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Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.

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## **Valcon Medical A/S**

Industrivej 12  
3540 Lyngø

CVR no. 40 08 67 14

**Annual report for 2023**  
(5th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on  
28 June 2024

DocuSigned by

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Mike Steen Hansen  
chairman

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Valcon Medical A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

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

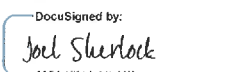
Lynge, 27 June 2024

### Executive board

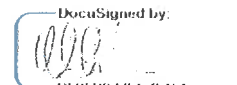
DocuSigned by:  
  
Pete Patterson  
CEO

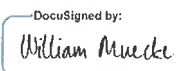
DocuSigned by:  
  
Peter Emil Sigetty  
director

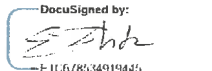
### Supervisory board

DocuSigned by:  
  
Joel David Sherlock  
chairman

DocuSigned by:  
  
Nelson Camargo Cury

DocuSigned by:  
  
Mike Steen Hansen

DocuSigned by:  
  
William Muecke

DocuSigned by:  
  
E Stanton Mclean

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholder of Valcon Medical A/S**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Valcon Medical A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Material uncertainty related to going concern**

The going concern of the company is dependent on a successful short term raise of capital or loans. The management expects to close the necessary financing within the end of July 2024. In a combination of convertible loans and equity from external investors. There is a material uncertainty related to this financing and the timeline can be extended. The financing needs to be concluded within a month for the company can obtain the status as a going concern. We refer to note 8 for further details.

#### **Management's responsibilities for the financial statements**

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

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

## Independent auditor's report

### Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hellerup, 27 June 2024

CVR no. 33 25 68 76



  
Søren Jonassen  
Statsautoriseret revisor  
mnc18488

## Company details

### The company

Valcon Medical A/S  
Industrivej 12  
3540 Lyngø

CVR no.: 40 08 67 14

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Incorporated: 13 December 2018

Domicile: Lyngø

### Supervisory board

Joel David Sherlock, chairman  
Nelson Camargo Cury  
Mike Steen Hansen  
William Muecke  
E Stanton Mclean

### Executive board

Pete Patterson, CEO  
Peter Emil Sigetty, director

### Auditors

Crowe  
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.  
Rygårds Allé 104  
2900 Hellerup

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

Valcon Medical is a European manufacturing company specializing in medical cannabis extracts. The company sells white-label products, extracts in bulk, and contract manufacturing services. Our promise is to deliver the highest-quality products while ensuring a consistent and scalable supply. Valcon Medical is GMP-certified by the Danish Medicines Agency under national law governing medical cannabis. Products are manufactured under EU-GMP standards and tested in accordance with DAB Eingestellter Cannabisextract and the European Pharmacopeia (Ph. Eur.).

### First Operational Year Highlights

2023 marked Valcon Medical's first full operational year following our initial shipment to Germany in late 2022. As a commercial startup year, we saw promising developments with several recurring orders and positive feedback on quality from our white-label partners across Europe. This positive reception underscores our commitment to delivering high-quality products and services.

### Expansion and New Supply Agreements

Throughout 2023, Valcon Medical entered supply agreements with several new customers across various jurisdictions. The onboarding of these new customers began, and we anticipate that the full results of these efforts will become evident in 2024. These agreements represent significant steps toward expanding our market reach and establishing a stronger foothold in the European medical cannabis market.

### Challenges and Achievements in Denmark

Despite our successes, we faced delays in product approvals in Denmark. These activities, managed by our subsidiary Scanleaf, did not meet our initial expectations. However, we achieved a significant milestone with the product approval finally received in December 2023, leading to the commencement of product sales in Denmark in 2024. This achievement is crucial for our strategic growth in the Danish market.

### Cost Reduction and Organizational Restructuring

In 2023, we undertook essential actions to reduce costs and streamline operations. This included restructuring the organization and reducing the workforce. Midway through the year, we assessed that our inventory of intermediate goods was sufficient to support the manufacturing of final goods for sale in 2024 and most of 2025. Consequently, in 2024, we will focus solely on producing finished goods ready for sale. This strategy, which involves maintaining a stock of long shelf-life intermediate goods, allows us to meet customer orders with a short lead time for the next two years.

### Stabilization and Future Scalability

The right-sizing of our organization and the reduction of fixed and variable costs have brought Valcon Medical to a stable operational platform. This foundation can be scaled up as needed, positioning us well for future growth. The efforts made in 2023 to secure new customers and obtain product approvals in Denmark have already begun to show results in 2024, proving the effectiveness of our strategic plan. We anticipate a significant increase in revenue in the coming year.



## **Management's review**

### Financial Position and Future Prospects

Valcon Medical's growth plans require additional financing. Management expects to complete the necessary funding by the end of July 2024. Valcon Medical expects to reach profit break even already in its third operational year, 2025.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 30.261.603, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 38.684.019.

