Scantox Holding ApS
Annual Report 2022

1 January – 31 December 2022

scantox

SCANTOX HOLDING APS, HESTEHAVEVEJ 36A, 4623 LILLE SKENSVED, DENMARK | CVR DK 42015172

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Group Overview

Introduction to Scantox

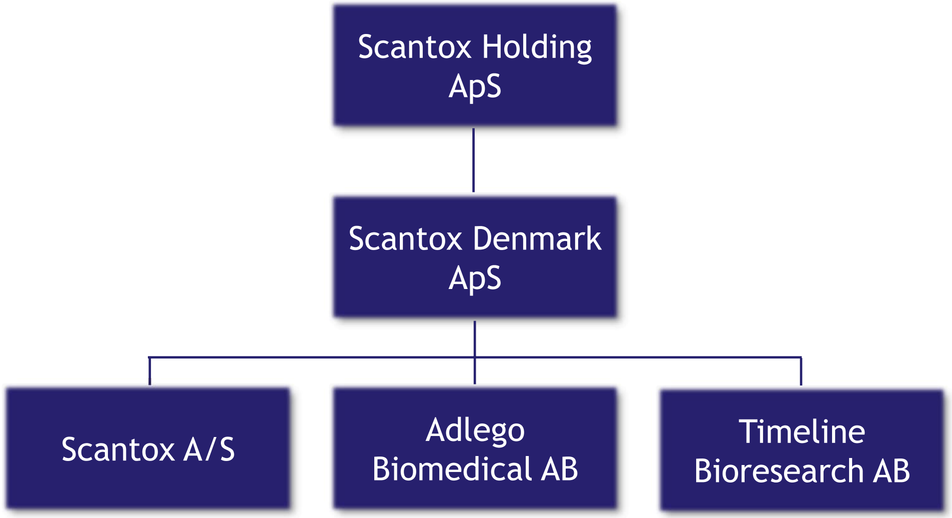
Scantox A/S (Scantox) was founded in 1977 and is a GLP ("Good Laboratory Practice") accredited Contract Research Organization in Europe, providing pre-clinical research services, including regulatory in-vivo toxicology studies, which are critical to any drug development process. Scantox plays a vital role in the global pharma and biotech community, where the company has established solid relationships and enjoys a broad and loyal customer base, leveraging its strong track-record and more than 40 years of scientific experience.

Scantox is known as the world leader within studies involving Göttingen minipigs. While the majority of studies are based on Göttingen minipigs, the Company is well experienced and equipped to handle a broader suite of other non-rodents (excl. non-human primates) and rodents.

In 2021 Impilo, together with Management and Board, acquired Scantox from Charles River Laboratories and established Scantox Denmark ApS as the operational holding company. Impilo is a long-term investment firm focusing solely on healthcare and investing in opportunities that enable people to live a healthier life.

In 2022 Scantox acquired the two Swedish companies Adlego Biomedical AB and Timeline Bioresearch AB and became the leading Nordic pre-clinical CRO, with a strategic intent to expand further by high organic growth and acquisitions into an international Group.

The mother company Scantox Holding Aps is a holding company with no operational activity.



Operational Highlights

- Letter from the Chair & CEO

In 2022 we concluded the re-establishment of business based on our long-rooted history of successfully serving a broad range of national as well as international customers.

Our strong organic growth continued, and we have cemented our position as the leading Nordic pre-clinical CRO, by acquiring two Swedish companies, extending our international reach and service offerings.

With the successful re-establishment of Scantox, we have embarked on an exciting and ambitious growth journey.

We are thrilled about the support and commitment shown by our loyal and growing customer base and are well positioned to continue to enjoy the solid demand increase in outsourcing from pharma, biotech, and medical device companies, paving the way for continued strong profitable growth.

To support the growth, we have in 2022 invested in both capacity increases and capability enhancements. At our main site in Ejby, Denmark we have invested in updating and increasing our rodent capacity and will continue to upgrade and expand the facility further in 2023.

We continued our growth with a strong focus on international expansions in 2022 and we have a clear strategy to become a leading international group by high organic growth and further acquisitions.

Jeanet Løgsted, CEO
Jens Bager, Chairman of the Board

Cont.

Operational Highlights (continued)

In September 2022 we reached a major milestone and became the leading Nordic pre-clinical CRO. With the acquisitions of Timeline Bioresearch AB and Adlego Biomedical AB in Sweden, we welcomed two companies that are known for their solid expertise within the fields of efficacy models, with highly competent staff, specialized techniques, and equipment.

Their portfolio of research capabilities aligns perfectly with the current and future direction of Scantox, where a constant focus on the highest scientific and technical quality, as well as ethical standards, is at the core.

Timeline Bioresearch AB and Adlego Biomedical AB possess leading capabilities in efficacy and explorative research services and bring highly complementary service offerings to Scantox's stronghold in pharmacology and regulatory toxicology.
Moreover, the acquisitions represent important first steps towards broadening the Group's portfolio of services, to support its growing customer base more upstream in the drug development process.
With the acquisitions and the strong organic growth, we have also welcomed more than 100 new employees to the Group bringing our total number of FTE's above 140 at the end of the year.

With the strong foundation made in 2022 and the many investments in future development we confidently look forward to continuing the growth and supporting our customers in 2023 and the years to come.

Financial Highlights - Letter from the CFO

The strong and loyal customer commitment and investment activity is well reflected in the financial result. The revenue in 2022 reached DKK 135.3m – corresponding to a growth of 180% of which 167% is organic. Adjusted for the full year effect of acquisitions the full year revenue is 157.6m.
The revenue is higher than expectations for the year and the profit is slightly lower due to several one-off costs related to restarting and revitalizing the business.

To better reflect the ongoing operational performance of the business we have adjusted the EBITDA with these costs and have added the full year effect of the acquisitions to present an Adjusted EBITDA of DKK 21.0m reflecting the ongoing operational performance of the business. The adjusted EBITDA provides an EBITDA margin of 13% which reflects that we still are building up scale and capacity to support further growth.

We are however pleased with delivering a satisfactory operational result in a year with strong organic revenue growth and at the same time successfully incorporating two new Swedish businesses.

DKKm	2022	2021
Reported Revenue	135,3	48,4
Revenue adjusted for Full Year effect of acquisitions	*157,6*	*48,4*
Reported EBITDA	6,1	-5,3
Reported EBITDA Margin	5%	-11%
Adjusted EBITDA	*21,0*	*-5,3*
Adjusted EBITDA margin	*13%*	*-11%*


Martin Amtoft-Christensen, CFO

We are pleased with delivering a satisfactory operational result in a year with very strong organic revenue growth.

Financial Highlights (continued)

The strong revenue development and solid EBITDA conversion was also converted into a positive Operating Cash Flow of DKK 20.5m.

The Cash Flow from investing activities is negative with DKK 22.3m and is – besides the Swedish acquisitions - a result of our efforts to further develop our capacity and service offering to support the growth in the years to come.

Total Cash Flow is DKK 0.7m.

The overall development is reflected in the Balance sheet development with total balance sheet increasing to DKK 137.0m - mainly due to the Swedish acquisitions and investments in plant and equipment.

