

Sani nudge ApS

Erik Husfeldts Vej 7

2630 Taastrup

CVR No. 39402831

Annual Report 2019

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 14 August 2020

Theis Sigbert Helmar Jensen
Chairman

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Sani nudge ApS for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

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

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 14 August 2020

Executive Board

Theis Sigbert Helmar Jensen
CEO

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Sani nudge ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sani nudge ApS for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in our auditors' report under "Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the financial statements". As required by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we are independent of the Company, 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.

Management's responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- * Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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.

Independent Auditors' Report

- * Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- * Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Statement on 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 opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements 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 with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Copenhagen, 14 August 2020

KPMG P/S

CVR-no. 25578198

Morten Høgh-Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34283

Company details

Company	Sani nudge ApS Erik Husfeldts Vej 7 2630 Taastrup
Telephone	31137282
CVR No.	39402831
Executive Board	Theis Sigbert Helmar Jensen, CEO
Auditors	KPMG P/S Dampfærgevej 28 DK-2100 København Ø CVR-no.: 25578198

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The purpose of the company is to operate products and systems for the treatment of hospital infections, and any related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 shows a result of DKK 0 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2019 a balance sheet total of DKK 41.000 and an equity of DKK 41.000.

Management finds the result in accordance with the plan for the year 2019, and is satisfied with the progress and development of the company according to the long term plan. Progress of 2019 is slightly below the threshold of the overall plan but the result is considered as satisfactory taking the difficulties of introducing new technology in the healthcare industry into consideration.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no significant events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially. So far the COVID-19 outbreak at the beginning of 2020 has had a negative effect on the Entity's projected sales, which leaves the company with less revenue than expected. The entity is closely monitoring any potential impact from the COVID-19 on the Entity's business. It is management assessment that the company will have the sufficient liquidity from current and coming capital increases to continue the operation in the coming years.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Sani nudge ApS for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost princip.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises. loss of debtors, operating leasing costs etc.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

The Company and the Danish associates are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and

Accounting Policies

loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

Balance Sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2019 kr.	2018 kr.
Gross loss		0	-9.000
Employee benefits expense	1	0	0
Profit from ordinary operating activities		0	-9.000
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		0	-9.000
Loss		0	-9.000

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2019 kr.	2018 kr.
Assets			
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		41.000	0
Receivables		41.000	0
Cash and cash equivalents		0	41.000
Current assets		41.000	41.000
Assets		41.000	41.000
Liabilities and equity			
Retained earnings		41.000	41.000
Equity	2	41.000	41.000
Liabilities and equity		41.000	41.000
Contingent liabilities	3		

Notes**2019****2018****1. Employee benefits expense**

Average number of employees

0

0**2. Statement of changes in equity**

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity, beginning balance	50.000	-9.000	41.000
Proposed distribution of results		0	0
	50.000	-9.000	41.000

3. Contingent liabilities

Joint liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.