

CATHVISION APS
TITANGADE 11, 2200 KØBENHAVN N
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 30 June 2022**

Anders Markvardt

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	CathVision ApS Titangade 11 2200 Copenhagen N CVR No.: 35 20 55 00 Established: 25 March 2013 Registered Office: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Søren Thestrup Nielsen, chairman Denis Gestin Magnus Holm Tonni Bülow-Nielsen Meghna Gupta Eichelberger
Board of Executives	Mads Emil Matthiesen
Auditor	Deloitte Statsautoriseret revisionspartnerselskab Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4. 9000 Aalborg
Bank	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of CathVision ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2022

Board of Executives

Mads Emil Matthiesen

Board of Directors

Søren Thestrup Nielsen
Chairman

Denis Gestin

Magnus Holm

Tonni Bülow-Nielsen

Meghna Gupta Eichelberger

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of CathVision ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of CathVision ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 7 to the financial statements, which discloses that there is material uncertainty related to the valuation of the Company's development activities. The Company has prepared an impairment test based on expected cash flows in the years ahead. The value of the development costs depends on the Company's earnings in the years ahead. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 7, indicate that there is material uncertainty related to the valuation of the Company's capitalized development costs. Our opinion has not been modified with respect to this matter.

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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Aalborg, 30 June 2022

Deloitte Statsautoriseret revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33963556

Peter Nørrevang
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne11706

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The purpose of the company is to develop systems for electrophysiology studies and business in this field.

Development in activities and financial position

The development work of CathVision Cube hardware has progressed as planned in 2021. The CathVision Cube hardware & software version 1 have passed through the verification and validation stage of development as planned. The full system is expected to be submitted for regulatory approval in 2022.

CathVision is planning to secure external funding through Equity investment to support finalization and approval of the CathVision Cube in Q2 2022.

Management has great expectations the final product providing value to both clinicians and patients through improved signal quality and usability. The management sees no indications of a need for deprecation of the development assets.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

The company have post-closure of the period signed and executed an equity capital increase, from existing investors.

In addition the first CathVision system was approved for market in the US only in Q2 2022.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		5.026.256	3.764.632
Staff costs.....	1	-13.781.883	-10.563.376
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-164.951	-124.987
OPERATING LOSS		-8.920.578	-6.923.731
Other financial income.....		58.685	11.604
Other financial expenses.....		-390.768	-304.831
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-9.252.661	-7.216.958
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	2.952.751	2.661.335
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-6.299.910	-4.555.623
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Retained earnings.....		-6.299.910	-4.555.623
TOTAL		-6.299.910	-4.555.623

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Development projects in progress and prepayments.....		61.243.704	46.725.169
Intangible fixed assets	3	61.243.704	46.725.169
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		92.216	216.691
Tangible fixed assets	4	92.216	216.691
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		6.399	6.399
Receivables from group enterprises.....		498.152	368.390
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		236.773	230.894
Fixed asset investments	5	741.324	605.683
FIXED ASSETS		62.077.244	47.547.543
Raw materials and consumables.....		234.222	167.938
Inventories		234.222	167.938
Other receivables.....		1.906.134	915.987
Receivables corporation tax.....		3.429.352	3.585.335
Prepayments and accrued income.....		353.173	0
Receivables		5.688.659	4.501.322
Cash and cash equivalents		18.825.234	7.681.627
CURRENT ASSETS		24.748.115	12.350.887
ASSETS		86.825.359	59.898.430

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital.....		516.884	396.103
Transferred to reserve for development costs.....		46.236.653	34.912.195
Retained profit.....		12.378.738	-3.522.342
EQUITY.....		59.132.275	31.785.956
Provision for deferred tax.....		6.333.000	6.228.000
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES.....		6.333.000	6.228.000
Convertible and interest-bearing debt instruments.....		5.072.264	4.877.177
Other liabilities.....		553.453	542.415
Long-term liabilities.....	6	5.625.717	5.419.592
Trade payables.....		1.358.745	1.711.554
Other liabilities.....		888.162	1.734.796
Accruals and deferred income.....		13.487.460	13.018.532
Current liabilities.....		15.734.367	16.464.882
LIABILITIES.....		21.360.084	21.884.474
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		86.825.359	59.898.430
 Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement	 7		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Transferred to reserve for development costs	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	396.103	34.912.195	-3.522.342	31.785.956
Capital increase.....	120.781		33.525.448	33.646.229
Proposed distribution of profit.....			-6.299.910	-6.299.910
Transferred to reserve for development costs.....		11.324.458	-11.324.458	
Equity at 31 December 2021	516.884	46.236.653	12.378.738	59.132.275

NOTES

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 18 (2020: 14)			
Wages and salaries.....	13.402.042	10.307.314	
Pensions.....	40.584	29.917	
Social security costs.....	87.400	25.322	
Other staff costs.....	251.857	200.823	
	13.781.883	10.563.376	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-3.057.751	-3.585.335	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	105.000	924.000	
	-2.952.751	-2.661.335	
Intangible fixed assets			3
		Development projects in progress and prepayments	
Cost at 1 January 2021.....		46.725.169	
Additions.....		15.003.143	
Disposals.....		-484.608	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....		61.243.704	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....		61.243.704	

The development work of CathVision Cube hardware has progressed as planned in 2021. The CathVision Cube hardware & software version 1 have passed through the verification and validation stage of development as planned. The full system is expected to be submitted for regulatory approval in 2022.

Management has great expectations the final product providing value to both clinicians and patients through improved signal quality and usability. The management sees no indications of a need for depreciation of the development assets.

NOTES

		Note
Tangible fixed assets		4
	Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	389.463	
Additions.....	40.476	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	429.939	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021.....	172.772	
Depreciation for the year.....	164.951	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021.....	337.723	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	92.216	

	Equity investments in group enterprises	Receivables from group enterprises	Rent deposit and other receivables	5
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	6.399	368.390	230.894	
Additions.....	0	0	5.879	
Disposals.....	0	129.762	0	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	6.399	498.152	236.773	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	6.399	498.152	236.773	

	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2020 total liabilities	Current portion at the beginning of the year	6
Convertible and interest- bearing debt instruments.....	5.072.264	0	0	4.877.177	0	
Other liabilities.....	553.453	0	0	542.415	0	
	5.625.717	0	0	5.419.592	0	

Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement 7
Due to its special activity as a development company, there is a natural uncertainty related with the measurement of the company's development activities.

Management has prepared an impairment for the development projects based on cash flows. The expected cash flows generated are expected to be positive from 2025. The discount factor used for the impairment test is a market conform 10% p.a.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of CathVision ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from subsidiary is recognised in the financial year when the dividend is declared.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	2-5 years	0 %

Profit or loss from sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between sales price less cost of sales and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

Fixed asset investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.