Total Equity decreased slightly to DKK 30.9m.

The strong cash flow has allowed Scantox to only increase the Net Debt with DKK 2.4m despite the high investment level. Net Debt is DKK 13.8m corresponding to a Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA ratio of 0.7x.

With low leverage and a credit facility in place, the Group's capital resources are sufficient to support the further development of the business.

DKKm	2022	2021
Reported EBITDA	6,1	-5,3
Non-cash adjustments	-0,6	-4,8
Delta Working Capital	14,9	-6,8
Financial items & tax	0,1	-0,9
Operating Cash Flow	**20,5**	**-17,8**
Investing Activities	-22,3	-21,0
Financing Cash Flow	2,5	48,8
Total Cash Flow	**0,7**	**10,0**

DKKm	2022	2021
Assets		
Intangible assets	16,9	0,3
Property, plant and equipment	55,7	50,8
Other non-current assets	11,7	10,4
Total Fixed Assets	84,3	61,5
Inventories	2,4	1,4
Receivables	30,6	26,6
Cash	19,8	19,1
Total Current Assets	52,7	47,1
Total Assets	**137,0**	**108,6**
Liabilities		
Equity	30,6	33,6
Non-current liabilities	40,1	35,7
Current Liabilities	66,3	39,2
Total Liabilities	**137,0**	**108,6**

DKKm	2022	2021
Bank debt	4,1	0,0
Liabilities to mortgage lenders	26,3	28,3
Leasing Liabilities	3,1	2,2
Total Debt	**33,5**	**30,5**
Cash	19,8	19,1
Net Debt	**13,8**	**11,4**
Net Debt / Reported EBITDA	*2,3*	*-2,1*
Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA	*0,7*	*-2,1*

Financial Highlights (continued)

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Revenue recognition

Scantox customer contracts are designed to allow the Group to perform specific studies, usually at a fixed price. Revenue is recognized with the production method using estimates of the value produced in the fiscal period. The revenue estimates inherently pose some measurement uncertainty, though they are subject to extensive control and assessment.

Deferred tax asset

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forward if Management assesses that these tax assets can be offset against positive taxable income within the foreseeable future. This assessment is made on an ongoing basis and is based on budgets and business plans for the coming years, including planned commercial initiatives.

Events after the balance sheet date

Management does not consider that significant events have occurred after the end of the financial year that could materially affect the Group's financial situation in a negative direction.

Expectations 2023

We ended 2022 with a strong customer backlog providing comfort that the growth will continue in 2023 and we expect increases in both revenue and EBITDA, while investing aggressively to support the further organic and non-organic growth.

DKKm	Actual 2022	Growth & Margin Expectation 2023
Reported Revenue	135,3	35% - 50%
Revenue adjusted for Full Year effect of acquisitions	157,6	15% - 30%
Reported EBITDA	6,4	
Reported EBITDA Margin	5%	15% - 20%

Our Business

Drug Development Process

The drug and device development process can be divided into different lifecycle phases, and it is often a 10+ years process for a new drug to reach the intended market. Once a lead compound is identified within the drug discovery phase, the preclinical phase of drug development begins with in vivo research to determine the efficacy and safety of the drug. Preclinical studies test the new drug on non-human subjects for efficacy, toxicity, and pharmacokinetic (PK) information. These investigations and studies are described and highly regulated by international guidelines to ensure, that when a potential new drug is tested in humans it is based on solid scientifically sound data from preclinical studies.

Scantox' core business is to provide theses preclinical tests and studies from early discovery to regulated safety assessments studies. All with the aim of ensuring reliable results upon which the client and the authorities can design and evaluate human clinical trial studies - and hopefully - bringing new and improved drugs to market for the better of the patients.

As Scantox is catered towards providing services for both the biopharmaceutical innovative SMEs, as well as the bigger pharma companies on the global arena, we are confident that overall demand will remain solid.

Services

Scantox offers explorative toxicology studies to help clients early in the development process to identify and define preclinical efficacy and tolerability. In addition, screening studies can be performed to quickly and cost effectively identify which compounds are unlikely to succeed in further preclinical development.
Explorative preclinical toxicology studies are intended to assess the pharmacological potential of new candidates, the onset of toxic effects and potential dose dependency.

Further, in the regulatory drug development phase Scantox offers GLP compliant general toxicology studies in both rodents and in non-rodents.

Any type of study is performed with highly educated and trained scientific as well as technical staff with a strong work ethics so that we can deliver a high-quality report on time to our customers.

Scantox offers a one-stop shop service including dose formulation analysis, clinical pathology, analytics incl. bioanalysis, histology, pathology, safety pharmacology and not least fast reporting timelines incl. delivery of SEND data set.

Exploratory
Studies in the early exploratory phases of drug development
- Efficacy models
- Exploratory toxicology
- Pharmacokinetics

Local Tolerance Studies
Investigation of whether a compound give rise to local toxicity.

Toxicology
Toxicological studies to understand potentially harmful side effects of compounds. General toxicology in multiple species, dose routes and durations with a world known specialty in
- Juvenile studies in minipigs
- Embryofetal studies in minipigs

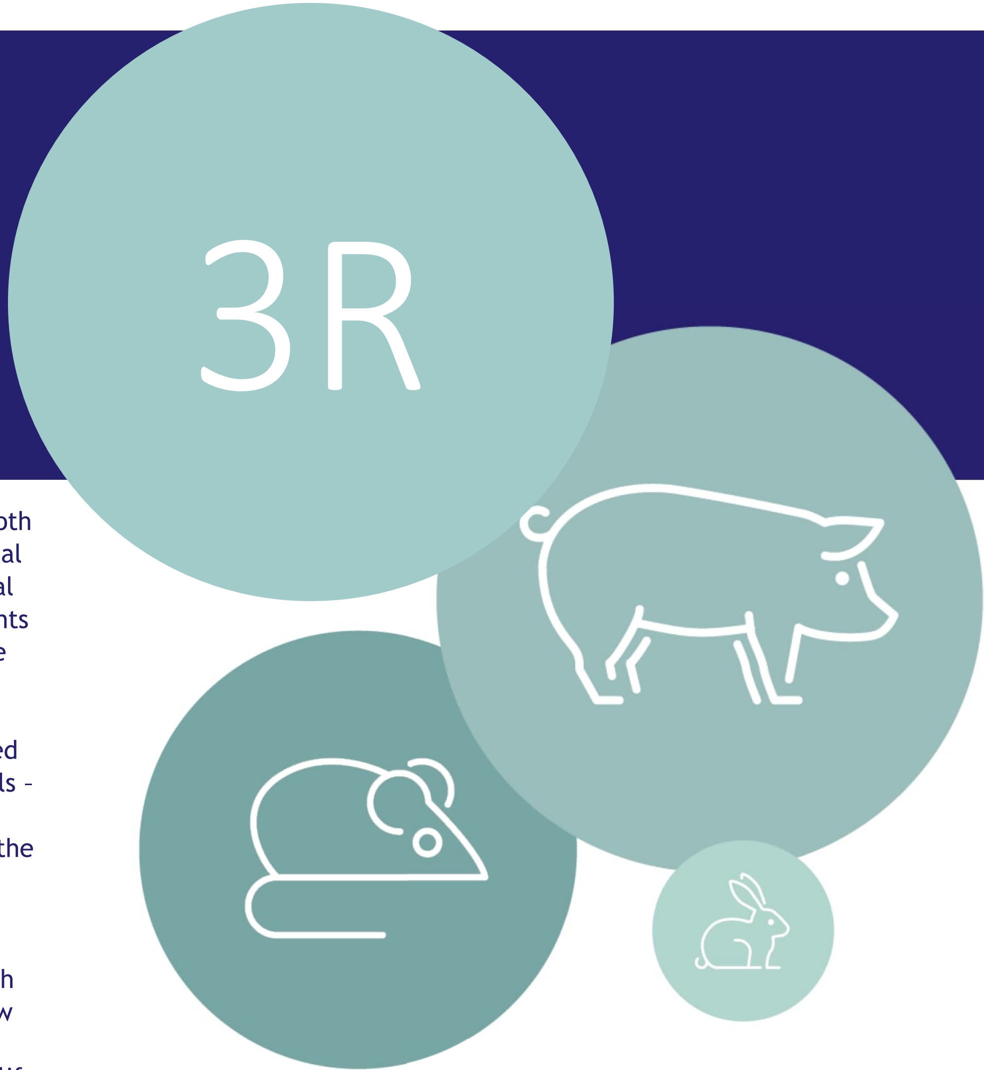
Supplementary
- Histopathology incl. scanning
- Clinical pathology incl. biomarkers
- Dose formulation analysis
- Bioanalysis
- Imaging

