

# SciVision Nordic ApS

Rådhuspladsen 16  
1550 København V  
CVR no. 37 94 26 85

## Annual report for 2019

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 14  
September 2020

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Peter John Doubell

chairman

## Table of contents

	Page
<b>Statements</b>	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company details	3
Management's review	4
<b>Financial statements</b>	
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the annual report	9
Accounting policies	10

## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of SciVision Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Copenhagen, 31 August 2020

### **Executive board**

Peter John Doubell  
Director

# Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements

## To the shareholder of SciVision Nordic ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of SciVision Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by enterprise.

The financial statements comprises income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the enterprise in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We complied with the relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and FSR - Danish Auditors' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including principles relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are the enterprise's responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by enterprise for our compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Kgs. Lyngby, 31 August 2020

ECOMENTOR  
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 26 06 32 21

Christian Agerholm  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne34367

## Company details

### The company

SciVision Nordic ApS  
Rådhuspladsen 16  
1550 København V

CVR no.: 37 94 26 85

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Incorporated: 18. August 2016

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Executive board

Peter John Doubell

### Auditors

ECOMENTOR  
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
Engelsborgvej 31  
2800 Kgs. Lyngby

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The company's purpose is to operate in the high-tech medical equipment industry as well as related services.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of DKK 67.059, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 169.384.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

Following the Coronavirus outbreak in Denmark, starting in March 2020, management is monitoring the market to assess whether any potential changes in the environment in which the company operates may impact the company's operations. Management considers any potential impact of the Coronavirus outbreak on the company's operations and assets to constitute 'non-adjusting events' and has not adjusted any figures in the financial statements 2019 as a result of COVID-19.

No other events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>518.597</b>	<b>753.171</b>
Staff costs	1	<u>-408.288</u>	<u>-414.147</u>
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>110.309</b>	<b>339.024</b>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>110.309</b>	<b>339.024</b>
Financial income		870	1.189
Financial costs		<u>-25.112</u>	<u>-14.640</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>86.067</b>	<b>325.573</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-19.008</u>	<u>-15.136</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>67.059</u></b>	<b><u>310.437</u></b>
Retained earnings		<u>67.059</u>	<u>310.437</u>
		<b><u>67.059</u></b>	<b><u>310.437</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Finished goods and goods for resale		176.792	508.197
<b>Stocks</b>		<u>176.792</u>	<u>508.197</u>
Trade receivables		308.274	476.182
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>308.274</u>	<u>476.182</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>561.006</u>	<u>43.566</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>1.046.072</u>	<u>1.027.945</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>1.046.072</u></u>	<u><u>1.027.945</u></u>



## Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		<u>119.384</u>	<u>52.324</u>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>3</b>	<b><u>169.384</u></b>	<b><u>102.324</u></b>
Trade payables		545.546	891.828
Corporation tax		19.016	15.136
Other payables		<u>312.126</u>	<u>18.657</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>876.688</u></b>	<b><u>925.621</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>876.688</u></b>	<b><u>925.621</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>1.046.072</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>1.027.945</u></u></b>
Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2019	50.000	52.325	102.325
Net profit/loss for the year	0	67.059	67.059
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019</b>	<b><u>50.000</u></b>	<b><u>119.384</u></b>	<b><u>169.384</u></b>

## Notes

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	402.375	409.526
Other social security costs	<u>5.913</u>	<u>4.621</u>
	<b><u>408.288</u></b>	<b><u>414.147</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>2 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	<u>19.008</u>	<u>15.136</u>
	<b><u>19.008</u></b>	<b><u>15.136</u></b>

### 3 Equity

The share capital consists of 50.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

### 4 Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

Following the Coronavirus outbreak in Denmark, starting in March 2020, management is monitoring the market to assess whether any potential changes in the environment in which the company operates may impact the company's operations. Management considers any potential impact of the Coronavirus outbreak on the company's operations and assets to constitute 'non-adjusting events' and has not adjusted any figures in the financial statements 2019 as a result of COVID-19.

No other events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

### 5 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

## Accounting policies

The annual report of SciVision Nordic ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK

### **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, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods 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.

## Accounting policies

### Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to sale, advertising, administration 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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, foreign currency transactions and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax 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.

## Balance sheet

### Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

### 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.

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.

## Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

### **Liabilities**

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### **Foreign currency translation**

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.