

WARD247 ApS
C/O Health Tech Hub Copenhagen, Hauser Plads 20, 1., 1127 København K

Company reg. no. 40 52 56 45

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 31 May 2023.

Betina Kaas Langemark
Chairman of the meeting

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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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have approved the annual report of WARD247 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our 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 our 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, 31 May 2023

Executive board

Betina Kaas Langemark

Jelle Marijn Reichert

Board of directors

Claus Hansen
Chairman

Christian Sylvest Meyhoff

Helle Monrad-Gyilling

Pekka Simula

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of WARD247 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of WARD247 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. 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 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 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' 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.

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Daniel Gaardsdal Lauridsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne49037

Company information

The company

WARD247 ApS
C/O Health Tech Hub Copenhagen
Hauser Plads 20, 1.
1127 København K

Company reg. no. 40 52 56 45

Financial year: 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

Board of directors

Claus Hansen, Chairman
Christian Sylvest Meyhoff
Helle Monrad-Gylling
Pekka Simula

Executive board

Betina Kaas Langemark
Jelle Marijn Reichert

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are developing, manufacturing, and selling clinical support systems for high-risk patients.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -1.427.210 against DKK 110.467 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -2.984.477 against DKK -816.519 last year.

Management considers the net loss to be in accordance with their expectation.

Accounting policies

The annual report for WARD247 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.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Intangible assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

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

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including debt relief.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, administration, and premises.

Staff costs

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

Accounting policies

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.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and write-downs for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 5 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

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.

Accounting policies

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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Prepayments and accrued income

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

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

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.

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

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.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	-1.427.210	110.467
2 Staff costs	-1.862.047	-812.760
Operating profit	-3.289.257	-702.293
Other financial income	2.748	72
Other financial expenses	-436.930	-114.298
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-3.723.439	-816.519
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	738.962	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-2.984.477	-816.519
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to other statutory reserves	952.289	608.986
Allocated from retained earnings	-3.936.766	-1.425.505
Total allocations and transfers	-2.984.477	-816.519

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	2.001.634	780.751
Total intangible assets	<u>2.001.634</u>	<u>780.751</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>2.001.634</u>	<u>780.751</u>
Current assets		
Receivable corporate tax	738.962	0
Other receivables	232.488	6.231
Prepayments	13.521	5.326
Total receivables	<u>984.971</u>	<u>11.557</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>14.967.875</u>	<u>1.639.533</u>
Total current assets	<u>15.952.846</u>	<u>1.651.090</u>
Total assets	<u>17.954.480</u>	<u>2.431.841</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
	Contributed capital	103.910	67.065
	Reserve for development costs	1.561.275	608.986
	Retained earnings	7.383.107	-643.459
	Total equity	<u>9.048.292</u>	<u>32.592</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
4	Other payables	<u>8.447.431</u>	<u>2.085.504</u>
5	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.447.431</u>	<u>2.085.504</u>
	Trade payables	280.712	134.557
	Payables to equity interests	70.331	0
	Other payables	<u>107.714</u>	<u>179.188</u>
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>458.757</u>	<u>313.745</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.906.188</u>	<u>2.399.249</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>17.954.480</u>	<u>2.431.841</u>
1 Special items			

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Reserve for development costs</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January					
2021	44.210	0	0	-168.739	-124.529
Cash capital					
increase	22.855	950.785	0	0	973.640
Profit or loss for the					
year brought					
forward	0	0	0	-1.425.505	-1.425.505
Transferred to					
retained earnings	0	-950.785	0	950.785	0
Transferred from					
results brought					
forward	0	0	608.986	0	608.986
Equity 1 January					
2022	67.065	0	608.986	-643.459	32.592
Cash capital					
increase	36.845	11.963.332	0	0	12.000.177
Profit or loss for the					
year brought					
forward	0	0	0	-3.936.766	-3.936.766
Transferred to					
retained earnings	0	-11.963.332	0	11.963.332	0
Transferred from					
results brought					
forward	0	0	952.289	0	952.289
	103.910	0	1.561.275	7.383.107	9.048.292

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2022</u>
Income:	
Debt relief	<u>301.635</u>
	<u>301.635</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:	
Other operating income	<u>301.635</u>
Profit of special items, net	<u>301.635</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.847.564	809.243
Other costs for social security	6.564	0
Other staff costs	<u>7.919</u>	<u>3.517</u>
	<u>1.862.047</u>	<u>812.760</u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
3. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		
Cost 1 January 2022	780.751	0
Additions during the year	<u>1.220.883</u>	<u>780.751</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>2.001.634</u>	<u>780.751</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>2.001.634</u>	<u>780.751</u>

Development projects relate to the development of systemt which offers individualized monitoring of patients. Precalculations were made prior to the projects start. The precalculations showed increased revenue and earnings concerning the project.

4. Other payables

Other payables consists of loans from Vækstfonden (The Danish Growth Fund) and consists of two business angle loans and one convertible loan.

5. Long term liabilities other than provisions

	<u>Total payables 31 Dec 2022</u>	<u>Current portion of long term payables</u>	<u>Long term payables 31 Dec 2022</u>	<u>Outstanding payables after 5 years</u>
Other payables	<u>8.447.431</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8.447.431</u>	<u>867.857</u>
	<u>8.447.431</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8.447.431</u>	<u>867.857</u>