Safety Pharmacology
Investigation of cardiovascular and respiratory function

Wound Healing
Services to access efficacy or safety of wound treatments

Endotoxin testing
Services related to endotoxin testing.
Medical devices

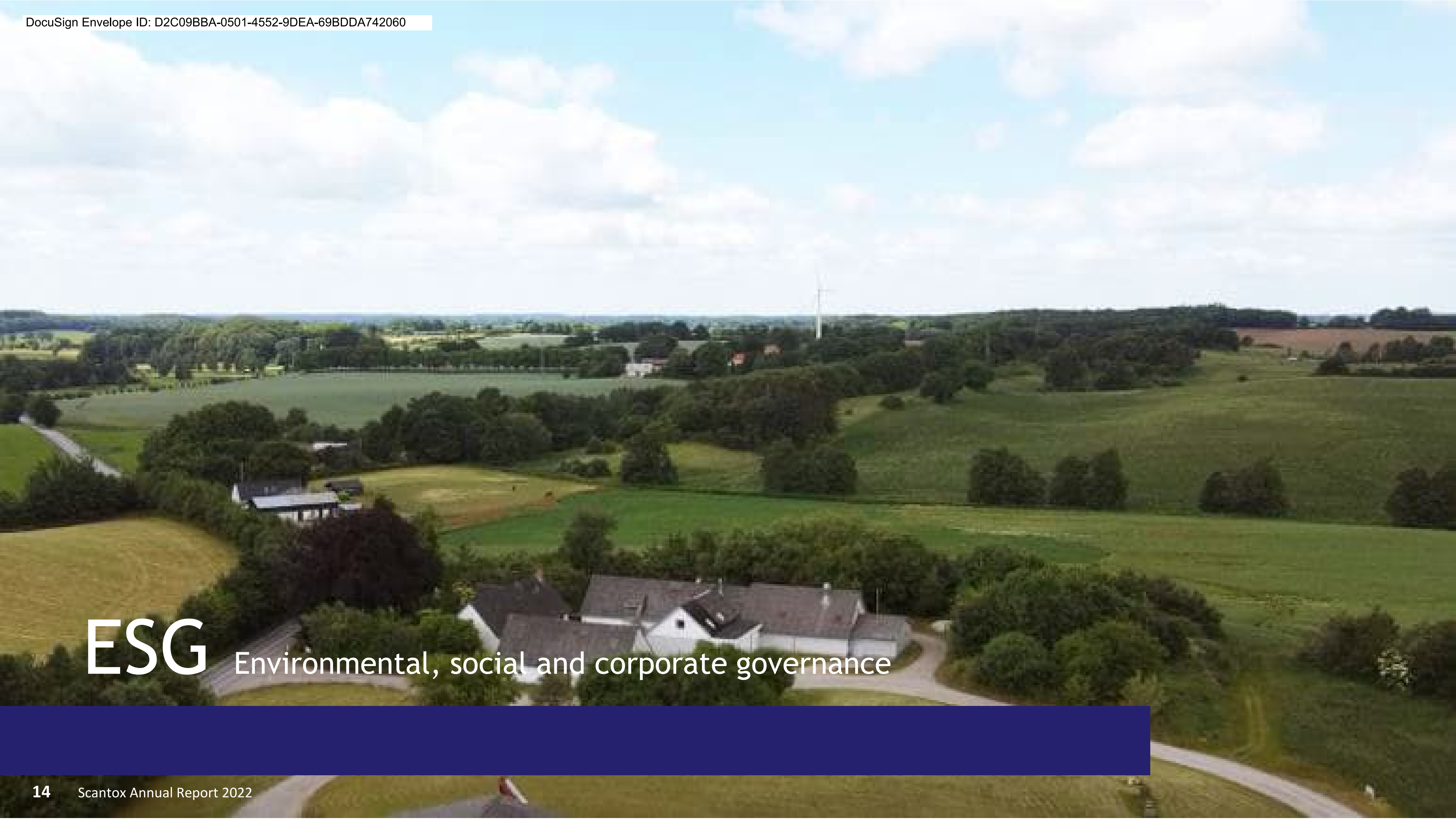
Competitive Advantages



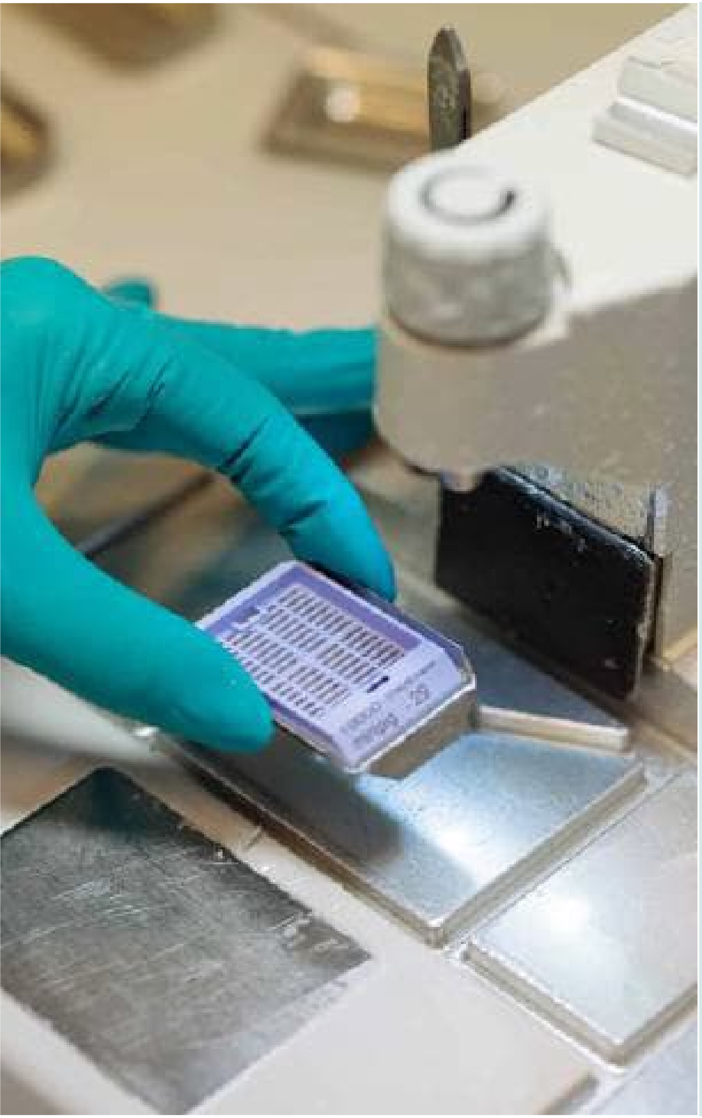
Within the field of Göttingen minipig studies Scantox is globally considered the leading expert - both in explorative efficacy models and in regulated toxicology studies with the world's largest historical data base. Execution of studies is performed at all sites with highly educated and trained technical staff as well as experienced and knowledgeable scientific staff. However, we also work with rodents and other non-rodent species across the service offerings and one of our signatures is to be people driven - with close and direct contact to the client at all levels of communication.

Animal welfare is important in all aspects of the work performed by our experienced and dedicated staff. We are highly dedicated to providing optimal housing, handling, and nutrition for our animals - not only what is stated in national and international legislation but to go above and beyond. We strongly believe that the best possible animal welfare setting throughout a study life cycle, gives the most predictable results and a fruitful working environment.

We apply the 3R principles (replacement, reduction, and refinement) in all studies conducted at Scantox. **Replace:** Living and sentient laboratory animals should be replaced as far as possible with non-sentient alternatives. **Reduce:** the intended experimental goal should be achieved with as few animals as possible. **Refine:** the experimental animals used are treated as gently as possible. This refers to the entire life of the animal - breeding, transport, husbandry, testing and, if necessary, life ending.

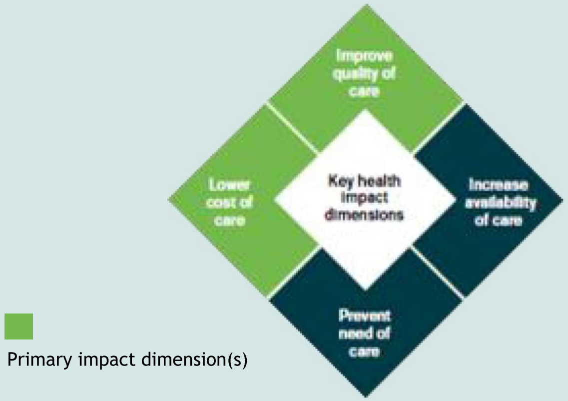


ESG Environmental, social and corporate governance



ESG

At Scantox, as part of the Impilo portfolio companies, we work focused and dedicated on Health Impact (HIT) illustrated by addressing at least two of the four corners of the Impilo ESG Diamond.



Pre-clinical services are essential to develop new, improved treatments for patients. The process is expensive and time consuming and Scantox's clients need the best science, knowledge, and quality in a timely manner to succeed. As a result, clients should increase the probability of identifying safe and efficacious drug candidates, while reducing cost and lead times in the process.

