
Liva Healthcare Holding ApS

Danneskiold-Samsøes Allé 41, DK-1434 Copenhagen

Annual Report for 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

CVR No 30 53 98 93

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
10/9 2019

Kristoffer From
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Liva Healthcare Holding ApS for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019.

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 financial position at 30 June 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018/19.

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

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

Copenhagen, 10 September 2019

Executive Board

Kristoffer Hokholt From
CEO

André Sode
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Rune Nygaard Bech Pedersen
Chairman

Ivan Sandqvist

Joachim Snebang Vanggaard
Jensen

Boris Bernstein

Carl Joakim Brandt

Guido Dominik Hegener

Søren Hein

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Liva Healthcare Holding ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Liva Healthcare Holding ApS for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 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.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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 ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 10 September 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Martin Lunden
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32209

Simon Vinberg Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35458

Company Information

The Company

Liva Healthcare Holding ApS
Danneskiold-Samsøes Allé 41
DK-1434 Copenhagen

CVR No: 30 53 98 93
Financial period: 1 July - 30 June
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Board of Directors

Rune Nygaard Bech Pedersen, Chairman
Ivan Sandqvist
Joachim Snebang Vanggaard Jensen
Boris Bernstein
Carl Joakim Brandt
Guido Dominik Hegener
Søren Hein

Executive Board

Kristoffer Hokholt From
André Sode

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018/19 shows a loss of DKK 14,906,377, and at 30 June 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 56,150,017.

Capital resources

During the year the Company increased its equity through a cash capital contribution from new investors in the amount of DKK 59.5 million. The capital contribution will be payed in 3 tranches, whereas the first tranche was received during the financial year 2018/19. The remaining two tranches will be payed during the financial years 2019/20.

Unusual events

The financial position at 30 June 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2018/19 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

	Note	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Gross profit/loss		-454,685	445,937
Staff expenses	1	-3,059,542	-3,026,681
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-3,670,401	-2,305,166
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-7,184,628	-4,885,910
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-7,613,136	-6,099,550
Financial income	2	5,502	0
Financial expenses	3	-448,527	-50,000
Profit/loss before tax		-15,240,789	-11,035,460
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	334,412	-173,810
Net profit/loss for the year		-14,906,377	-11,209,270

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-14,906,377	-11,209,270
		-14,906,377	-11,209,270

Balance Sheet 30 June 2019

Assets

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Completed development projects		14,203,247	11,635,012
Intangible assets	5	14,203,247	11,635,012
Investments in subsidiaries	6	0	7,311,595
		0	7,311,595
Fixed assets		14,203,247	18,946,607
Other receivables		41,189,095	0
Corporation tax		2,078,903	1,368,598
Prepayments		7,405	0
Receivables		43,275,403	1,368,598
Cash at bank and in hand		2,099,488	0
Currents assets		45,374,891	1,368,598
Assets		59,578,138	20,315,205

Balance Sheet 30 June 2019

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital		400,317	245,946
Unpaid share capital		39,786,660	0
Reserve for development costs		9,943,817	7,373,233
Retained earnings		<u>6,019,223</u>	<u>3,709,153</u>
Equity		<u>56,150,017</u>	<u>11,328,332</u>
Provision for deferred tax		1,236,825	1,542,408
Provisions relating to investments in group enterprises		<u>301,541</u>	<u>0</u>
Provisions		<u>1,538,366</u>	<u>1,542,408</u>
Trade payables		103,794	0
Payables to group enterprises		1,166,540	6,783,991
Other payables		<u>619,421</u>	<u>660,474</u>
		<u>1,889,755</u>	<u>7,444,465</u>
Debt		<u>1,889,755</u>	<u>7,444,465</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>59,578,138</u>	<u>20,315,205</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Unpaid share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 July 2018	245,946	0	0	7,373,233	3,709,153	11,328,332
Cash capital increase	154,371	39,786,660	59,573,692	0	-39,786,661	59,728,062
Development costs for the year	0	0	0	4,866,136	-4,866,136	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	0	0	-2,295,552	2,295,552	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	-14,906,377	-14,906,377
Transfer from share premium account	0	0	-59,573,692	0	59,573,692	0
Equity at 30 June 2019	400,317	39,786,660	0	9,943,817	6,019,223	56,150,017

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,712,899	2,834,881
Pensions	225,600	191,800
Other social security expenses	9,309	0
Other staff expenses	<u>111,734</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>3,059,542</u>	<u>3,026,681</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
2 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	<u>5,502</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>5,502</u>	<u>0</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	96,974	50,000
Other financial expenses	<u>351,553</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>448,527</u>	<u>50,000</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-710,305	0
Deferred tax for the year	-305,583	173,810
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>681,476</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>-334,412</u>	<u>173,810</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK
Cost at 1 July 2018	15,000,574
Additions for the year	<u>6,238,636</u>
Cost at 30 June 2019	<u>21,239,210</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 July 2018	3,365,562
Amortisation for the year	<u>3,670,401</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June 2019	<u>7,035,963</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	<u>14,203,247</u>
Amortised over	<u>5 years</u>

Development projects concern the development of new versions of the company's existing software products. The projects are released on a regular basis and will in most cases be expected to be completed within 1 month after commencement.

The projects are proceeding as planned using the resources that management has devoted to the development. It is expected that the software will be sold on the current market to the company's existing customers.

Prior to launching the projects, the company has examined the need for an updated program with the customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
6 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 July 2018	13,411,145	500,000
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>12,911,145</u>
Cost at 30 June 2019	<u>13,411,145</u>	<u>13,411,145</u>
Value adjustments at 1 July 2018	-6,099,550	0
Net profit/loss for the year	-7,402,283	-5,826,132
Change in intercompany profit on development projects (net)	<u>-210,853</u>	<u>-273,418</u>
Value adjustments at 30 June 2019	<u>-13,712,686</u>	<u>-6,099,550</u>
Equity investments with negative net asset value transferred to provisions	<u>301,541</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	<u>0</u>	<u>7,311,595</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Liva Healthcare A/S	Copenhagen	13.000.000	100%

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The company has issued a letter of support to the subsidiary Liva Healthcare A/S and agrees to provide the company with sufficient liquidity, to ensure operations can continue without loss for Liva Healthcare A/S's other creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Liva Healthcare Holding ApS for 2018/19 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018/19 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are 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.

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of work on own account recognised in assets and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item “Income from investments in subsidiaries” in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Costs of development projects comprise salaries and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities. The costs for development projects are all internally generated.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to market or use the project, are recognized as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales activities and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs. Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognized as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses or a lower recoverable amount.

Development costs that do not meet the criteria above are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period. As of the date of completion, capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item "Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.