
ALU REHAB ApS

Kløftehøj 8, DK-8680 Ry

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 13 86 86 70

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 15/5 2023

Björn Håkan Karl
Carlzon
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 Financial Statements of ALU REHAB 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 financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Ry, 15 May 2023

Executive Board

Björn Håkan Karl Carlzon
CEO

Board of Directors

Bernd Fabian
Chairman

Björn Håkan Karl Carlzon

Sven Patrick Hartung

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of ALU REHAB ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of ALU REHAB ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Aarhus C, 15 May 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mads Meldgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24826

Mike Bork Jun

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne48473

Company information

The Company	ALU REHAB ApS Kløftehøj 8 DK-8680 Ry CVR No: 13 86 86 70 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Skanderborg
Board of Directors	Bernd Fabian, chairman Björn Håkan Karl Carlzon Sven Patrick Hartung
Executive board	Björn Håkan Karl Carlzon
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 8000 Aarhus C

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		4,836,164	9,018,225
Staff expenses	2	-8,440,109	-10,369,058
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-23,349	-40,290
Other operating expenses		0	-1,647
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-3,627,294	-1,392,770
Financial income		209,360	7,158
Financial expenses	3	-330,164	-801,848
Profit/loss before tax		-3,748,098	-2,187,460
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	86,986	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-3,661,112	-2,187,460

Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-3,661,112	-2,187,460
	-3,661,112	-2,187,460

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		25,211	48,560
Property, plant and equipment	5	25,211	48,560
Deposits	6	285,000	285,000
Fixed asset investments		285,000	285,000
Fixed assets		310,211	333,560
Finished goods and goods for resale		10,549,574	12,938,416
Inventories		10,549,574	12,938,416
Trade receivables		6,205,913	5,602,949
Receivables from group enterprises		2,189,822	3,542,223
Other receivables		175,637	348,179
Corporation tax		0	44,000
Prepayments		35,102	143,794
Receivables		8,606,474	9,681,145
Cash at bank and in hand		1,698,663	454,747
Current assets		20,854,711	23,074,308
Assets		21,164,922	23,407,868

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		250,000	250,000
Retained earnings		170,742	1,229,044
Equity		420,742	1,479,044
Payables to group enterprises		9,295,750	11,154,900
Other payables		706,106	706,106
Long-term debt	7	10,001,856	11,861,006
Prepayments received from customers		1,095	0
Trade payables		941,940	2,163,747
Payables to group enterprises		8,237,169	4,391,165
Corporation tax		42,795	131,738
Other payables	7	1,519,325	3,381,168
Short-term debt		10,742,324	10,067,818
Debt		20,744,180	21,928,824
Liabilities and equity		21,164,922	23,407,868
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	250,000	1,229,044	1,479,044
Contribution from group	0	2,602,810	2,602,810
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,661,112	-3,661,112
Equity at 31 December	250,000	170,742	420,742

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's main activity is to trade medical aids for disabled individuals.

The company mainly imports and sells manual and electric wheelchair and seating systems for people with reduced mobility in the European market.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	7,384,837	9,217,169
Pensions	510,738	592,285
Other social security expenses	221,871	334,406
Other staff expenses	322,663	225,198
	<u>8,440,109</u>	<u>10,369,058</u>
Average number of employees	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	318,615	367,799
Other financial expenses	11,549	30,961
Exchange loss	0	403,088
	<u>330,164</u>	<u>801,848</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
4. Income tax expense		
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-86,986	0
	<u>-86,986</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	1,095,864
Cost at 31 December	1,095,864
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,047,304
Depreciation for the year	23,349
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	1,070,653
Carrying amount at 31 December	25,211
Amortised over	3-5 years

6. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	285,000
Cost at 31 December	285,000
Carrying amount at 31 December	285,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>9,295,750</u>	<u>11,154,900</u>
Long-term part	<u>9,295,750</u>	<u>11,154,900</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	<u>8,237,169</u>	<u>4,391,165</u>
Short-term part	<u>8,237,169</u>	<u>4,391,165</u>
	<u>17,532,919</u>	<u>15,546,065</u>
Other payables		
After 5 years	<u>706,106</u>	<u>706,106</u>
Long-term part	<u>706,106</u>	<u>706,106</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term payables	<u>1,519,325</u>	<u>3,381,168</u>
	<u>2,225,431</u>	<u>4,087,274</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	158,860	693,653
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>371,886</u>
	<u>158,860</u>	<u>1,065,539</u>
Rental obligation, notice period 6 and 12 months (6, 12 and 22 months)	721,532	679,162

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of ALU REHAB ApS for 2022 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. However, changes have been made in the presentation of comparative figures. The changes has no effect on the income statement and equity.

The Financial Statements for 2022 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.

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

Net sales

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

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 are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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.

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	3-5 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of long-term deposits measured at the lower of amortised cost and new realisable value.

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, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

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 rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

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 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.