



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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James Lind Care ApS

Langebrogade 6E, 2., 1411 København K

Company reg. no. 38 88 56 93

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 February 2023.

Charlotte Qvist
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 statement

Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of James Lind Care ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 27 February 2023

Managing Director

Charlotte Qwist



Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the Shareholders of James Lind Care ApS

Opinion

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

Based on the work performed, 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 extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the 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 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 extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a opinion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our opinion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our opinion.



Independent auditor's report on extended review

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Statement on the Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance opinion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, 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 conclude that the 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 in the Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 27 February 2023

Christensen Kjarulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

John Mikkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26748



Company information

The company

James Lind Care ApS
Langebrogade 6E, 2.
1411 København K

Company reg. no. 38 88 56 93
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Charlotte Qwist

Auditors

Christensen Kjørulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Parent company

Curamea ApS



Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The purpose of the company is to provide services for clinical research.

Development in activities and financial matters

Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	12.174.612	3.266.144
1 Staff costs	-7.126.923	-3.163.998
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	-423.836	-115.344
Operating profit	4.623.853	-13.198
Other financial income	5.097	0
2 Other financial expenses	-96.723	-9.287
Pre-tax net profit or loss	4.532.227	-22.485
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-1.007.565	632.409
Net profit or loss for the year	3.524.662	609.924
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	3.524.662	609.924
Total allocations and transfers	3.524.662	609.924



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets			
4	Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	4.430.639	702.920
	Total intangible assets	4.430.639	702.920
5	Deposits	3.000	3.000
	Total investments	3.000	3.000
	Total non-current assets	4.433.639	705.920
Current assets			
	Trade receivables	5.134.340	4.229.577
	Deferred tax assets	0	768.179
	Other receivables	188.193	121.922
	Prepayments	0	227.225
	Total receivables	5.322.533	5.346.903
	Cash and cash equivalents	1.205.248	108.777
	Total current assets	6.527.781	5.455.680
	Total assets	10.961.420	6.161.600



Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	4.492.301	967.639
Total equity	4.542.301	1.017.639
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	239.386	0
Total provisions	239.386	0
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	1.563.023	652.842
Payables to group enterprises	2.835.445	3.755.445
Other payables	1.781.265	735.674
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	6.179.733	5.143.961
Total liabilities other than provisions	6.179.733	5.143.961
Total equity and liabilities	10.961.420	6.161.600

6 Contingencies



Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	50.000	1.370.032	1.420.032
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	609.924	609.924
Approach by merger	0	-1.012.317	-1.012.317
Equity 1 January 2022	50.000	967.639	1.017.639
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	3.524.662	3.524.662
	50.000	4.492.301	4.542.301



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	6.680.725	2.909.754
Pension costs	376.260	214.758
Other costs for social security	69.938	39.486
	<u>7.126.923</u>	<u>3.163.998</u>
Average number of employees	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>96.723</u>	<u>9.287</u>
	<u>96.723</u>	<u>9.287</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>1.007.565</u>	<u>-632.409</u>
	<u>1.007.565</u>	<u>-632.409</u>
4. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights		
Cost 1 January 2022	818.264	500.000
Additions during the year	<u>4.151.555</u>	<u>318.264</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>4.969.819</u>	<u>818.264</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-115.344	0
Amortisation for the year	<u>-423.836</u>	<u>-115.344</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	<u>-539.180</u>	<u>-115.344</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>4.430.639</u>	<u>702.920</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
5. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2022	<u>3.000</u>	<u>3.000</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>3.000</u>	<u>3.000</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>3.000</u>	<u>3.000</u>

6. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Curamea ApS, company reg. no 36931450 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.



Accounting policies

The annual report for James Lind Care 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.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined



Accounting policies

- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).



Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Patient communities are included in this category. Patient communities are depreciated over 5 years.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.



Accounting policies

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

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.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, James Lind Care ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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.



Accounting policies

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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.

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.

Charlotte Qwist

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Charlotte Qwist

Direktør

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John Mikkelsen

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Underskrevet med MitID



Charlotte Qwist

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Charlotte Qwist

Dirigent

ID: 12a7b86c-d9e4-4e52-b10e-3f4093986f88

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