

3Dintegrated ApS

Ole Maaløes Vej 3, 2200 København N
CVR no. 25 29 87 13

Annual report for 2017

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 17.05.18

Steen Møller Hansen
Dirigent

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The company

3Dintegrated ApS
Ole Maaløes Vej 3
2200 København N
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 25 29 87 13
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Henriette Schultz Kirkegaard

Board Of Directors

Claus Hansen, chairman
Henriette Schultz Kirkegaard
Steen Møller Hansen
Peter Mikael Funch-Jensen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17 for 3Dintegrated ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.17 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, May 3, 2018

Executive Board

Henriette Schultz Kirkegaard

Board Of Directors

Claus Hansen
Chairman

Henriette Schultz Kirkegaard

Steen Møller Hansen

Peter Mikael Funch-Jensen

To the capital owners of 3Dintegrated ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of 3Dintegrated ApS for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.17 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Aalborg, May 3, 2018

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Bisgaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne15018

Primary activities

3Dintegrated is developing a computer vision system for laparoscopic robotic surgeries. The technology platform is primarily based on active sensors such as structured light to reconstruct an image in 3D and track surgical tools in real-time. The 3Dintegrated technology builds on advanced optics and computer vision algorithms that is customized to allow for a very precise and robust system. 3Dintegrated's computer vision technology is highly relevant for several applications within computer assisted surgery and robotic surgery.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.17 - 31.12.17 shows a profit/loss of DKK -356,742 against DKK -243,003 for the period 01.01.16 - 31.12.16. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 6,495,622.

It is recognized among owners and investors of 3Dintegrated that the value of the company is correlated with reaching R&D milestones and advancing the technology into a market-ready product. As such The Board of Directors will continuously monitor the financial stability of the company and take timely measures to secure that capital is supplied when needed to sustain the ongoing development activities and development milestones of 3Dintegrated.

Outlook

In 2017 3Dintegrated have continued expansion of activities within software development-based on 3Dintegrated's existing proprietary hardware platform. It is expected that software development activities will continue in 2018 to expand the portfolio of proprietary solutions for advancing computer-driven applications within training, navigation and visualization in minimal invasive surgery.

Income statement

Note		2017 DKK	2016 DKK
	Gross profit	1.120.530	1.020.299
1	Staff costs	-1.451.747	-1.226.250
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	-331.217	-205.951
	Financial income	16.457	192
	Financial expenses	-42.907	-36.315
	Profit/loss before tax	-357.667	-242.074
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	925	-929
	Profit/loss for the year	-356.742	-243.003
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	-356.742	-243.003
	Total	-356.742	-243.003

ASSETS		31.12.17	31.12.16
Note		DKK	DKK
	Development projects in progress	11.462.025	6.031.172
2	Total intangible assets	11.462.025	6.031.172
	Deposits	3.000	0
	Total investments	3.000	0
	Total non-current assets	11.465.025	6.031.172
	Trade receivables	0	25.813
	Income tax receivable	739.925	498.071
	Other receivables	568.735	224.397
	Prepayments	0	1.167
	Total receivables	1.308.660	749.448
	Cash	1.503.293	4.433.244
	Total current assets	2.811.953	5.182.692
	Total assets	14.276.978	11.213.864

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.17	31.12.16
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	125.985	125.985
	Reserve for development costs	6.567.499	2.989.018
	Retained earnings	-197.862	3.737.361
	Total equity	6.495.622	6.852.364
	Provisions for deferred tax	1.563.000	824.000
	Total provisions	1.563.000	824.000
	Payables to other credit institutions	407.989	407.994
	Prepayments received from customers	945.924	0
	Trade payables	354.537	683.728
	Other payables	154.491	157.922
	Deferred income	4.355.415	2.287.856
	Total short-term payables	6.218.356	3.537.500
	Total payables	6.218.356	3.537.500
	Total equity and liabilities	14.276.978	11.213.864

3 Contingent liabilities

4 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.17 - 31.12.17			
Balance pr. 01.01.17	125.985	2.989.018	3.737.361
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	3.578.481	-3.578.481
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-356.742
Balance as at 31.12.17	125.985	6.567.499	-197.862

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1.248.257	1.073.507
Pensions	90.000	90.000
Other social security costs	8.426	7.100
Other staff costs	105.064	55.643
Total	1.451.747	1.226.250
Average number of employees during the year	2	2

2. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Development projects in progress
Cost pr. 01.01.17	6.031.172
Additions during the year	5.430.853
Cost as at 31.12.17	11.462.025
Carrying amount as at 31.12.17	11.462.025

Development projects in progress is a computer vision system for laparoscopic robotic surgeries.

It is expected that the software development activities will continue in 2018 to expand the portfolio of proprietary solutions for advancing computer-driven applications within training, navigation and visualization in minimal invasive surgery. The value of the project has been confirmed in dialogue with potential industry-investors and advancing the technology into a market-ready product is expected to take 2 years.

3. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.17

4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any other security over assets.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Change in accounting policies

Except for the areas mentioned above, the accounting policies have been applied consistently with the previous year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

5. Accounting policies - continued -

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for government grants are expensed. Government grants are recognised under other operating income.

Grants received for the production or construction of assets are recognised as deferred income under payables. For depreciable and amortisable assets, the grant is recognised as the asset is depreciated or amortised.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, work performed for own account and capitalised and other operating income and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Work performed for own account and capitalised

Work performed for own account and capitalised comprises cost of sales, wages and salaries and other internal expenses incurred during the year and included in the cost of self-constructed or self-produced intangible assets.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Development projects in progress

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer associated with the operations of the enterprise, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings. In accordance with act no. 738 amending the Danish Financial Statements Act of 1 June 2015, development costs will initially be recognised in the reserve, with initial recognition in the balance sheet from 1 January 2016.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.