

Argon Medical Devices Danmark ApS

Lautruphøj 5, st.
2750 Ballerup
CVR No. 30739191

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 10.07.2024

Sharon McNally

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Argon Medical Devices Danmark ApS
Lautruphøj 5, st.
2750 Ballerup

Business Registration No.: 30739191
Date of foundation: 01.07.2007
Registered office: Ballerup
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Sharon Cynthia McNally
George Alexander Leondis

Executive Board

Sharon Cynthia McNally

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Argon Medical Devices Danmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Ballerup, 10.07.2024

Executive Board

Sharon Cynthia McNally

Board of Directors

Sharon Cynthia McNally

George Alexander Leondis

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Argon Medical Devices Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Argon Medical Devices Danmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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 Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Entity'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 Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Ballerup, 10.07.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Jens Sejer Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne14986

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's activities are sale of products in the hospital sector to the core area of interventional radiology. The products are sold in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Development in activities and finances

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 2,324 thousand, and at December 31, 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 13,592 thousand.

The management considers the net result for the year to be satisfactory.

Management expects a net result in 2024 at the same level as 2023.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		9,872,855	12,287,255
Staff costs	1	(7,035,822)	(9,559,053)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(23,114)	(5,845)
Operating profit/loss		2,813,919	2,722,357
Other financial income		135,693	14,065
Other financial expenses		1,678	(151,325)
Profit/loss before tax		2,951,290	2,585,097
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(627,017)	(547,550)
Profit/loss for the year		2,324,273	2,037,547
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		2,324,273	2,037,547
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,324,273	2,037,547

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		37,886	55,754
Property, plant and equipment	3	37,886	55,754
Deposits		52,530	23,940
Financial assets	4	52,530	23,940
Fixed assets		90,416	79,694
Trade receivables		7,056,484	5,898,643
Receivables from group enterprises		3,796,254	2,135,664
Deferred tax		12,000	15,000
Other receivables		57,483	22,000
Income tax receivable		1,078,937	1,778,669
Prepayments		502,574	298,072
Receivables		12,503,732	10,148,048
Cash		6,523,313	7,732,325
Current assets		19,027,045	17,880,373
Assets		19,117,461	17,960,067

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings		12,592,415	10,748,718
Equity		13,592,415	11,748,718
Trade payables		248,889	248,351
Payables to group enterprises		1,153,633	1,044,711
Income tax payable		214,900	212,787
Other payables		3,907,624	4,705,500
Current liabilities other than provisions		5,525,046	6,211,349
Liabilities other than provisions		5,525,046	6,211,349
Equity and liabilities		19,117,461	17,960,067
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	1,000,000	10,748,718	11,748,718
Exchange rate adjustments	0	(480,576)	(480,576)
Profit/loss for the year	0	2,324,273	2,324,273
Equity end of year	1,000,000	12,592,415	13,592,415

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	5,974,997	8,373,663
Pension costs	779,811	844,710
Other staff costs	281,014	340,680
	7,035,822	9,559,053
Average number of full-time employees	6	9

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	629,957	543,550
Change in deferred tax	3,000	4,000
Adjustment concerning previous years	(5,940)	0
	627,017	547,550

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	441,794
Additions	9,451
Cost end of year	451,245
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(403,908)
Depreciation for the year	(9,451)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(413,359)
Carrying amount end of year	37,886

4 Financial assets

	Deposits DKK
Additions	52,530
Cost end of year	52,530
Carrying amount end of year	52,530

5 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	300,391	577,806

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity is taxed jointly with the other Danish entities in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed entities. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share of the capital in the company which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly income etc.

7 Assets charged and collateral

The company has no assets charged or collateral

8 Related parties with controlling interest

Shandong Weigao Group Medical Polymer Co. Ltd., No 18 Xingshan Road, Torch Hi-Tech Industry Development Zone, 264209 Weihai, Shandong Province, China, owns all shares in the company and thus has a controlling influence on this.

9 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:

Shandong Weigao Group Medical Polymer Co. Ltd.
 No 18 Xingshan Road,
 Torch Hi-Tech Industry Development Zone,
 264209 Weihai,
 Shandong Province,
 China

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

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

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

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. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

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

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet**Plant and equipment**

Plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

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

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

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-10 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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

Receivables

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.