Key Achievements in 2022 and KPIs

- Established KPIs including CO_2 baseline and core KPIs
- Substitution of various hazardous chemicals to non-toxic chemicals and introduction of initiatives to eliminate heavy lifting in operational areas
- Strong gender equality, with 50-50 gender split of C-level management
- Scantox awarded "Group of the Year 2022" by Connect Køge
- Scantox made two add-on acquisitions along the value chain which improves Scantox's ability to be a one-stop shop for companies

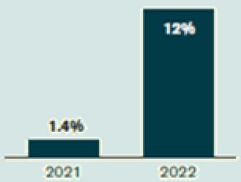
Key ESG Priorities 2023

- Incremental improvements to quality of KPIs and policies, e.g. develop activity-based data for the share of its scope 3 emissions that relate to livestock
- Focus on initiatives to continuously educate, train and retain staff
- Adopt global policies across Sweden and Danish facilities following the Swedish add-on acquisitions in 2022
- Investigate options for reducing dependency on natural gas by changing to renewable energy, which would lead to a material reduction in Scantox's total CO_2 emissions.

ESG Focus KPI's

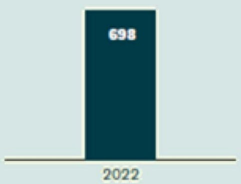
Share of workforce that are trainees % of total workforce

Turnover ratio % of total workforce

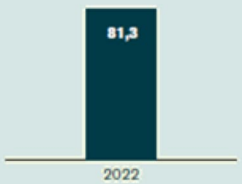


Gender diversity

GHG emissions, scope 1 & 2 tCO_2



GHG intensity tCO_2/DKKm



ESG Impact thesis

- Scantox works to ensure a healthy and safe work environment where employees thrive and grow
- Scantox works to minimize the impact of their operations on the environment and ensure best-in-class animal welfare

SDGs primarily addressed

Financial Risks & Governance

Operating in a highly regulated environment and supporting major pharmaceutical clients, Scantox operates in a complex environment and is continuously exposed to a broad array of operational and financial risks.

Interest rate risks

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from its operating and financing activities, mainly interest rate risk and currency. It is management's assessment that the exposure to these risks is low.

Currency Risks

The currency risk arises by having contracts in other currencies than DKK. Currency risk is not hedged as the main contract currency besides DKK is EUR.

