

Advanced Instruments Denmark ApS

c/o Harbour House

Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 42 44 97 33

Annual report for 2022

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 30 June 2023

Nikolas Sievers
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Management's review	
Company details	2
Management's review	3
Financial statements	
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	4
Balance sheet 31 December	5
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes	8
Accounting policies	9

Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Advanced Instruments Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends to the company in general meeting that the financial statements for 2023 are not to be audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2023

Executive board

Susan Hanlon

Supervisory board

Byron Selman

Susan Hanlon

The company in general meeting has resolved that the financial statements for the coming financial year are not to be audited.

Company details

The company

Advanced Instruments Denmark ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
c/o Harbour House
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 42 44 97 33

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Domicile: Copenhagen

Supervisory board

Byron Selman
Susan Hanlon

Executive board

Susan Hanlon

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company Advanced Instruments Ltd UK.

The group annual report of Advanced Instruments Ltd UK may be obtained at the following address:

Riverside House 2
Sedgwick Lane, Horsham
West Sussex, RH13 6QE
Great Britain

Management's review

Business review

The object of the company is to perform business with trade and services, to promote the Advanced Instruments' product portfolio with customers in Europe in the Life Science and Food industries and develop those end markets and other activities in relation hereto.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of USD 14.714, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of USD 45.311.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> USD	<u>2021</u> USD
Gross profit		226.557	325.819
Staff expenses	1	<u>-207.707</u>	<u>-313.476</u>
Profit/loss before tax		18.850	12.343
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>-4.136</u>	<u>-3.023</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>14.714</u>	<u>9.320</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>14.714</u>	<u>9.320</u>
		<u>14.714</u>	<u>9.320</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> USD	<u>2021</u> USD
Assets			
Receivables from group entities		22.780	12.343
Corporation tax		1.254	0
Receivables		<u>24.034</u>	<u>12.343</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>21.277</u>	<u>21.277</u>
Total current assets		<u>45.311</u>	<u>33.620</u>
Total assets		<u><u>45.311</u></u>	<u><u>33.620</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> USD	<u>2021</u> USD
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		21.277	21.277
Retained earnings		<u>24.034</u>	<u>9.320</u>
Equity		<u>45.311</u>	<u>30.597</u>
Corporation tax		<u>0</u>	<u>3.023</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>0</u>	<u>3.023</u>
Total liabilities		<u>0</u>	<u>3.023</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>45.311</u></u>	<u><u>33.620</u></u>

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at the beginning	21.277	9.320	30.597
Net profit/loss for the year	0	14.714	14.714
Equity at the end	<u>21.277</u>	<u>24.034</u>	<u>45.311</u>

Notes

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	USD	USD
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	<u>207.707</u>	<u>313.476</u>
	<u>207.707</u>	<u>313.476</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Accounting policies

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

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

The annual report for 2022 is presented in USD.

Currency exchange rate (USD/DKK):

31.12.2021: 6,5612

31.12.2022: 6,9722.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Accounting policies

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

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.