
CLINIGMA ApS

Frederiksborggade, 15,2, DK-1360 København K

Annual Report for 2020

CVR No. 39 35 05 80

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 11/6 2021

Jens Harald Kongsø
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of CLINIGMA ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

In my opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

I recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 11 June 2021

Executive Board

Jens Harald Kongsø
CEO

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of CLINIGMA ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CLINIGMA ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The Company has been subject to audit for the current financial year. The comparative figures in the Financial Statements have not been audited, as is also clear from the Financial Statements.

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, in our view, 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 Management's Review.

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.

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.
- 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.

Hellerup, 11 June 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Torben Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne18651

Company information

The Company

CLINIGMA ApS

Frederiksborggade, 15,2
DK-1360 København K

CVR No: 39 35 05 80

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 15 February 2018

Financial year: 3rd financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive board

Jens Harald Kongsø

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The Company's most important activities consist of conducting interviews and questionnaire surveys among users of medicine and medical equipment in connection with clinical studies and/or in everyday life and related business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 2,770,118, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 2,937,118.

In connection with the preparation of the Annual Report for 2020, Management has identified several material misstatements in the Annual Report for 2019.

One material misstatement relates to recognition of revenue with DKK 453k, which should have been recognised with DKK 0k. The adjustment of the misstatement has led to a decrease in net profit/loss for the year of DKK 353k, an increase in prepayments received from customers of DKK 453k and an increase in deferred tax asset of DKK 100k. As of 31 December 2019, the equity has decreased by DKK 353k.

The other material misstatement relates to recognition of expenses which is understated by DKK 53k. The adjustment of the misstatement has led to a decrease in net profit/loss for the year of DKK 42k, an increase in trade payables of DKK 53k and an increase in deferred tax asset of DKK 11k. As of 31 December 2019, the equity has decreased by DKK 42k.

The adjustment of the material misstatements have in total resulted in a decrease in net profit/loss for the year of DKK 395k, an increase in prepayments received from customers of DKK 453k, an increase in trade payables of DKK 53k and an increase in deferred tax asset of DKK 111k. As of 31 December 2019, the equity has in total decreased by DKK 395k.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 TDKK Not audited
Gross profit/loss		5,329,824	-156
Staff expenses	1	-1,730,372	-333
Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets		0	-23
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		3,599,452	-512
Financial income		0	7
Financial expenses		-13,722	0
Profit/loss before tax		3,585,730	-505
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-815,612	111
Net profit/loss for the year		2,770,118	-394

Distribution of profit

	2020 DKK	2019 TDKK Not audited
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	2,770,118	-394
	2,770,118	-394

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 TDKK Not audited
Development projects in progress		3,054,324	69
Intangible assets	3	3,054,324	69
Deposits		40,800	0
Fixed asset investments		40,800	0
Fixed assets		3,095,124	69
Trade receivables		3,190,542	0
Contract work in progress		0	364
Receivables from group enterprises		5,536	0
Other receivables		19,379	41
Deferred tax asset		0	111
Receivables		3,215,457	516
Cash at bank and in hand		973,821	258
Current assets		4,189,278	774
Assets		7,284,402	843

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 TDKK Not audited
Share capital		55,556	56
Share premium account		0	494
Retained earnings		2,881,562	-383
Equity		2,937,118	167
Provision for deferred tax		671,951	0
Provisions		671,951	0
Prepayments received from customers		452,906	453
Long-term debt	4	452,906	453
Prepayments received from customers		591,000	0
Trade payables		657,330	53
Payables to owners and Management		13,947	75
Corporation tax		15,466	0
Other payables		1,944,684	95
Short-term debt		3,222,427	223
Debt		3,675,333	676
Liabilities and equity		7,284,402	843
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	55,556	494,444	11,700	561,700
Net effect of correction of material misstatements	0	0	-394,700	-394,700
Adjusted equity at 1 January	55,556	494,444	-383,000	167,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	2,770,118	2,770,118
Transfer from share premium account	0	-494,444	494,444	0
Equity at 31 December	55,556	0	2,881,562	2,937,118

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	TDKK
		Not audited
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	1,620,398	329
Pensions	86,500	0
Other social security expenses	23,474	3
Other staff expenses	0	1
	<u>1,730,372</u>	<u>333</u>
Average number of employees	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	TDKK
		Not audited
2. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	15,466	0
Deferred tax for the year	783,207	-111
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	16,939	0
	<u>815,612</u>	<u>-111</u>

3. Intangible fixed assets

	Develop- ment projects in progress
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	69,214
Additions for the year	<u>2,985,110</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>3,054,324</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>3,054,324</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	TDKK
		Not audited
Prepayments received from customers		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	452,906	453
Long-term part	<u>452,906</u>	<u>453</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other prepayments from customers	591,000	0
Short-term part	<u>591,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1,043,906</u>	<u>453</u>

Prepayments received from customers relates to invoices to which the underlying performance obligation is not yet satisfied.

5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Kongsø Gruppen ApS is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of CLINIGMA ApS for 2020 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 rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK.

Correction of material misstatements

In connection with the preparation of the Annual Report for 2020, Management has identified several material misstatements in the Annual Report for 2019.

One material misstatement relates to recognition of revenue with DKK 453k, which should have been recognised with DKK 0k. The adjustment of the misstatement has led to a decrease in net profit/loss for the year of DKK 353k, an increase in prepayments received from customers of DKK 453k and an increase in deferred tax asset of DKK 100k. As of 31 December 2019, the equity has decreased by DKK 353k.

The other material misstatement relates to recognition of expenses which is understated by DKK 53k. The adjustment of the misstatement has led to a decrease in net profit/loss for the year of DKK 42k, an increase in trade payables of DKK 53k and an increase in deferred tax asset of DKK 11k. As of 31 December 2019, the equity has decreased by DKK 42k.

The adjustment of the material misstatements have in total resulted in a decrease in net profit/loss for the year of DKK 395k, an increase in prepayments received from customers of DKK 453k, an increase in trade payables of DKK 53k and an increase in deferred tax asset of DKK 111k. As of 31 December 2019, the equity has in total decreased by DKK 395k.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Direct expenses

Direct expenses primarily include operating expenses for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, direct expenses and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation and impairment of intangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with the Parent Company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 5 year.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.