
BIBAWO Medical A/S

Klinthøj Vænge 6, DK-3460 Birkerød

Annual Report for 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

CVR No 40 93 19 37

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
03/11 2021

Niels Ulrik Heine
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 Annual Report of BIBAWO Medical A/S for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 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 30 June 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020/21.

In our opinion, 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.

Birkerød, 3 November 2021

Executive Board

Christian Kjerulf-Jensen

Cristina Andreia da Silva
Teixeira

Board of Directors

Niels Ulrik Heine
Chairman

Christian Kjerulf-Jensen

Dorthe Kjerulf

Ole Kjerulf-Jensen

Bent Sørensen Kjærsgaard

Kim Domela Kjøller

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of BIBAWO Medical A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of BIBAWO Medical A/S for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 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 Financials 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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hillerød, 3 November 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Carsten Blicher

statsautoriseret revisor

mne16560

Company Information

The Company

BIBAWO Medical A/S
Klintehøj Vænge 6
DK-3460 Birkerød

CVR No: 40 93 19 37
Financial period: 1 July - 30 June
Incorporated: 6 November 2019
Municipality of reg. office: Rudersdal

Board of Directors

Niels Ulrik Heine, Chairman
Christian Kjerulf-Jensen
Dorthe Kjerulf
Ole Kjerulf-Jensen
Bent Sørensen Kjærsgaard
Kim Domela Kjøller

Executive Board

Christian Kjerulf-Jensen
Cristina Andreia da Silva Teixeira

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Milnersvej 43
DK-3400 Hillerød

Group Chart

Tilknyttet virksomhed

DOC ApS
Klintehøj Vænge 6
3460 Birkerød
Ultimativ modervirksomhed
Ultimate parent company

DOC-BIBAWO A/S
Klintehøj Vænge 6
3460 Birkerød
Modervirksomhed
Parent company

MediLink A/S
Klintehøj Vænge 6
3460 Birkerød
Søstervirksomhed
Affiliated company

DOC-Jensby ApS
c/o Ejendomsadministrationen
4-B A/S
Store Kongensgade 67 B
1264 København K
Søstervirksomhed
Affiliated company

BIBAWO Medical AB
Järnåkravägen 21 A
222 25 Lund, Sverige
Søstervirksomhed
Affiliated company

BIBAWO Medical Unipessoal LDA
Rua Júlio Dinis, 247, 6. E-1
Edifício Mota Galiza
4050-324 Porto, Portugal
Søstervirksomhed
Affiliated company

BIBAWO Medical Private Limited
53, Green Garden Apartments
Waman Patil
Mumbai City, Indien
Søstervirksomhed
Affiliated company

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's purpose is to manufacture, develop and sell medical devices. The activity is started in the autumn 2020.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020/21 shows a loss of DKK 5,806,940, and at 30 June 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 2,273,465.

The result for the year is as expected.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 July - 30 June

	Note	2020/21 DKK 12 mdr.	2019/20 DKK 8 mdr.
Gross profit/loss		1.696.462	0
Distribution expenses	1	-4.397.505	0
Development expenditure	1	-1.776.201	0
Administrative expenses	1	-2.949.520	-20.372
Operating profit/loss		-7.426.764	-20.372
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-7.426.764	-20.372
Financial income	2	14.400	6.495
Financial expenses	3	-74.198	-155
Profit/loss before tax		-7.486.562	-14.032
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	1.679.622	3.167
Net profit/loss for the year		-5.806.940	-10.865

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-5.806.940	-10.865
		-5.806.940	-10.865

Balance Sheet 30 June

Assets

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		60.666	94.791
Property, plant and equipment	5	60.666	94.791
Deposits		78.000	0
Fixed asset investments		78.000	0
Fixed assets		138.666	94.791
Work in progress		430.352	0
Finished goods and goods for resale		413.497	0
Inventories		843.849	0
Trade receivables		569.254	0
Receivables from group enterprises		2.163.438	356.495
Other receivables		19.518	563
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		1.679.153	8.301
Prepayments		474.963	0
Receivables		4.906.326	365.359
Cash at bank and in hand		783.319	38.911
Currents assets		6.533.494	404.270
Assets		6.672.160	499.061

Balance Sheet 30 June

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2020</u> DKK
Share capital		400.000	400.000
Retained earnings		1.873.465	-10.865
Equity		<u>2.273.465</u>	<u>389.135</u>
Provision for deferred tax		4.665	5.134
Provisions		<u>4.665</u>	<u>5.134</u>
Credit institutions		35.865	0
Trade payables		385.956	10.000
Payables to group enterprises		2.787.811	94.792
Other payables		1.184.398	0
Short-term debt		<u>4.394.030</u>	<u>104.792</u>
Debt		<u>4.394.030</u>	<u>104.792</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>6.672.160</u>	<u>499.061</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 July	400.000	-10.865	389.135
Other equity movements	0	7.691.270	7.691.270
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-5.806.940	-5.806.940
Equity at 30 June	400.000	1.873.465	2.273.465

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020/21	2019/20
	DKK 12 mdr.	DKK 8 mdr.
1 Staff		
Wages and Salaries	5.247.130	0
Pensions	433.710	0
Other social security expenses	90.713	0
Other staff expenses	363.065	25
	6.134.618	25
Wages and Salaries, pensions, other social security expenses and other staff expenses are recognised in the following items:		
Cost of sales	348.712	0
Distribution expenses	2.926.234	0
Development expenditure	1.027.972	0
Administrative expenses	1.831.700	25
	6.134.618	25
Average number of employees	12	0
2 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	505	6.495
Other financial income	13.895	0
	14.400	6.495
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	58.270	0
Other financial expenses	15.928	155
	74.198	155

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020/21	2019/20
	DKK 12 mdr.	DKK 8 mdr.
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-1.679.153	-8.301
Deferred tax for the year	-469	5.134
	-1.679.622	-3.167

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 July	94.791
Disposals for the year	-18.958
Cost at 30 June	75.833
Depreciation for the year	15.167
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June	15.167
Carrying amount at 30 June	60.666

	2020/21	2019/20
	DKK 12 mdr.	DKK 8 mdr.
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the following items:		
Distribution expenses	10.617	0
Administrative expenses	4.550	0
	15.167	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2020</u> DKK
6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	351.480	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>1.034.700</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1.386.180</u>	<u>0</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of DOC ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of BIBAWO Medical A/S for 2020/21 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 2020/21 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Leases

All 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Income Statement

Revenue

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.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises raw materials, consumables, direct and indirect production costs such as salaries, maintenance and depreciation, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, cost of sales and other operating income.

Distribution expenses

Distribution expenses comprise costs in the form of salaries to sales and distribution staff, advertising and marketing expenses as well as operation of motor vehicles, depreciation, etc.

Development expenditure

Development expenditure comprise salaries, consultancy and depreciation etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments as well as extra payments and repayment under the onaccount taxation scheme.

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 its parent companies and danish affiliated companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

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.

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 5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of 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.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

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 goods for resale equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and with addition of indirect production costs.

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 subsequent financial year.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.