract work in progress.

Property costs

Property costs comprise direct expenses to operate the properties including the company's own portion of property taxes and duties, repair and maintenance, heating, water and electricity as well as other costs based on consumption in the year.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for sale and distribution of the company's products and sales campaign in the year. In addition, the item includes wages and salaries for sales staff including holiday pay and pension and other expenses for social securities etc., advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses, as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment related to the sale and distribution functions.

Administrative costs

Administrative costs comprise expenses incurred for the company's administrative functions and Management, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and Management including holiday pay and pension and other expenses for social securities etc., stationery and office supplies as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment used for the administrative functions.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including payments received from public authorities as well as profit on sale of fixed assets.

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income comprise interest and realised and unrealised exchange gains.

Accounting policies, continued

Financial expenses

Financial expenses is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange losses, amortised interest on lease commitments, amortisation of debt to mortgage credit institutions as well as interest surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Tax on profit or loss for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year represents 22% of the book profit or loss adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items.

Tax on profit or loss for the year consists of the anticipated tax portion of the taxable income for the year adjusted for the changes for the year in deferred tax. Changes in deferred taxes due to adjustments of tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Tax on profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit or loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme. Interest reimbursement and interest surcharge have been recognised in financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulate amortisation.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

Assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Category	Period
Acquired patents	5 years
Goodwill	10 years

Determine the amortisation period for goodwill is based on an assessment of the acquired enterprises' or business' market position, earnings as well as expected customer loyalty, which to the highest possible extent is based on historical recorded data.

As the intangible assets are not being traded in an active and effective market, no residual values after end of use are included when determining the amortisation period.

Profit/loss on sale has been included in the income statement under gross profit or loss and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual amortisation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Accounting policies, continued

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulate depreciation. The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

The costprice for an asset is divided into separate components, that are depreciated separately, if the useful life of the individual components is significantly different.

Depreciation is initiated when the assets are ready to be taken into operation. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with following residual values:

Category	Period	Residual value
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0%
Plant and machinery	10 years	0%
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0%

Property, plant and equipment in progress (under construction) is not depreciated.

Minor purchases with useful lives below one year have been recognised as an expense in the income statement in external expenses.

Profit/loss on sale or retirement has been included in the income statement under gross profit/loss and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual depreciation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Leases

Property, plant and equipment that are assets held under lease and meet the conditions for finance leases are accounted for according to the same guidelines as owned assets. Assets held under lease are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and present value of the future lease payments. On calculation of the present value, the internal interest rate of the lease is applied as discount factor or an approximate value thereof. Assets held under finance lease are depreciated and written down according to the same policies as are determined for the remaining fixed assets.

The capitalised remaining lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability other than provisions. The interest portion of lease payments is recognised over the term of the lease in the income statement.

Lease agreements not meeting the criteria for finance leases are considered operating leases. Payments in relation to operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Accounting policies, continued

Other receivables classified as fixed assets

Deposits recognised as fixed assets are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In the event of cost exceeding net realisable value, writedown is made to this lower value.

Cost of goods for resale as well as raw materials and consumables comprises purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and other direct costs. Applied indirect production costs are included. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages as well as maintenance of and depreciation of the production equipment and buildings used in the manufacturing process.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the estimated selling price less completion costs and expected costs to execute sale. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Prepayments to suppliers regarding non delivered goods are recognised as a separate item under inventories.

Received prepayments from customers regarding non delivered goods are recognised as liabilities.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies, continued

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax and corporation tax

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method. Provision has been made for deferred tax by 22% on all temporary differences between carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also measured with respect of the planned use of the asset and the settlement of the liability.

The tax value of the tax losses to be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes if it is probable that the losses can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets which are not expected utilised within a few years have been disclosed in notes under contingent assets.

Corporation tax relating to the the financial year which has not been settled at the balance sheet date is classified as corporation tax in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Financial debts

Financial debts are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred, which are directly related with the loan. In subsequent years, financial debts are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the loan period.

Financial debts also include the capitalised residual obligation on finance leases.

Short-term debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Received prepayments from customers comprises prepayments according to an agreement whereas the company has an obligation to deliver goods in the subsequent years.