Governance

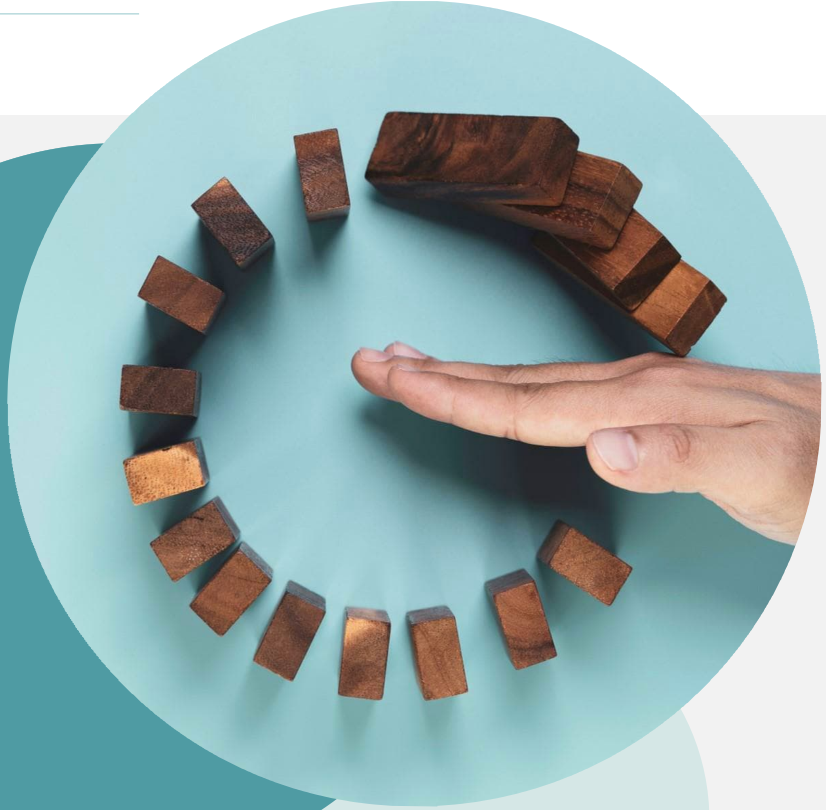
Risk management is an integral part of the daily activities and operations and is managed through a two-tier governance structure with the Executive Management and Board of Directors.

The Executive Management is responsible for the daily management of the Group and the Board of Directors is responsible for the overall strategic development and supervision of the management, guided by the yearly board wheel.

The Board of Directors plan 6 yearly regular Board meetings, including a yearly strategy review day and allow time for extraordinary meetings when required.
The Board conducts an annual evaluation of the Board performance - including an evaluation of the Chair and the cooperation with the Executive Management.

To facilitate the high growth ambition of Scantox a frequent and close interaction between owner, board and management has been established, following Impilo's guidelines.

On top of the yearly Board wheel, a bi-weekly informal status meeting is held between the CEO, chairman and owner (often including the CFO) and a monthly Performance review is performed between board and management.



Executive Management

Jeanet Løgsted
Chief Executive Officer, CEO
PhD, MSc Pharm

Martin Amtoft-Christensen
Chief Financial Officer, CFO
MSc Economics

Mikkel Lykke Jensen
Chief Scientific Officer, CSO
DVM

Mette Ellemann-Søtofte
Chief Operational Officer, COO
MSc Pharm

Board of Directors

Jens Bager
Chairman

Nicholas Hooge

Daniel Spasic

Karsten Lindhardt

Financial Statements

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Scantox Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of their operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial matters, the results for the year and the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Lille Skensved, 12 May 2023

Executive Board:

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Jeanet Løgsted
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Jeanet Løgsted Nielsen
CEO

DocuSigned by:
Martin Amtoft-Christensen
B9AEC7D94C6943A...
Martin Amtoft-Christensen
CFO

Board of Directors:

DocuSigned by:
Jens Bager
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Jens Bager

DocuSigned by:
Nicholas Hooge
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Nicholas Povl Zilstorff Hooge

DocuSigned by:
Karsten Lindhardt
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Karsten Lindhardt

DocuSigned by:
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Daniel Spasic

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Scantox Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Scantox Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group and the Parent Company, and a consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows 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 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements") section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group 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.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Moreover, Management is responsible 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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 as to 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 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 the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 12 May 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Becker
State Authorized
Public Accountant
mne33732

Financial Highlights for the Group

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin:	Gross profit/loss x 100 / Revenue
Profit margin	Profit/loss x 100 / Revenue
Return on assets	Profit/loss x 100 / Total assets
Solvency ratio	Equity x 100 / Total assets
Return on equity	Profit/loss x 100 / Total equity

DKK'000	2022	2021
Key figures		
Revenue	135,310	48,353
Gross profit/loss	81,261	30,751
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	6,102	-5,341
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	-3,539	-13,054
Net financials	-753	-1,167
Net profit/loss for the year	-3,658	-3,806
Balance sheet		
Balance sheet total	137,034	108,595
Equity	30,624	33,647
Cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	19,791	-17,838
Cash flows from investing activities	-22,339	-21,009
Cash flows from financing activities	2,516	48,808
Total cash flows	649	9,961
Financial ratios		
Gross margin	57.7%	63.6%
Profit margin	-2.1%	-27.0%
Return on assets	-2.1%	-12.0%
Solvency ratio	22.4%	31.0%
Return on equity	-9.4%	-22.6%
Average number of full-time employees	111	64

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	Group 2022 (1 January - 31 December)	Group 2021 (11 January - 31 December)	Parent 2022 (1 January - 31 December)	Parent 2021 (11 January - 31 December)
	Revenue	135,310	48,353	0	0
	Other operating income	0	5,043	0	0
	Expenses for raw materials and consumables	-28,112	-10,979	0	0
	Other external expenses	-25,937	-11,666	-311	-218
	Gross profit/loss	81,261	30,751	-311	-218
3	Staff expenses	-74,510	-36,092	0	0
	Other operating expenses	-649	0	0	0
4	Depreciation and impairment losses	-8,992	-7,713	0	0
	Profit/loss before net financials	-2,890	-13,054	-311	-218
5	Financial income	761	0	0	0
6	Financial expenses	-753	-1,167	-6	-
	Profit/loss before tax	-2,882	-14,221	-317	-218
7	Tax for the year	-127	10,415	70	0
8	**Profit/loss for the year**	-3,009	-3,806	-247	-218

Balance Sheet

Note	DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
	ASSETS				
	Non-current assets				
9	**Intangible assets**				
	Goodwill	7,355	0	0	0
	Customer relationship	8,168	0	0	0
	Order backlog	807	0	0	0
	Software	597	285	0	0
		16,927	285	0	0
10	**Property, plant and equipment**				
	Land and buildings	43,916	40,514	0	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	11,805	10,256	0	0
		55,721	50,770	0	0
	Other non-current assets				
11	Equity investments in group entities	0	0	37,454	37,454
16	Deferred tax assets	9,967	10,415	70	0
12	Other receivables	1,693	0	0	0
		11,660	10,415	37,524	37,454
	Total non-current assets	84,308	61,470	37,524	37,454
	Inventories				
	Finished goods and goods for resale	2,356	1,404	0	0
	Receivables				
	Trade receivables	20,986	23,739	0	0
13	Contract assets	7,638	2,084	0	0
	Other receivables	101	0	0	0
14	Prepayment	1,868	770	0	0
		30,593	26,593	0	0
	Cash	19,777	19,128	682	0
	Total current assets	52,726	47,125	682	0
	TOTAL ASSETS	137,034	108,595	38,206	37,454

