

MSM Invest ApS

Havnen 5, 3250, Gilleleje

Company reg. no. 31 08 57 72

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 25 June 2021.

Michael Søgaard Madsen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of MSM Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

I am of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Gilleleje, 25 June 2021

Managing Director

Michael Søgård Madsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of MSM Invest ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of MSM Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020, which comprise profit and loss account, balance sheet, notes and accounting policies. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020 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 below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

In preparing the annual accounts, management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an 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 may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Independent auditor's report

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 25 June 2021

BUUS JENSEN

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Benjamin Møller Obel

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44149

Henrik Paaske

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10067

Company information

The company

MSM Invest ApS

Havnen 5

3250, Gilleleje

Company reg. no. 31 08 57 72

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Michael Søgård Madsen

Auditors

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

Associated enterprise

Hyperbaric Consult A/S, Gilleleje

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The Company's primary activity consists in holding shares in subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial matters

The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 2.608.688 against DKK 1.262.340 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2020	2019
Gross loss	-6.250	-6.251
Income from equity investments in associates	2.626.503	1.202.708
Other financial income	7.886	60.025
1 Other financial costs	-19.179	-18.724
Pre-tax net profit or loss	2.608.960	1.237.758
2 Tax on ordinary results	-272	-7.788
Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax	2.608.688	1.229.970
Net profit or loss for the year	2.608.688	1.229.970
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	2.626.503	1.202.707
Dividend for the financial year	113.000	0
Transferred to retained earnings	0	27.263
Allocated from retained earnings	-130.815	0
Total allocations and transfers	2.608.688	1.229.970

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets			
3	Equity investments in associated enterprises	23.667.567	21.041.065
4	Amounts owed by associated enterprises	796.440	788.554
	Total investments	<u>24.464.007</u>	<u>21.829.619</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>24.464.007</u>	<u>21.829.619</u>
Current assets			
	Receivable corporate tax	4.000	0
	Total receivables	<u>4.000</u>	<u>0</u>
	Available funds	<u>2.618</u>	<u>2.618</u>
	Total current assets	<u>6.618</u>	<u>2.618</u>
	Total assets	<u>24.470.625</u>	<u>21.832.237</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity			
5	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
6	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	15.172.315	12.545.812
7	Retained earnings	8.468.622	8.599.437
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	113.000	0
	Total equity	<u>23.878.937</u>	<u>21.270.249</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Debt to shareholders and management	495.705	476.639
	Corporate tax	0	5.788
	Other payables	95.983	79.561
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>591.688</u>	<u>561.988</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>591.688</u>	<u>561.988</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>24.470.625</u>	<u>21.832.237</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2020	2019
1. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	19.179	18.724
	19.179	18.724
2. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	7.788
Calculated addition	272	0
	272	7.788
3. Equity investments in associated enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	8.495.252	1.495.252
Additions during the year	0	7.000.000
Cost 31 December 2020	8.495.252	8.495.252
Revaluation, opening balance 1 January 2020	12.545.812	11.343.105
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	2.626.503	1.202.708
31 December 2020	15.172.315	12.545.813
Book value 31 December 2020	23.667.567	21.041.065
Associated enterprises:		
	Domicile	Share of ownership
Hyperbaric Consult A/S	Gilleleje	50 %

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
4. Amounts owed by associated enterprises		
Cost 1 January 2020	788.554	7.728.529
Additions during the year	7.886	60.025
Disposals during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-7.000.000</u>
Cost 31 December 2020	<u>796.440</u>	<u>788.554</u>
 Book value 31 December 2020	 <u>796.440</u>	 <u>788.554</u>
 Amounts owed by Hyperbaric Consult A/S	 <u>796.440</u>	 <u>788.554</u>
	<u>796.440</u>	<u>788.554</u>
 5. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2020	<u>125.000</u>	<u>125.000</u>
	<u>125.000</u>	<u>125.000</u>
 6. Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method		
Reserves for net revaluation 1 January 2020	12.545.812	11.343.105
Share of results	<u>2.626.503</u>	<u>1.202.707</u>
	<u>15.172.315</u>	<u>12.545.812</u>
 7. Retained earnings		
Retained earnings 1 January 2020	8.599.437	8.572.174
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-130.815</u>	<u>27.263</u>
	<u>8.468.622</u>	<u>8.599.437</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for MSM Invest ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concern matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Results from equity investments in associates

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual associates are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the associate's post-tax profit or loss.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Financial fixed assets

Equity in associates

Equity in associates are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Equity in associates recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in group enterprises, associates and equity interests but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in associates are transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in associates.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Accounting policies

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.