

VentriJect ApS

Ryvangs Allé 81, 2900 Hellerup

CVR no. 39 42 43 71

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2019**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 27 March
2020

Stig Visti Andersen
chairman



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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of VentriJect ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The annual report is 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 the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

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

Aalborg, 27 March 2020

Executive board

Peter Boman Samuelsen
director

Samuel Emil Schmidt
director

Supervisory board

Peter Søgaaard
chairman

Mette Munch

Thomas Nederby Svenningsen

Ole Sørensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of VentriJect ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VentriJect ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under 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 the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

With effect for the current financial year, the company has chosen to have the financial statements audited. We must emphasize that the comparative figures in the financial statements have not been audited.

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 the 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Copenhagen, 27 March 2020

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Morten Friis Munksgaard
statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne34482

Company details

The company	VentriJect ApS Ryvangs Allé 81 2900 Hellerup CVR no.: 39 42 43 71 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019 Incorporated: 7. March 2018 Domicile: Gentofte
Supervisory board	Peter Søgaard, chairman Mette Munch Thomas Nederby Svenningsen Ole Sørensen
Executive board	Peter Boman Samuelson, director Samuel Emil Schmidt, director
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby

Management's review

Business activities

The main activity of the company consists of doing business with developing, producing and marketing health tests and equipment for the same, as well as other related business

Business review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December shows a loss of DKK 991.201, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 2.165.514.

VentriJect has satisfactorily developed according to original budgets and timelines for 2019. The design of the sensor has been completed as well as for the adhesive patch for fixation. The software has been outlined and development is in progress. The clinical documentation has been increased and is now including several hundred subjects being sufficient for drafting a strong algorithm for calculating a cardio respiratory fitness score. VentriJect has successfully attracted financial resources for a period of 1-2 years.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		-1.239.274	-278.376
Financial income		30	0
Financial costs		-31.370	-1.491
Profit/loss before tax		-1.270.614	-279.867
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	279.413	61.273
Profit/loss for the year		-991.201	-218.594
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-991.201	-218.594
		-991.201	-218.594

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Deposits		8.400	0
Fixed asset investments		8.400	0
Total fixed assets		8.400	0
Other receivables		339.153	14.545
Corporation tax		279.413	61.273
Receivables		618.566	75.818
Cash at bank and in hand		3.726.112	193.379
Total current assets		4.344.678	269.197
Total assets		4.353.078	269.197

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital	283.942	159.187
Retained earnings	1.881.572	22.528
Equity	2.165.514	181.715
Convertible and profit-yielding instruments of debt	2.127.386	0
Total non-current liabilities	2.127.386	0
Trade payables	50.000	77.304
Other payables	10.178	10.178
Total current liabilities	60.178	87.482
Total liabilities	2.187.564	87.482
Total equity and liabilities	4.353.078	269.197

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	159.187	22.528	181.715
Cash capital increase	124.755	2.850.245	2.975.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-991.201	-991.201
Equity at 31 December	283.942	1.881.572	2.165.514

Notes

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-279.413	-61.273
	<u>-279.413</u>	<u>-61.273</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report of VentriJect 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.

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 instalments 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.

Bruttotab er et sammendrag af nettoomsætning og andre eksterne omkostninger.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Accounting policies

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts etc.

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, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges 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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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.

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.