Accounting policies, continued

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the company's cash flows broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from acquisitions and divestments are shown separately under cash flows from investing activities. In the cash flow statement, cash flows regarding acquired companies are recognised from the date of acquisition and cash flows from divested companies are recognised until the transfer date.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, financial income and expenses paid, corporation taxes as well as increase and decrease in inventories, trade receivables, trade payables and other changes in assets and liabilities other than provisions deriving from operations.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in the year in connection with acquisition and sale of fixed assets as well as payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of companies.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise payments in the year from inception and repayment of long-term liabilities other than provisions as well as payments made to and received from the shareholder's.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash equivalents as well as operating credits at credit institutions included in the cash management and are thus exposed to significant changes in both positive and negative directions during the year.

Financial highlights

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark. Financial highlights are calculated on basis of the financial statements, and no adjustments nor normalisations for analysis purposes have been unless expressed in the section of the financial highlights.

The financial highlights are calculated as follows:

Financial highlights		Explanation
EBITDA	=	Profit/loss for the year with addition of financial items, tax on profit/loss for the year as well as depreciation and amortisation
Return on assets	=	EBIT * 100/Total assets
Return on invested capital	=	EBIT * 100/Average invested capital*
Liquidity ratio	=	Current assets/Current liabilities
Solvency ratio	=	Equity * 100/Total assets
Return on equity	=	Profit/loss for the year * 100/Average equity

*Invested capital are defined as net working capital with addition of operating intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment and deducted by other provisions.

Income statement

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		28.138.595	29.055.232
Distribution costs		-12.337.941	-11.490.005
Administrative costs		-10.920.380	-10.119.505
Property costs		-2.417.427	-2.472.310
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		2.462.847	4.973.412
Finance income		128.392	531.754
Finance expenses		-1.007.251	-201.573
Profit/loss before tax		1.583.988	5.303.593
Tax on profit/loss for year	3	-369.297	-1.250.611
Profit/loss for the year		1.214.691	4.052.982
Distribution of profit/loss	4		

Assets

	Note	31/12-2023	31/12-2022
		DKK	DKK
Acquired patents		2.475	13.539
Goodwill		0	2.825
Intangible assets	5, 11	<u>2.475</u>	<u>16.364</u>
Leasehold improvements		6.086	17.853
Plant and machinery		14.531.461	13.982.762
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		139.751	198.546
Property, plant and equipment in progress		7.475.049	4.608.317
Property, plant and equipment	6, 11	<u>22.152.347</u>	<u>18.807.478</u>
Deposits		310.439	292.573
Investments	7	<u>310.439</u>	<u>292.573</u>
Fixed assets		<u>22.465.261</u>	<u>19.116.415</u>
Raw materials and consumables		10.243.595	15.865.482
Work in progress		396.398	837.186
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		10.536.011	9.122.830
Prepayments for goods		133.768	87.072
Inventories	11	<u>21.309.772</u>	<u>25.912.570</u>
Trade receivables	11	13.199.241	19.030.857
Receivables from group enterprises		0	3.794
Other receivables		171.040	198.772
Corporation tax receivables	3	562.050	26.200
Prepayments	8	612.519	390.848
Receivables		<u>14.544.850</u>	<u>19.650.471</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1.793.698</u>	<u>1.051.870</u>
Current assets		<u>37.648.320</u>	<u>46.614.911</u>
Total assets		<u>60.113.581</u>	<u>65.731.326</u>

Equity and liabilities

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12-2023</u>	<u>31/12-2022</u>
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital	9	2.251.698	2.251.698
Retained earnings		30.505.337	30.781.646
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		1.491.000	0
Equity		<u>34.248.035</u>	<u>33.033.344</u>
Deferred tax, liabilities	3	3.349.869	3.154.522
Provisions		<u>3.349.869</u>	<u>3.154.522</u>
Debt to other credit institutions		3.129.887	1.576.632
Lease commitments		128.258	160.339
Trade payables		524.045	0
Other payables		685.267	861.964
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	10	<u>4.467.457</u>	<u>2.598.935</u>
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions		1.328.423	398.151
Debt to other credit institutions		6.756.430	5.562.299
Prepayments received from customers		874.900	4.103.137
Trade payables		5.044.513	9.021.166
Payables to group enterprises		1.930.872	5.968.423
Other payables		2.113.082	1.891.349
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>18.048.220</u>	<u>26.944.525</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>22.515.677</u>	<u>29.543.460</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>60.113.581</u>	<u>65.731.326</u>
Assets charged and collateral	11		
Unrecognised contractual commitments	12		
Related parties	13		
Group relations	14		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend recognised in equity	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	2.251.698	26.728.664	3.000.000	31.980.362
Dividends paid		0	-3.000.000	-3.000.000
Distributed profit/loss for the year		4.052.982	0	4.052.982
Equity at 1 January 2023	2.251.698	30.781.646	0	33.033.344
Distributed profit/loss for the year		-276.309	1.491.000	1.214.691
Equity at 31 December 2023	2.251.698	30.505.337	1.491.000	34.248.035

