

Eilersen Invest ApS

Havnen 5, 1. 1., 3250 Gilleleje

Company reg. no. 31 08 57 80

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 April 2020.

Jan Michael Eilersen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management commentary	
Company information	5
Management commentary	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2019	
Income statement	7
Statement of financial position	8
Notes	10
Accounting policies	12

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British 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 %.

Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Eilersen Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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, 15 April 2020

Managing Director

Jan Michael Eilersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Eilersen Invest ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Eilersen Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. 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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 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

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The 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, the 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 the 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 the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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

The 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, 15 April 2020

BUUS JENSEN

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

Henrik Paaske

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10067

Benjamin Møller Obel

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44149

Company information

The company

Eilersen Invest ApS

Havnen 5, 1. 1.

3250 Gilleleje

Company reg. no. 31 08 57 80

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Jan Michael Eilersen

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 2.414.936 against DKK -314.205 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross loss	-13.702	-12.183
Income from equity investments in associates	1.202.708	385.049
Other financial income	182.780	156.431
1 Other financial costs	<u>1.190.572</u>	<u>-843.502</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	2.562.358	-314.205
2 Tax on ordinary results	<u>-147.422</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax	2.414.936	-314.205
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>2.414.936</u>	<u>-314.205</u>
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	1.202.707	385.049
Dividend for the financial year	1.300.000	5.500.000
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-87.771</u>	<u>-6.199.254</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>2.414.936</u>	<u>-314.205</u>

Statement of financial position 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Non-current assets			
3	Equity investments in associated enterprises	21.041.065	12.838.357
4	Amounts owed by associated enterprises	933.940	7.865.123
	Total investments	<u>21.975.005</u>	<u>20.703.480</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>21.975.005</u>	<u>20.703.480</u>
Current assets			
	Receivable corporate tax	24.419	23.101
	Other debtors	1.723	0
	Total receivables	<u>26.142</u>	<u>23.101</u>
	Other securities and equity investments	4.650.800	6.913.017
	Total financial instruments	<u>4.650.800</u>	<u>6.913.017</u>
	Available funds	<u>1.573.412</u>	<u>3.524.322</u>
	Total current assets	<u>6.250.354</u>	<u>10.460.440</u>
	Total assets	<u>28.225.359</u>	<u>31.163.920</u>

Statement of financial position 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Equity			
5	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
6	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	12.545.812	11.343.105
7	Retained earnings	14.003.796	14.091.567
8	Proposed dividend for the financial year	1.300.000	5.500.000
	Total equity	<u>27.974.608</u>	<u>31.059.672</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Debt to shareholders and management	101.919	97.998
	Corporate tax	142.582	0
	Other payables	6.250	6.250
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>250.751</u>	<u>104.248</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>250.751</u>	<u>104.248</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>28.225.359</u>	<u>31.163.920</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2019	2018
1. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	-1.190.572	843.502
	-1.190.572	843.502
2. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	142.582	0
Adjustment of tax for previous years	4.840	0
	147.422	0
3. Equity investments in associated enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2019	1.495.252	1.495.252
Additions during the year	7.000.000	0
Cost 31 December 2019	8.495.252	1.495.252
Revaluation, opening balance 1 January 2019	11.343.105	10.958.056
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	1.202.708	385.049
31 December 2019	12.545.813	11.343.105
Book value 31 December 2019	21.041.065	12.838.357
Associated enterprises:		
	Domicile	Share of ownership
Hyperbaric Consult A/S	Gilleleje	50 %

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
4. Amounts owed by associated enterprises		
Cost 1 January 2019	7.865.123	4.650.000
Additions during the year	2.068.817	3.215.123
Disposals during the year	<u>-9.000.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>933.940</u>	<u>7.865.123</u>
 Book value 31 December 2019	 <u>933.940</u>	 <u>7.865.123</u>
 Amounts owed by Hyperbaric Consult A/S	 <u>933.940</u>	 <u>7.865.123</u>
	<u>933.940</u>	<u>7.865.123</u>
 5. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2019	<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 2019	11.343.105	10.958.056
Share of results	<u>1.202.707</u>	<u>385.049</u>
	<u>12.545.812</u>	<u>11.343.105</u>
 7. Retained earnings		
Retained earnings 1 January 2019	14.091.567	20.290.821
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-87.771</u>	<u>-6.199.254</u>
	<u>14.003.796</u>	<u>14.091.567</u>
 8. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 January 2019	5.500.000	100.000
Distributed dividend	<u>-5.500.000</u>	<u>-100.000</u>
Dividend for the financial year	<u>1.300.000</u>	<u>5.500.000</u>
	<u>1.300.000</u>	<u>5.500.000</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for Eilersen 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 concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises external costs.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for administration

Accounting policies

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Dividend from equity investments is recognised in the financial year where the dividend is declared.

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 investments in associated enterprises

Equity in associates recognised in the statement of financial position as a proportional share of the enterprise's equity value. This is calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent less/plus unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and less/plus residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the purchase method.

Associates with negative equity are recognised at no value and, to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are made subject to impairment by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the receivables, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent that the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of these subsidiaries.

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.

Accounting policies

Profit or loss in connection with the disposal of associates are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs of sale or liquidation. Profit and loss are recognised in the income statement under net financials.

For the acquisition of new group enterprises, the purchase method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for pre-determined restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of revaluations is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in associates and are amortised over their estimated useful economic life. The useful life is determined on the basis of management's experience in the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategic acquirees with a strong market position and a longterm earnings potential. The carrying amount of goodwill is subject to impairment tests on a continuing basis and written down in the income statement in those cases when the carrying amount exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity to which the goodwill is attached.

Other securities and equity investments

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

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 and associates 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.

Accounting policies

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the annual general meeting (time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

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