

MedEngine DK ApS

Klosterstræde 23, 3.

1157 København K

CVR no. 32 55 80 11

Annual report for 2022

(12nd Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 4. May 2023

Tero Markus Ylisaukko-oja
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	
Company details	6
Management's review	7
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	8
Income statement 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022	12
Balance sheet at 31 December 2022	13
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes	16

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of MedEngine DK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 4 May 2023

Executive board

Tero Markus Ylisaukko-oja
CEO

Niina Maija Saarinen
director

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of MedEngine DK ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MedEngine DK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 and 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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 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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Taastrup, 4 May 2023

JH Revision
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 55 39 97 19

Frederik Bille
statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne33208

Company details

The company

MedEngine DK ApS
Klosterstræde 23, 3.
1157 København K

CVR no.: 32 55 80 11

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 1 October 2009

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Tero Markus Ylisaukko-oja, CEO
Niina Maija Saarinen, director

Auditors

JH Revision
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Kingsvej 3
2630 Taastrup

Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is research, information, analysis, calculation and evaluation activities and education in the areas of health, policy, medical technology, epidemiology, economics, education, ethics and other activities in accordance with these areas.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 323.219, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 758.605.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of MedEngine DK ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last 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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue less direct costs and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Direct costs

Direct costs include the costs used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Leasehold improvements	3 years	0 %

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Income statement 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Gross profit		2.433.543	603.925
Staff costs	1	<u>-1.997.960</u>	<u>-1.356.910</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		435.583	-752.985
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of leasehold improvements	2	<u>-33.335</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		402.248	-752.985
Financial income		184	0
Financial costs		<u>-79.213</u>	<u>-31.341</u>
Profit/loss before tax		323.219	-784.326
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>323.219</u>	<u>-784.326</u>
Retained earnings		<u>323.219</u>	<u>-784.326</u>
		<u>323.219</u>	<u>-784.326</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Assets			
Leasehold improvements	4	202.460	0
Tangible assets		202.460	0
Total non-current assets		202.460	0
Trade receivables		3.044.478	2.584.144
Other receivables		296.056	171.048
Corporation tax		46.184	44.000
Prepayments		30.574	54.103
Receivables		3.417.292	2.853.295
Cash at bank and in hand		2.162.188	1.733.113
Total current assets		5.579.480	4.586.408
Total assets		5.781.940	4.586.408

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		126.000	126.000
Retained earnings		632.605	309.386
Equity		758.605	435.386
Banks		31.211	0
Prepayments received from customers		354.627	1.471.225
Trade payables		1.657.064	2.343.658
Payables to affiliated companies		2.662.866	0
Other payables		317.567	336.139
Total current liabilities		5.023.335	4.151.022
Total liabilities		5.023.335	4.151.022
Total equity and liabilities		5.781.940	4.586.408

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	126.000	309.386	435.386
Net profit/loss for the year	0	323.219	323.219
Equity at 31 December 2022	<u>126.000</u>	<u>632.605</u>	<u>758.605</u>

Noter til årsrapporten

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1.755.079	1.475.671
Pensions	209.353	240.750
Other social security costs	<u>33.528</u>	<u>32.235</u>
	1.997.960	1.748.656
Transfer to production wages	<u>0</u>	<u>-391.746</u>
	<u>1.997.960</u>	<u>1.356.910</u>
Average number of employees	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of leasehold improvements		
Depreciation tangible assets	<u>33.335</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>33.335</u>	<u>0</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		

Noter til årsrapporten

4 Tangible assets

	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	0
Additions for the year	<u>235.795</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>235.795</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	0
Depreciation for the year	<u>33.335</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>33.335</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u><u>202.460</u></u>

5 Rent and lease liabilities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Rent and lease liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities.		
Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	232.000	232.000
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>174.000</u>	<u>232.000</u>
	<u><u>406.000</u></u>	<u><u>464.000</u></u>