Cash flow statement

	Note	2023	2022
Profit/loss for the year		1.214.691	4.052.982
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2.651.851	2.859.933
Adjustments	15	1.248.156	820.430
Change in inventories		4.602.798	-3.750.280
Change in trade receivables		5.831.616	-5.763.657
Change in trade payables		-2.404.517	4.440.036
Change in other working capital		-3.724.488	-1.474.008
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		9.420.107	1.185.436
Financial income		128.392	0
Financial expenses		-1.007.251	-201.573
Corporation tax paid		-709.800	-1.439.732
Cash flows from operating activities		7.831.448	-455.869
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-5.982.831	-5.977.305
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	100.000
Purchase of financial assets		-17.866	-19.400
Sale of financial assets		0	37.673
Cash flows from investing activities		-6.000.697	-5.859.032
Raising of debt to credit institutions		2.370.000	2.071.000
Raising of lease commitments		0	215.000
Repayment of debt to credit institutions		-411.137	-127.680
Repayment of lease commitments		-31.463	-23.198
Repayment of other long-term debt		-176.697	27.121
Changes in intercompany balances with group enterprises, net reduction		-4.033.757	1.668.246
Dividends payout		0	-3.000.000
Cash flows from financing activities		-2.283.054	830.489
Changes in cash and cash equivalents in the year		-452.303	-5.484.412
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2023		-4.510.429	973.983
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2023		-4.962.732	-4.510.429
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2023 can be specified as follows:</i>			
Cash at bank and in hand		1.793.698	1.051.870
Debt to other credit institutions (short term)		-6.756.430	-5.562.299
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2023		-4.962.732	-4.510.429

Notes

1. Staff costs

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	33.206.111	31.476.313
Pensions	2.643.048	2.361.086
Other social security costs	653.995	540.620
Total	<u>36.503.154</u>	<u>34.378.019</u>

The average number of full-time employees has represented	<u>68</u>	<u>66</u>
---	-----------	-----------

The total payment to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors amounts to	2.044.370	1.718.049
--	-----------	-----------

The above information of payments contains the value of employee benefits.

2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	13.889	229.706
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2.637.962	2.630.228
Total	<u>2.651.851</u>	<u>2.859.934</u>

Notes, continued

3. Tax expense

	<u>Corpora- tion tax</u>	<u>Deferred tax</u>	<u>Tax on profit/loss for the year</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 January 2023	-26.200	3.154.522		
Paid in respect of previous years	26.200			
Tax on profit/loss for the year	173.950	195.347	369.297	1.250.611
Prepaid tax	-736.000			
Payables at 31 December 2023	-562.050	3.349.869		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement			369.297	1.250.611
<i>Recognition in balance sheet:</i>				
Short-term receivables (current asset)	-562.050	0		
Provisions		3.349.869		
Total	-562.050	3.349.869		

Deferred tax is incumbent upon the following assets and liabilities:

	<u>31/12-2023</u>	<u>31/12-2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Intangible assets	-3.251	-6.103
Property, plant and equipment	2.567.706	2.374.159
Fixed financial assets and current assets	783.828	784.843
Liabilities other than provisions	1.586	1.622
Deferred tax liability (+)/Deferred tax asset (-)	3.349.868	3.154.521

4. Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Proposed dividends for the financial year	1.491.000	0
Transferred to retained earnings	-276.309	4.052.982
Profit/loss for the year	1.214.691	4.052.982

Notes, continued

5. Intangible assets

	Acquired patents	Goodwill	Total	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2023	619.069	2.968.980	3.588.049	3.588.049
Cost at 31 December 2023	619.069	2.968.980	3.588.049	3.588.049
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	-605.530	-2.966.155	-3.571.685	-3.341.979
Amortisation for the year	-11.064	-2.825	-13.889	-229.706
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	-616.594	-2.968.980	-3.585.574	-3.571.685
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	2.475	0	2.475	16.364

