

Weeco ApS

Vesterladenvej 21, 9310 Vodskov

CVR no. 40 75 53 57

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2022**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 4 July
2023

Colleen Aleece Pattalochi
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Weeco ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In my 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.

Vodskov, 4 July 2023

Executive board

Colleen Aleece Pattalochi

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Weeco ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Weeco 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. 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 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' 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 and 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 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.

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 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.

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, 4 July 2023

Baker Tilly Denmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Morten Friis Munksgaard
statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne34482

Company details

The company

Weeco ApS
Vesterladenvej 21
9310 Vodskov

CVR no.: 40 75 53 57

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 1 September 2019

Domicile: Aalborg

Executive board

Colleen Aleece Pattalochi

Auditors

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1.
2500 Valby

Management's review

Business review

The main activity of the company is to manufacture and sell medical products and dietary supplements as well as other companies that, in the opinion of the Executive Board, are associated with it.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a loss of DKK 8.361.489, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows negative equity of DKK 19.256.662.

The company is in the process of building a plant for production and thus does not yet have revenue. The group has stated that it supports the company financially with the construction of the plant and the annual report has been presented on the assumption of going concern.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

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	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		-4.114.944	-3.569.832
Staff costs	1	-3.285.090	-2.221.628
Profit/loss before net financials		-7.400.034	-5.791.460
Financial income		388	526
Financial costs	2	-2.033.069	-1.349.881
Profit/loss before tax		-9.432.715	-7.140.815
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	1.071.226	1.616.920
Profit/loss for the year		-8.361.489	-5.523.895
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		-8.361.489	-5.523.895
		-8.361.489	-5.523.895

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment in progress		9.002.238	8.033.330
Tangible assets	4	9.002.238	8.033.330
Deposits		0	59.980
Fixed asset investments		0	59.980
Total non-current assets		9.002.238	8.093.310
Other receivables		128.089	197.471
Corporation tax		1.071.226	844.602
Prepayments		4.000	0
Receivables		1.203.315	1.042.073
Cash at bank and in hand		598.882	165.124
Total current assets		1.802.197	1.207.197
Total assets		10.804.435	9.300.507

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		-19.296.662	-10.935.173
Equity		-19.256.662	-10.895.173
Payables to group		29.706.989	19.503.599
Total non-current liabilities	5	29.706.989	19.503.599
Banks		0	19.462
Trade payables		75.869	344.403
Payables to group		0	19.340
Other payables		278.239	308.876
Total current liabilities		354.108	692.081
Total liabilities		30.061.097	20.195.680
Total equity and liabilities		10.804.435	9.300.507
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40.000	-10.935.173	-10.895.173
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-8.361.489	-8.361.489
Equity at 31 December	40.000	-19.296.662	-19.256.662

Notes

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	3.170.104	2.168.230
Pensions	91.620	45.730
Other social security costs	11.266	7.668
Other staff costs	12.100	0
	3.285.090	2.221.628
Average number of employees	3	2
2 Financial costs		
Interest paid to group	2.025.376	1.337.865
Other financial costs	7.651	12.010
Exchange loss	42	6
	2.033.069	1.349.881
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-1.071.226	-844.602
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-772.318
	-1.071.226	-1.616.920

Notes

4 Tangible assets

	Property, plant and equipment in progress <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January	8.033.330
Additions for the year	<u>968.908</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>9.002.238</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u><u>9.002.238</u></u>

5 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January <u>DKK</u>	Debt at 31 December <u>DKK</u>	Instalment next year <u>DKK</u>	Debt outstanding after 5 years <u>DKK</u>
Payables to group	19.503.599	29.706.989	0	0
	<u>19.503.599</u>	<u>29.706.989</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

6 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

The company is in the process of building a plant for production and thus does not yet have revenue. The group has stated that it supports the company financially with the construction of the plant and the annual report has been presented on the assumption of going concern.

7 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into rent obligations, where the total obligation in the non-cancellable period is t.DKK 642.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Weeco ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in DKK

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 installments 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.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income from services, comprising service contracts and extended warranties relating to products and contracts sold is recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

Other external costs

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

Staff costs

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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment 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

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Accounting policies

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Manufacturing plants	50 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years
Other fixtures and fittings	5 years

Other investments

Other financial assets, which consist of deposita, are measured at cost price at the balance sheet date.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

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 tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt is thus measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the outstanding debt. For bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the time of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the value adjustment of the loan at the time of borrowing.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.