Note	DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	Equity				
15	Share capital	506	500	506	500
	Retained earnings	30,118	33,147	37,482	36,735
	Total equity	30,624	33,647	37,988	37,235
	Non-current liabilities				
16	Deferred tax	1,917	0	0	0
17	Other provisions	5,596	0	0	0
18	Mortgage loans	24,320	26,290	0	0
18	Lease obligations	2,286	1,528	0	0
18	Other payables	5,946	7,894	0	0
	Total non-current liabilities	40,065	35,712	0	0
	Current liabilities				
18	Mortgage loans	1,970	1,961	0	0
18	Lease obligations	822	701	0	0
	Trade payables	11,580	5,264	0	0
	Bank debt	4,129	0	0	0
13	Contract work in progress, liabilities	24,428	17,570	0	0
	Payables to group entities	0	0	218	217
	Corporate tax	50	0	0	0
18	Other payables	16,077	13,740	0	2
	Deferred income	7,218	0	0	0
	Total current liabilities	66,274	39,236	218	219
	Total liabilities	106,339	74,948	218	219
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	137,034	108,595	38,206	37,454

1 Accounting policies
20 Contractual obligations, contingencies, pledges, etc.
21 Related parties
22 Acquisition of group entities
23 Events after the balance sheet date

Statement of changes in equity

		Group			
	DKK'000	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Equity at 11 January 2021	40	0	0	40
	Capital increase	460	36,953	0	37,413
	Transfer from share premium account	0	-36,953	36,953	0
8	Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-3,806	-3,806
	Equity at 1 January 2022	500	0	33,147	33,647
	Capital increase	6	0	1,496	1,502
	Purchase of own shares	0	-502	0	-502
	Transfer from share premium account	0	502	-502	0
	Currency translation of foreign entity	0	0	-944	-944
8	Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-3,009	-3,009
	Equity at 31 December 2022	506	0	30,188	30,694

		Parent			
	DKK'000	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Equity at 11 January 2021	40	0	0	40
	Capital increase	460	36,953	0	37,413
	Transfer from share premium account	0	-36,953	36,953	0
8	Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-218	-218
	Equity at 1 January 2022	500	0	36,735	37,235
	Capital increase	6	0	1,496	1,502
	Purchase of own shares	0	-502	0	-502
	Transfer from share premium account	0	502	-502	0
8	Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-247	-247
	Equity at 31 December 2022	506	0	37,482	37,988

Cash Flow Statement

	DKK'000	Group 2022 (1 January - 31 December)	Group 2021 (11 January - 31 December)
	Profit/loss before net financials	-2,891	-13,054
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	8,992	7,713
	Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	-646	-4,811
19	Changes in working capital	13,511	-6,813
	Cash flows from operating activities before financial items	18,966	-16,965
	Financial income, received	761	0
	Financial expenses, paid	-753	-1,167
	Income taxes paid	134	294
	Cash flows from operating activities	19,108	-17,838
9	Acquisition of intangible assets	-570	-173
10	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-10,700	-5,713
22	Business acquisitions	-9,376	-15,123
	Change in deposits	-1,693	0
	Cash flows from investing activities	-22,339	-21,009
	Repayment of non-current liabilities	-2,613	-18,689
	Proceeds from incurring mortgage debt, etc.	0	30,084
	Changes in payables related to operating credits	4,129	0
	Capital increase	1,502	37,413
	Purchase of own shares	-502	0
	Cash flows from financing activities	2,516	48,808
	Cash flows for the year	649	9,961
	Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	19,128	11,000
	Cash and cash equivalents, year end	19,777	20,961

The cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the other components of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes

1 Accounting policies
The annual report of Scantox Holding ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class C entities (medium).
This is the first financial year.

Presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Danish Kroner (DKK'000).

Consolidated financial statements

Control
The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company Scantox Holding ApS and group entities controlled by Scantox Holding ApS.
Control means the power to exercise decisive influence over a group entity's financial and operating decisions. Moreover, the possibility of yielding a return from the investment is required.
In assessing whether the Parent Company controls an entity, de facto control is also taken into consideration.
The existence of potential voting rights that may currently be exercised or converted into additional voting rights is considered when assessing whether an entity may become empowered to exercise decisive influence over another entity's financial and operating decisions.

Significant influence
Entities over whose financial and operating decisions the Group can exercise significant influence are classified as associates. Significant influence is deemed to exist when the Parent Company holds or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 20% of the voting rights of an entity but does not control it.
The existence of potential voting rights that may currently be exercised or converted into voting rights is considered when assessing whether significant influence exists.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements
The consolidated financial statements are prepared as a consolidation of the Parent Company's and the individual group entities' financial statements, which are prepared according to the Group's accounting policies. On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends as well as realized and unrealized gains on intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealized gains on transactions with associates and equity interests are eliminated in proportion to the Group's ownership interest in the entity. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains unless they do not reflect impairment.

The group entities' financial statement items are included 100% in the consolidated financial statements. Non-controlling interests' share of the profit/loss for the year and of the equity of group entities that are not wholly-owned are included in the Group's profit/loss and equity, respectively, but are presented separately.
Acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests that are still controlled are recognized directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.
Equity investments in participating interests are recognized in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations
Newly acquired entities are recognized in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognized in the consolidated financial statements up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinuing operations are presented separately, see below.
The acquisition date is the date when the Group actually obtains control of the acquiree.

The purchase method is applied to acquisitions of new businesses over which the Group obtains control. The acquired businesses' identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Identifiable intangible assets are recognized if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax on revaluations is recognized.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquiree, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognized as goodwill in intangible assets. Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognized in the income statement at the acquisition date.

The purchase consideration for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the purchase consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the purchase consideration is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent adjustments of contingent purchase considerations are recognized in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognized in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

If uncertainties regarding the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the purchase consideration exist at the acquisition date, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional values. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Subsequently, any adjustments are recognized as errors.

Gains or losses from the divestment of group entities that implies that control is no longer maintained are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the net selling price and, on the other hand, the proportionate share of the carrying amount of net assets. If the Parent Company still holds equity investments in the divested group entity, the remaining proportionate share of the carrying amount forms the basis for the measurement of equity investments in associates, participating interests or securities and equity investments.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation
On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognized in the latest financial statements is recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

On translation of foreign group entities that are integral entities, monetary items are recognized at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are recognized at the exchange rates at the acquisition date or at the date of any subsequent revaluation or impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, although items derived from non-monetary items are translated at the historical exchange rates applying to the non-monetary items.

Income statement

Revenue
The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition. Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements
On the conclusion of sales contracts that consist of several separate sales transactions, the contract price is split up into the individual sales transactions based on the relative fair value approach. The separate sales transactions are recognized as revenue when the criteria for sale of goods, services or construction contracts are met.
A contract is split up into individual transactions when the fair value of each individual sales transaction can be estimated reliably and when each individual sales transaction represents a stand-alone value for the buyer. Sales transactions are deemed to have a stand-alone value for the buyer when the transaction is individually identifiable and usually sold separately.
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognized in revenue.