Notes, continued

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2023	450.618	37.520.828	1.240.022	4.608.317	43.819.785	38.272.480
Transfers for the year	0	3.116.099	0	-3.116.099	0	0
Additions for the year	0	0	0	5.982.831	5.982.831	12.905.553
Disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	0	-7.358.248
Cost at 31 December 2023	450.618	40.636.927	1.240.022	7.475.049	49.802.616	43.819.785
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	-432.765	-23.538.066	-1.041.476	0	-25.012.307	-22.812.079
Depreciation for the year	-11.767	-2.567.400	-58.795		-2.637.962	-2.630.228
Reversal regarding disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	0	430.000
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	-444.532	-26.105.466	-1.100.271	0	-27.650.269	-25.012.307
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	6.086	14.531.461	139.751	7.475.049	22.152.347	18.807.478
Selling price, disposals	0	0	0	0	0	7.028.248
Carrying amount, disposals	0	0	0	0	0	-6.928.248
Profit/loss on sale	0	0	0	0	0	100.000
Financing leases recognised in the asset	0	0	139.750		139.750	182.750

7. Investments

	Deposits	Total	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2023	292.573	292.573	310.846
Additions for the year	17.866	17.866	19.400
Disposals for the year	0	0	-37.673
Cost at 31 December 2023	310.439	310.439	292.573
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	310.439	310.439	292.573

Notes, continued

8. Prepayments

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Prepaid rent	84.190	81.744
Subscriptions	66.956	268.801
Insurance and membership fee's	155.533	40.303
Other prepaid expenses	305.840	0
Total	<u>612.519</u>	<u>390.848</u>

9. Contributed capital

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Contributed capital beginning of the year	<u>2.251.698</u>	<u>2.251.698</u>
Total	<u>2.251.698</u>	<u>2.251.698</u>

The share capital in the financial year consist of 2.251.698 certificates of DKK 1. The shares have not been divided into classes.

Notes, continued

10. Long-term liabilities

	<u>31/12-2023</u>	<u>31/12-2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities in total:		
Debt to credit institutions	3.902.183	1.943.320
Lease commitments	160.339	191.802
Trade payables	1.048.091	0
Other payables	685.267	861.964
Total	<u>5.795.880</u>	<u>2.997.086</u>
Current portion of non-current liabilities:		
Debt to credit institutions	772.296	366.688
Lease commitments	32.081	31.463
Trade payables	524.046	0
Other payables	0	0
Total	<u>1.328.423</u>	<u>398.151</u>
Due beyond 5 years after the balance sheet date:		
Debt to credit institutions	0	0
Lease commitments	0	28.180
Trade payables	0	0
Other payables	578.690	578.690
Total	<u>578.690</u>	<u>606.870</u>

11. Assets charged and collateral

	<u>2023</u>	
	<u>Nominal value of the col- lateral/debt</u>	<u>Booked value of assets deposited as security</u>
	DKK	DKK
Company pledge in intangible assets, inventory, debtors, inventories etc. which has been deposit as security for engagement with credit institution	8.500.000	56.663.835

Notes, continued

12. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	<u>2023</u>
	DKK
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contract is non-terminable with respectively 6 and 12 months and until 30/9 2024 and 31/5 2025. The total commitment represents	8.625.000
The company has entered into operational lease commitment regarding cars and other operating equipment. The lease commitments expire within 24-49 months. The total lease commitment represents	<u>711.000</u>
Total rental and lease obligations	<u>9.336.000</u>

13. Related parties

Related parties with controlling interest comprise the following:

<u>Controlling interest:</u>	<u>Basis of controlling interest:</u>
CHIRANA T.Injecta, a. s., Nám. Dr. Alberta Schweitzera 194, Stará Turá 916 01, Slovakiet	CHIRANA T.Injecta, a. s. owns all shares in Vitrex Medical A/S
Wood & Co. Funds Sicav Plc., TG Complex, Suite 2, Level 3, Brewery Street Birkirkarabkr 3000, Malta	Wood & Co. Funds Sicav Plc. owns the majority of the shares in CHIRANA T.Injecta, a. s.

In accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act no related party transactions have been disclosed as management assess all transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

14. Group relations

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent companies:

The largest group:	CHIRANA T.Injecta, a. s., Nám. Dr. Alberta Schweitzera 194, Stará Turá 916 01, Slovakiet
The smallest group:	CHIRANA T.Injecta, a. s., Nám. Dr. Alberta Schweitzera 194, Stará Turá 916 01, Slovakiet

Notes, continued

15. Adjustments

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
Gains and losses sale of fixed assets	0	-100.000
Finance income	-128.392	-531.754
Finance expenses	1.007.251	201.573
Tax on profit/loss for the year	369.297	1.250.611
Total	<u>1.248.156</u>	<u>820.430</u>