
PreMed A/S

Jernet 13, DK-6000 Kolding

Annual Report for 2021

CVR No. 39 71 21 05

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 29/4 2022

Anders Vikke
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of PreMed A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

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

Kolding, 29 April 2022

Executive Board

Anders Vikke
CEO

Board of Directors

Markus Caj Sebastian Ulfstedt
Chairman

Katariina Hannele Matveinen

Heidi Storm Vikke

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of PreMed A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of PreMed A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, 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' 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

Trekantområdet, 29 April 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24817

Company information

The Company	PreMed A/S Jernet 13 DK-6000 Kolding Telephone: 28744112 Email: info@premed.dk Website: www.premed.dk CVR No: 39 71 21 05 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 8 July 2018 Financial year: 3rd financial year Municipality of reg. office: Kolding
Board of Directors	Markus Caj Sebastian Ulfstedt, chairman Katariina Hannele Matveinen Heidi Storm Vikke
Executive board	Anders Vikke
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 7100 Vejle

Management's review

Key activities

The Company's key activities comprise assistance, rescue, training, health and other service operations as well as any other activities which the Board of Directors deems to be related to.

The range of services are within the following segments:

- Municipal Aid Depots
- Ambulance services and patient transportation

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021 shows a loss of DKK 2,660,564, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 2,836,918.

The results for 2021 is in line with expectations and impacted by preparation and ramping up for ambulance services.

To ensure the going concern assumption the parent company has issued a letter of support covering 2022.

Municipal Aid Depots

During the year Premed A/S has obtained an additional municipal contract. The contract was implemented and effective by the end of the year. This contract expect to increase the activities within the segment by 67% in 2022.

Ambulance Services

During tenders in 2020 PreMed A/S gained the first contract. The contract is to be implemented and effective from Q2 2022. During the year in review activities has been focused on preparation of the implementation. This has especially impact on investment in vehicles. The Contract will contribute to a significant increase of activities and earnings. Besides the ambulance services in contract the expectation for 2022 is to gain further contracts with municipalities within patient transportation.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		3,680,972	2,138,998
Staff expenses	1	-5,901,280	-2,491,014
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	2	-466,509	-231,759
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-2,686,817	-583,775
Financial income	3	0	1,103
Financial expenses	4	-669,628	-146,449
Profit/loss before tax		-3,356,445	-729,121
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	695,881	158,923
Net profit/loss for the year		-2,660,564	-570,198

Distribution of profit

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-2,660,564	-570,198
	-2,660,564	-570,198

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,654,798	1,269,708
Leasehold improvements		638,373	250,000
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment		20,150,468	0
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>22,443,639</u>	<u>1,519,708</u>
Fixed assets		<u>22,443,639</u>	<u>1,519,708</u>
Raw materials and consumables		16,000	16,000
Inventories		<u>16,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>
Trade receivables		1,113,291	556,614
Other receivables		2,168,150	345,092
Deferred tax asset	7	856,540	160,659
Prepayments		63,642	9,627
Receivables		<u>4,201,623</u>	<u>1,071,992</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>5,953,550</u>	<u>1,435,872</u>
Current assets		<u>10,171,173</u>	<u>2,523,864</u>
Assets		<u>32,614,812</u>	<u>4,043,572</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		-3,236,918	-576,354
Equity		-2,836,918	-176,354
Subordinate loan capital		1,727,829	1,712,000
Lease obligations		472,928	658,364
Other payables		100,687	100,687
Long-term debt	8	2,301,444	2,471,051
Lease obligations		185,895	180,860
Trade payables		945,461	162,966
Payables to group enterprises		31,292,488	258,107
Other payables	8	726,442	1,146,942
Short-term debt		33,150,286	1,748,875
Debt		35,451,730	4,219,926
Liabilities and equity		32,614,812	4,043,572
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	400,000	-576,354	-176,354
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,660,564	-2,660,564
Equity at 31 December	400,000	-3,236,918	-2,836,918

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	5,122,290	2,157,728
Pensions	554,348	231,377
Other social security expenses	107,856	31,563
Other staff expenses	116,786	70,346
	<u>5,901,280</u>	<u>2,491,014</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>12</u>	 <u>6</u>

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	466,509	231,759
	<u>466,509</u>	<u>231,759</u>

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial income		
Other financial income	0	1,103
	<u>0</u>	<u>1,103</u>

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
4. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	513,211	66,602
Other financial expenses	156,417	79,847
	<u>669,628</u>	<u>146,449</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK
5. Income tax expense		
Deferred tax for the year	-695,881	-158,923
	-695,881	-158,923

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	1,451,467	300,000	0
Additions for the year	736,896	503,076	20,150,468
Cost at 31 December	2,188,363	803,076	20,150,468
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	181,759	50,000	0
Depreciation for the year	351,806	114,703	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	533,565	164,703	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	1,654,798	638,373	20,150,468
Amortised over	3-5 years	3 years	3-5 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK
7. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	160,659	1,736
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	695,881	158,923
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	856,540	160,659
Intangible assets	14,713	22,000
Property, plant and equipment	46,918	11,000
Tax loss carry-forward	-918,171	-193,659
Transferred to deferred tax assets	856,540	160,659
	0	0
Deferred tax asset		
Calculated tax assets	856,540	160,659
Carrying amount	856,540	160,659

8. 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:

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK
Subordinate loan capital		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	1,727,829	1,712,000
Long-term part	1,727,829	1,712,000
Within 1 year	0	0
	1,727,829	1,712,000
Lease obligations		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	472,928	658,364
Long-term part	472,928	658,364
Within 1 year	185,895	180,860
	658,823	839,224

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other payables

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	100,687	100,687
Long-term part	100,687	100,687
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term payables	726,442	1,146,942
	<u>827,129</u>	<u>1,247,629</u>

2021	2020
DKK	DKK

9. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Rental obligations, non-cancellable period 54 month	5,332,500	2,902,500
	<u>5,332,500</u>	<u>2,902,500</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of PreMed A/S for 2021 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 2021 are presented in DKK.

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.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

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

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 wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets 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.

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.