Revenue from the sale of services
Revenue from the sale of services, which include service contracts and extended warranty commitments relating to products and services sold, is recognized on a straight-line basis as the services are rendered.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from fixed price contracts
Revenue from fixed price contracts concerning contracts for clinical trials and are subject to a high degree of individual adaptation. Revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion by applying a milestone program, which means that revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (the percentage of completion method). When income and expenses of a fixed price contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized solely at the costs incurred in so far as they are likely to be recovered.
The stage of completion is determined by reference to a milestone program and contract related costs are accrued accordingly with the proportion of costs incurred relative to the completed stage of the sales contract.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables
Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise costs incurred in generating revenue for the year. Such costs include mainly direct and indirect costs of performing the clinical trials.
Also, provisions for losses on fixed price projects is recognized once identified.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses comprise expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

Other operating expenses
Other operating expenses comprise items secondary to the Company's activities, including transactions costs related to acquisition activities.

Staff expenses
Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees. Refunds received from public authorities are deducted from staff expenses.

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses
Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortization, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. The items comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortization of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax for the year

The Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish group entities. Group entities are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.
Scantox Holding ApS acts as the administration company in respect of the joint taxation arrangement and accordingly settles all corporation taxes to the tax authorities on behalf of the company.
On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporation tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.
Tax for the year comprises current income tax, joint taxation contribution and changes in deferred tax for the year due to changes in the tax rate. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognized in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts recognized directly in equity is recognized directly in equity.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of software licenses. On initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost.
Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.
Amortization is made over the estimated economic life without the determination of a residual value, however not exceeding 3-10 years.
Amortization is based on the residual value of the asset after the end of the useful life and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The amortization and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further amortization charges are recognized.

In case of changes in the amortization period or the residual value, the effect on the amortization charges is recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Amortization is recognized in the income statement as depreciation and amortization.
Software licenses are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortization and recoverable amount.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over the expected economic life of the asset. Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over the amortization period, which is 10 years.

The amortization period is fixed on the basis of the expected repayment horizon and is longest for strategically acquired entities with strong market positions and long-term earnings profiles.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Customer relationship, order backlog and Software

Customer relationship, order backlog, brand and design rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Customer relationship, order backlog, brand and design rights are amortized on a straight-line basis over expected repayment horizon.
Amortization periods are as follows:

Customer relationship	10 years
Order backlog	2-3 years
Software	3-10 years

Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively. Gains and losses on the disposal of development projects, patents and licenses are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The basis of depreciation is cost less any 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.
Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets and any residual value. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20-30 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognized.
In case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.
Gains and losses on the disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.
On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of future lease payments. In calculating the present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for as the Company's other assets. The capitalized residual lease commitment is recognized in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognized in the income statement over the term of the lease. All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognized in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other leases are disclosed under contingencies, etc.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property and plant and equipment is tested annually for indication of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by amortization/depreciation made.
Impairment tests are conducted on individual assets or cash-generating units when there is indication of impairment. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and carrying amount.
The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.
Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realizable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.
Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs and other costs directly related to the purchase.
The net realizable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less any discounts, costs of completion and costs incurred to effect the sale, taking into account marketability, obsolescence and developments in the expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost.
The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.
Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognized on an individual basis.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Contract assets and contract liabilities
Construction contracts are measured at the selling price of the work performed less payments received on account and anticipated losses. Construction contracts entail a significant degree of design customization of produced goods. Moreover, before any work is commenced, a binding agreement must have been entered into, which will imply a penalty or damages on subsequent termination of the agreement.
The selling price is measured by reference to the percentage of completion at the end of the reporting period and the total expected income from the contract. The percentage of completion is determined on the basis of an assessment of the work performed, which is usually measured as the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the total estimated contract costs.
When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the anticipated loss on the contract is immediately recognized as an expense and a provision.
When income and expenses on a construction contract cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured solely at the costs incurred in so far as they are likely to be recovered.
Where the selling price of work performed exceeds payments received on account and anticipated losses, the excess amount is recognized in contract assets. If payments received on account and anticipated losses exceed the selling price of a construction contract, the deficit is recognized in contract liabilities

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognized in the income statement when incurred.
Where payment has been received for later sales of goods but delivery has not yet taken place, deferred revenue is also recognized in contract liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a remaining term of three months or less that are subject to only minor risks of changes in value.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Securities and investments
Securities and investments consisting in listed shares and bonds are measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Proposed dividend
Proposed dividend is recognized as a liability at the date when it is adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is presented as a separate line item in equity.

Corporation tax and deferred tax
Current tax payables and receivables are recognized in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income in previous years and tax paid on account.
Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognized on temporary differences relating to non-deductible goodwill and on office premises and other items where temporary differences - apart from acquisitions - arise at the acquisition date without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards, are recognized at the expected value of their utilization; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.
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 crystallize as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions
The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for recognition and measurement of liabilities.
Financial liabilities are recognized at the date of borrowing at the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognized in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalized residual lease commitment in respect of finance leases.
Other liabilities are measured at net realizable value.

Prepayments
Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent years.

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on the principal market. If no principal market exists, the fair value is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximizes the price of the asset or liability less transaction and/or transport costs.

All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or whose fair value is disclosed are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

Level 1: Value based on the fair value of similar assets/liabilities in an active market.

Level 2: Value based on generally accepted valuation methods on the basis of observable market information.

Level 3: Value based on generally accepted valuation methods and reasonable estimates based on non-observable market information.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and disposals of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows from acquisitions of entities are recognized in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition. Cash flows from disposals of entities are recognized up until the date of disposal.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Group's share of the profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, interest received and paid as well as corporation tax paid. Interest received is classified as cash flows from operating activities. Furthermore, dividends received are classified as operating activity.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities, activities and intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments. Dividends received regarding securities are also considered investing activities.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Group's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a remaining term of three months or less that are subject to only minor risks of changes in value.

Notes

2. Special items

During 2022, several costs have occurred related to restarting and revitalizing the business that are non-recurring in nature. The costs identified as special items primarily relate to advisory costs and management bonus and amount to DKK 10,800 thousand which is recognized with DKK 3,108 thousand as other external expenses and DKK 7,692 thousand as staff expenses.

		Group		Parent	
	DKK'000	2022 (1 January - 31 December)	2021 (11 January - 31 December)	2022 (1 January - 31 December)	2021 (11 January - 31 December)
3	**Staff expenses**				
	Wages and salaries	67,762	29,989	0	0
	Pensions	5,453	5,502	0	0
	Other social security costs	1,295	601	0	0
		74,510	36,092	0	0
	Fees to Executive Board and Chair of the Board of Directors amount to DKK 8,246 thousand in 2022 (2021: DKK 3,825 thousand).				
	Average number of full-time employees	111	64	-	-
4	**Amortisation, depreciation, and impairment losses**				
	Amortisation of intangible assets	1,233	470	0	0
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,759	7,115	0	0
	Gain and loss on disposal	0	128	0	0
		8,992	7,713	0	0
5	**Financial income**				
	Other financial income	5	0	0	0
	Exchange gain, net	756	0	0	0
		761	0	0	0

		Group		Parent	
	DKK'000	2022 (1 January - 31 December)	2021 (11 January - 31 December)	2022 (1 January - 31 December)	2021 (11 January - 31 December)
6	**Financial expenses**				
	Other financial expenses	753	870	0	0
	Exchange loss, net	0	297	0	0
		753	1,167	0	0
7	**Tax for the year**				
	Current tax for the year	0	0	0	0
	Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-294	-10,415	0	0
	Adjustment prior year tax	167	0	0	0
		-127	-10,415	0	0
8	**Distribution of profit**				
	Retained earnings	-3,009	-3,806	-247	-218
		-3,009	-3,806	-247	-218

