Unity Imaging ApS

Gasværksvej 48, 9000 Aalborg

Company reg. no. 42 24 64 84

Annual report

2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 18 March 2025.

Kenneth Bjørn Hansen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Unity Imaging ApS for the financial year 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 18 March 2025

Managing Director

Kenneth Bjørn Hansen

Board of directors

Anders Fage Jensen	Kenneth Bjørn Hansen	Thomas Andersen
Nicolai Astrup Mandrup		

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Unity Imaging ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Unity Imaging ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Ikast, 18 March 2025

Partner Revision
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 15 80 77 76

Jesper Majkjær Ramlov
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne50559

Company information

The company	Unity Imaging ApS Gasværksvej 48 9000 Aalborg
	Company reg. no. 42 24 64 84 Established: 17 March 2021 Domicile: Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Anders Fage Jensen Kenneth Bjørn Hansen Thomas Andersen Nicolai Astrup Mandrup
Managing Director	Kenneth Bjørn Hansen
Auditors	Partner Revision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Thrigesvej 3 7430 Ikast
Bankers	Nordea Bank Danmark, Skt. Clemens Torv 2-6, 8000 Aarhus C

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

The activity is sale of equipment and services witin diagnostic imaging.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

The gross profit for the year totals TDKK 23.151 against TDKK 23.163 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals TDKK 14.042 against TDKK 14.471 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occured subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Unity Imaging ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income and external costs.

Accounting policies

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises and loss on receivables.

Staff costs
Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation
Depreciation comprise depreciation of tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year
Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment
Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

Accounting policies

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2024	2023
	Gross profit	**23.150.561**	**23.163.055**
1	Staff costs	-4.439.148	-4.220.878
	Depreciation on property, plant, and equipment	-92.979	-82.932
	Profit before net financials	**18.618.434**	**18.859.245**
	Other financial expenses	-589.895	-297.158
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**18.028.539**	**18.562.087**
2	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-3.986.692	-4.090.678
	Net profit or loss for the year	**14.041.847**	**14.471.409**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Dividend for the financial year	11.450.000	15.555.000
	Transferred to retained earnings	2.591.847	0
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-1.083.591
	Total allocations and transfers	**14.041.847**	**14.471.409**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2024	2023
	Non-current assets		
3	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	229.165	255.943
	Total property, plant, and equipment	229.165	255.943
4	Deposits	363.272	0
	Total investments	363.272	0
	Total non-current assets	**592.437**	**255.943**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	27.140.325	18.808.610
	Prepayments for goods	0	1.443.737
	Total inventories	27.140.325	20.252.347
	Trade receivables	11.401.271	13.868.627
	Deferred tax assets	0	2.600
	Income tax receivables	186.108	0
	Other receivables	9.147.443	5.082.987
	Prepayments	0	7.249
	Total receivables	20.734.822	18.961.463
	Cash and cash equivalents	82.838	439.893
	Total current assets	**47.957.985**	**39.653.703**
	Total assets	**48.550.422**	**39.909.646**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2024	2023
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	44.444	44.444
	Retained earnings	14.520.473	11.928.626
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	11.450.000	15.555.000
	Total equity	**26.014.917**	**27.528.070**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	200	0
	Total provisions	**200**	**0**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank loans	8.200.393	1.703
	Prepayments received from customers	465.877	255.186
	Trade payables	13.496.377	11.404.226
	Income tax payable	0	42.878
	Other payables	372.658	677.583
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	22.535.305	12.381.576
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**22.535.305**	**12.381.576**
	Total equity and liabilities	**48.550.422**	**39.909.646**
5	**Charges and security**		
6	**Contingencies**		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	44.444	13.012.217	5.605.000	18.661.661
Distributed dividend	0	0	-5.605.000	-5.605.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-1.083.591	15.555.000	14.471.409
Equity 1 January 2024	44.444	11.928.626	15.555.000	27.528.070
Distributed dividend	0	0	-15.555.000	-15.555.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	2.591.847	11.450.000	14.041.847
	44.444	**14.520.473**	**11.450.000**	**26.014.917**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2024	2023
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	4.312.652	4.106.923
	Pension costs	85.916	78.740
	Other costs for social security	40.580	35.215
		4.439.148	**4.220.878**
	Average number of employees	5	5
2.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	3.983.892	4.090.878
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	2.800	-200
		3.986.692	**4.090.678**

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
3.	**Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January	446.990	381.402
	Additions during the year	66.201	65.588
	Cost 31 December	**513.191**	**446.990**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January	-191.047	-108.115
	Depreciation for the year	-92.979	-82.932
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December	**-284.026**	**-191.047**
	Carrying amount, 31 December	**229.165**	**255.943**
4.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January	0	0
	Additions during the year	363.272	0
	Cost 31 December	**363.272**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December	**363.272**	**0**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Charges and security

For bank loans, TDKK 8.200, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of TDKK 8.750. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	DKK in thousands
Inventories	27.140
Trade receivables	11.401
Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	229

6. Contingencies

Contingent assets

None.

Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into leases with an average annual lease payment of TDKK 884. The lease can be terminated 6 months' notice. The total outstanding lease payments is TDKK 442.

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

Kenneth Bjørn Hansen

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