This result aligns with our growth strategy and expectations. Despite the negative financial result, the company now boasts a state-of-the-art facility, a GMP license, a significant intermediate goods inventory, a broad product portfolio, and a foundational customer base to grow with. Onboarding new customers and registering products in new markets take time and require further investments to propel Valcon Medical's growth strategy in the coming years.

It is noted that the negative result in 2023 is partly due to the decision to depreciate a significant amount of ended development projects and leasehold improvements incurred over the past 2-3 years. This strategic decision reflects our commitment to maintaining a robust and transparent financial position while setting the stage for future growth.

### **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.

## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Valcon Medical A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, 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 2023 is presented in DKK

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Income statement**

### **Gross profit**

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

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, production costs and other operating income.

### **Revenue**

Income from the sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Distribution costs**

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred to distribute goods sold during the year and to carry through sales campaigns, etc. in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation of distribution- and sales-related activities.

### **Administrative costs**

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred in the year related to management, administrative staff, office premises, office expenses, depreciation, 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.

### **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

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

## **Balance sheet**

### **Intangible assets**

#### ***Development projects, patents and licences***

Development costs comprise costs and wages/salaries that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Development projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

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

## **Accounting policies**

### **Tangible assets**

Items of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

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

	<b>Useful life</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	11 years

Assets costing less than DKK 32.000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

### **Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the proportionate share of the net asset value of the entities, calculated on the basis of the group's accounting policies, plus or less unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or less any remaining value of positive or negative goodwill stated according to the purchase method.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured in the parent company financial statements using the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests with a negative net asset value are measured at DKK 0, and the carrying amount of any receivables from these entities is reduced to the extent that they are considered irrecoverable. If the parent company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the receivable, the balance is recognised under provisions.

Net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests are taken to the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method in so far as that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are expected to be declared before the annual report of Valcon Medical A/S is adopted are not taken to the net revaluation reserve.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

Production overheads include the indirect cost of materials, wages and salaries as well as maintenance and rent of production facility.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received, using the effective interest rate of individual receivables or portfolios of receivables as discount rate.

### **Prepayments**

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

### **Equity**

#### **Reserve for development costs**

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Dividends**

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

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the 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.

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

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

### **Liabilities**

Liabilities 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'.

Receivables and 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 recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Income statement 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>-15.119.165</b>	<b>-15.349.994</b>
Distribution costs		-241.827	-185.027
Administrative costs		-6.425.619	-6.241.427
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-21.786.611</b>	<b>-21.776.448</b>
Other operating income		13.813	100.000
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-21.772.798</b>	<b>-21.676.448</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-1.361.411	0
Financial income		71.473	18.292
Financial costs		-1.313.604	-585.872
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-24.376.340</b>	<b>-22.244.028</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	-5.885.263	5.164.835
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-30.261.603</u></b>	<b><u>-17.079.193</u></b>
Transferred to reserve for development projects		-1.927.754	3.227.576
Retained earnings		-28.333.849	-20.306.769
		<b><u>-30.261.603</u></b>	<b><u>-17.079.193</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Completed development projects		7.861.849	7.803.867
Development projects in progress		<u>1.711.078</u>	<u>4.240.539</u>
<b>Intangible assets</b>	2	<u><b>9.572.927</b></u>	<u><b>12.044.406</b></u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	4.732.008	6.828.022
Leasehold improvements	3	<u>18.156.300</u>	<u>20.150.615</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<u><b>22.888.308</b></u>	<u><b>26.978.637</b></u>
Investments in subsidiaries	4	3.824.125	5.051.420
Deposits	5	<u>263.100</u>	<u>506.600</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<u><b>4.087.225</b></u>	<u><b>5.558.020</b></u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u><b>36.548.460</b></u>	<u><b>44.581.063</b></u>
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>9.552.478</u>	<u>6.143.613</u>
<b>Stocks</b>		<u><b>9.552.478</b></u>	<u><b>6.143.613</b></u>
Trade receivables		285.715	96.651
Receivables from subsidiaries		91.481	0
Other receivables		110.218	343.349
Deferred tax asset		2.000.000	8.276.169
Corporation tax		390.906	1.066.420
Prepayments		<u>4.353</u>	<u>120.217</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>2.882.673</b></u>	<u><b>9.902.806</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>1.310.352</b></u>	<u><b>6.627.149</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>13.745.503</b></u>	<u><b>22.673.568</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>50.293.963</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>67.254.631</b></u></u>



## Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		2.669.423	2.008.323
Reserve for development projects		7.466.883	9.394.637
Retained earnings		28.547.713	45.272.273
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>38.684.019</u></b>	<b><u>56.675.233</u></b>
Other credit institutions		3.577.666	4.000.000
Lease obligations		2.327.486	480.350
Trade payables		0	1.912.741
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	6	<b><u>5.905.152</u></b>	<b><u>6.393.091</u></b>
Short-term part of long-term debt	6	1.132.833	1.776.509
Prepayments received from customers		857.613	0
Trade payables		2.656.898	1.366.257
Payables to participating interests		176.661	0
Other payables		880.787	1.043.541
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>5.704.792</u></b>	<b><u>4.186.307</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>11.609.944</u></b>	<b><u>10.579.398</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>50.293.963</u></b>	<b><u>67.254.631</u></b>
Staff	7		
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	8		
Contingent liabilities	9		
Mortgages and collateral	10		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Share premium account</u>	<u>Reserve for development projects</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2023	2.008.323	0	9.394.637	45.272.273	56.675.233
Increase of capital by conversion of debt	661.100	11.609.289	0	0	12.270.389
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-1.927.754	-28.333.849	-30.261.603
Transfer from share premium account	0	-11.609.289	0	11.609.289	0
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>2.669.423</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>7.466.883</u></b>	<b><u>28.547.713</u></b>	<b><u>38.684.019</u></b>

The company owned 82,878 treasury shares at year end and contain 3,1% of the total share capital.

## Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	-390.906	-1.066.420
Deferred tax for the year	<u>6.276.169</u>	<u>-4.098.415</u>
	<b><u>5.885.263</u></b>	<b><u>-5.164.835</u></b>
<b>2 Intangible assets</b>		
	<u>Completed development projects</u>	<u>Development projects in progress</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	8.513.313	4.240.539
Additions for the year	1.333.556	443.290
Transfers for the year	<u>2.972.751</u>	<u>-2.972.751</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>12.819.620</u>	<u>1.711.078</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2023	709.445	0
Depreciation for the year	<u>4.248.326</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2023	<u>4.957.771</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>7.861.849</u></b>	<b><u>1.711.078</u></b>

## Notes

### 3 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2023	10.438.983	24.478.400
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>338.419</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>10.438.983</u>	<u>24.816.819</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	3.610.961	4.327.785
Depreciation for the year	<u>2.096.014</u>	<u>2.332.734</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	<u>5.706.975</u>	<u>6.660.519</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>4.732.008</u></b>	<b><u>18.156.300</u></b>
Value of assets leased out	<u>982.426</u>	<u>189.857</u>

### 4 Investments in subsidiaries

Cost at 1 January 2023	5.051.420	0
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>5.051.420</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>5.051.420</u>	<u>5.051.420</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2023	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	-405.380	0
Depreciation of goodwill	-956.031	0
Equity investments with negative net asset value amortised over receivables	<u>134.116</u>	<u>0</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2023	<u>-1.227.295</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u>3.824.125</u></b>	<b><u>5.051.420</u></b>
Remaining positive difference included in the above carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u>3.824.125</u>	<u>0</u>

## Notes

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	<u>Deposits</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	506.600
Disposals for the year	<u>-243.500</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>263.100</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>	<b><u><u>263.100</u></u></b>

### 6 Long term debt

	<u>Debt at 1 January 2023</u>	<u>Debt at 31 December 2023</u>	<u>Instalment next year</u>	<u>Debt outstanding after 5 years</u>
Other credit institutions	4.100.489	4.129.988	552.322	0
Lease obligations	1.200.000	2.907.997	580.511	0
Trade payables	<u>2.869.112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u><u>8.169.601</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>7.037.985</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>1.132.833</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>0</u></u></b>

## Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>7 Staff</b>		
Wages and Salaries	6.560.357	7.701.015
Pensions	1.131.308	1.398.823
Other social security expenses	195.143	182.869
	<u><b>7.886.808</b></u>	<u><b>9.282.707</b></u>
Wages and Salaries, pensions and other social security expenses are recognised in the following items:		
Cost of sales	5.593.992	7.782.515
Administrative expenses	2.292.816	1.500.192
	<u><b>7.886.808</b></u>	<u><b>9.282.707</b></u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>

### **8 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)**

Valcon Medical's growth plans require additional financing. Management expects to complete the necessary funding by the end of July 2024. Valcon Medical expects to reach profit break even already in its third operational year, 2025.

### **9 Contingent liabilities**

The Company has entered into rent agreements and operating leases amounting TDKK 1,087.

### **Recourse and non-recourse guarantee commitments**

The parent company is jointly taxed with its danish group entities. The entities are jointly and severally liable for danish income taxes as well as withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties payable by the group of jointly taxed entities. The group as such is not liable to any third parties.

### **10 Mortgages and collateral**

All assets has been pledged with a company pledged of DKK 5,3 mill.