Notes

9 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Group Goodwill	Customer relationship	Order backlog	Software	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	0	0	0	698	698
Additions for the year	0	0	0	570	570
Additions from business combinations	7,614	8,456	1,219	0	17,289
Disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2022	7,614	8,456	1,219	1,268	18,557
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	0	0	0	397	397
Amortisation for the year	259	288	412	274	1,233
Reversal of amortisation of disposals for the year	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	259	288	412	671	1,630
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	7,355	8,168	807	597	16,927

10 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Group Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	126,974	19,817	146,791
Additions through business combinations	0	323	323
Additions	7,410	4,979	12,389
Disposals	-269	-625	-894
Cost at 31 December 2022	134,115	24,494	150,559
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	86,460	9,561	96,021
Depreciation and amortisation	4,006	3,753	7,759
Reversal of amortisation of disposals for the year	-267	-625	-892
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	90,199	12,689	102,888
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	43,916	11,805	47,671

11 Equity investments in group entities

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
Cost at 1 January	0	0	37,454	0
Additions for the year	0	0	0	37,454
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	0	37,454	37,454

Name and registered office	Voting rights and ownership	Profit/loss DKK'000	Equity DKK'000
Scantox Denmark ApS, Lille Skelsved, Denmark	100%	-6,247	25,968
Subsidiaries of Scantox Denmark ApS:			
Scantox A/S, Lille Skelsved, Denmark	100%	8,155	24,927
Adlego Biomedical AB, Solna, Sweden	100%	1,897	5,108
Timeline Bioresearch AB, Lund, Sweden	100%	-673	1,247

All group entities are independent entities.

Notes

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
12 Other receivables				
Deposits	1,693	0	0	0
	1,693	0	0	0
13 Contract assets and contract liabilities				
Selling price of work in progress	157,631	116,468	0	0
Payment received on account	-174,421	-131,954	0	0
	-16,790	-15,486	0	0
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	7,638	2,084	0	0
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-24,428	-17,570	0	0
	-16,790	-15,486	0	0

14 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

15 Share capital

Share capital at 11 January 2021	40
Capital increase, 18 January 2021	460
Share capital at 1 January 2022	500
Capital increase, 22 April 2022	4
Capital increase, 24 January 2022	2
Share capital at 31 December 2022	**506**

The share capital comprises:
460,478 class A shares of DKK 1 each
45,984 class B shares of DKK 1 each
Every class A share carries 1 voting right, and every class B share carries 1 voting right.
The Company held no treasury shares at the balance sheet date.

Notes

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
16 Deferred tax				
Deferred tax at 1 January	10,415	0	0	0
Additions through business combinations	-2,071	0	0	0
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-294	10,415	70	0
Deferred tax assets at 31 December	8,050	10,415	70	0
Intangible assets	-288	-63	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	1,324	-2,684	0	0
Fixed asset investments	-2,387	2,149	0	0
Leases	684	490	0	0
Tax loss carry-forward	8,717	10,523	70	0
Deferred tax assets at 31 December	8,050	10,415	70	0
Deferred tax is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	9,967	10,415	70	0-
Deferred tax liabilities	-1,917	0	0	0
	8,050	10,415	70	0

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognized as the Company estimates that the tax assets can be utilized within a foreseeable future by offsetting against future positive taxable income

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
17 Provision				
At 1 January	0	0	0	0
Arising during the year	5,596	0	0	0
At 31 December 2022	5,596	0	0	0

As part of the acquisition of Timeline Biosearch AB and Adlego Biomedical AB in 2022, earn-out agreements were agreed with a maximum settlement of DKK 6.7 million and DKK 1.7 million accordingly for the two transactions. The net present value of the earn-outs has been calculated to DKK 4.3 million and 1.3 million based on a number of assumptions. Any changes to the assumptions will change the present value.

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
18 Long-term debt				
Mortgage loans				
After 5 years	16,387	18,382	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	7,933	7,908	0	0
Within 1 year	1,970	1,961	0	0
	26,290	28,251	0	0
Other payables				
Between 1 and 5 years	5,946	7,894	0	0
Within 1 year	16,077	13,740	0	0
	22,023	21,634	0	0
Lease obligations				
After 5 years	-	408	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	2,286	1,120	0	0
Within 1 year	822	701	0	0
	3,108	2,229	0	0

Notes

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021
19 Changes in working capital		
Changes in inventories	751	-1,404
Changes in receivables	4,295	-17,361
Changes in trade payables, etc.	8,465	11,952
	13,511	-6,813

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
20 Contractual obligations, contingencies, pledges, etc.				
As security for mortgage debt has been put up as security in buildings	34,200	34,200	0	0
Negative pledge comprising movables, unsecured claims	15,000	15,000	0	0
Share capital at 31 December	**49,200**	**49,200**	**0**	**0**

21 Related parties

Scantox Holding ApS' related parties comprise the following

Parent	Domicile
Impilo No 9 AB	Holländargatan 20 111 60 Stockholm Sweden

The entity holds the majority of the share capital in the Company.

Related party transactions

The consolidated financial statements include the below related party transactions:

DKK'000	2022	2021
Capital injection (including share premium)	1,502	37,413
Purchase back of own shares	-502	-
Parent		
Management fee	218	217
Payables to group entities	218	217

Remuneration of the Company's Board of Directors is disclosed in note 3.

Apart from the above listed transactions, no other transactions were carried out with the current shareholder during the year.

Notes

DKK'000	Group Timeline Biosearch AB	 Adlego Biomedical AB	 Total
22 Acquisition of group entities			
Intangible assets	8,050	1,626	9,676
Property, plant and equipment	182	141	323
Inventories	842	861	1,703
Trade receivables	3,757	2,032	5,789
Other receivables	178	0	178
Cash	4,584	5,962	10,546
Deferred tax	-1,713	-358	-2,071
Debt to credit institutions	-566	0	-566
Trade payables	-401	-2,200	-2,601
Other payables	-1,022	-3,818	-4,840
	13,891	4,246	18,137
Goodwill	3,582	4,032	7,614
Cost	17,473	8,278	25,751
Earn-out	-4,450	-1,380	-5,830
Cash	-4,584	-5,962	-10,546
Cash cost	8,439	936	9,375

On 31 August 2022, Scantox Group acquired 100% of the shares in Timeline Biosearch AB. Balance on initial recognition of Timeline Biosearch AB totals DKK 17,472 thousand, including goodwill of DKK 3,582 thousand.

On the 31 August 2022, 100% of the shares in Adlego Biomedical AB was acquired. Balance on initial recognition of Adlego Biomedical AB totals DKK 8,280 thousand, including goodwill of DKK 4,032 thousand.

23 Events after the balance sheet date

Management does not consider that significant events have occurred after the end of the financial year that could materially affect the Company's financial situation in a negative direction.