

Wellspect ApS

Maglebjergvej 10, 2800 Kongens Lyngby
CVR-nr. 42 71 27 44

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 25 June 2025

Mats Tingstrand

Contents

Company Details

Company Details	3
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Statement and Report

Management's Statement	4
The Independent Auditor's Report	5-6

Management Commentary

Management Commentary	7
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Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December

Income Statement	8
Balance Sheet	9-10
Equity	11
Notes	12-13
Accounting Policies	14-16

Company Details

Company	Wellspect ApS Maglebjergvej 10 2800 Kongens Lyngby
	CVR No.: 42 71 27 44
	Established: 28 September 2021
	Municipality: Lyngby-Taarbæk
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Christopher Francis Schlenk, chairman Carl Henric Olson Jimmy Emil Peder Pedersen
Executive Board	Christopher Francis Schlenk
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V

Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Wellspect ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Kongens Lyngby, 25 June 2025

Executive Board

Christopher Francis Schlenk

Board of Directors

Christopher Francis Schlenk
Chairman

Carl Henric Olson

Jimmy Emil Peder Pedersen

The Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Wellspect ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Wellspect ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position 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 extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR - Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Extended Review 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 Extended Review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Statement on the Management Commentary

Management is responsible for the Management Commentary.

Our conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

The Independent Auditor's Report

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management Commentary 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 in the Management Commentary.

Copenhagen, 25 June 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Søren Søndergaard Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne32069

Management Commentary

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise trade in medical equipment for the healthcare sector as well as companies that are associated with the sector.

Unusual matters

It can be noted that there was a significant misstatement in the 2023 annual report due to incorrect recognition of liabilities to group enterprises and transfer pricing adjustment.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report retrospectively, resulting adjustment of comparative figures.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report, reducing the item "Liabilities to group enterprises" by DKK 3.224.607,05. The opening equity is improved by an equivalent amount. The change has no impact on the calculated taxes.

The impact of the significant misstatement is accounted for directly in the opening equity under the line "Change of equity due to correction of errors."

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit		9.418.639	8.726.628
Staff costs	1	-5.005.106	-4.568.658
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-2.921.028	-2.470.000
Operating profit		1.492.505	1.687.970
Other financial income		544.870	360.927
Other financial expenses	2	-956.507	-505.305
Profit before tax		1.080.868	1.543.592
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-415.994	-930.897
Profit for the year		664.874	612.695
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		664.874	612.695
Total		664.874	612.695

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Goodwill		11.905.186	14.826.214
Intangible assets	4	11.905.186	14.826.214
Non-current assets		11.905.186	14.826.214
Trade receivables		5.796.213	7.326.259
Receivables from group enterprises		2.124.773	1.958.452
Other receivables		226.433	258.868
Prepayments		87.699	73.877
Receivables		8.235.118	9.617.456
 Cash and cash equivalents		 16.045.041	 15.160.931
Current assets		24.280.159	24.778.387
Assets		36.185.345	39.604.601

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Other reserves		7.500.000	7.500.000
Retained earnings		2.117.634	1.452.760
Equity		9.657.634	8.992.760
Bank debt		90.585	138.916
Trade payables		131.068	124.854
Debt to Group companies		20.718.120	24.212.824
Corporation tax payable		664.850	523.856
Other liabilities		4.923.088	5.611.391
Current liabilities		26.527.711	30.611.841
Liabilities		26.527.711	30.611.841
Equity and liabilities		36.185.345	39.604.601

Contingencies etc.

5

Equity

DKK	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	40.000	7.500.000	4.677.367	12.217.367
Change of equity due to correction of errors			-3.224.607	-3.224.607
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2024	40.000	7.500.000	1.452.760	8.992.760
Proposed profit allocation			664.874	664.874
Equity at 31 December 2024	40.000	7.500.000	2.117.634	9.657.634

Notes

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
1 Staff costs		
Average number of full time employees	9	9
Wages and salaries	4.366.752	4.074.826
Pensions	421.329	387.065
Social security costs	121.352	91.118
Other staff costs	95.673	15.649
	5.005.106	4.568.658
2 Other financial expenses		
Group enterprises	950.583	504.718
Other interest expenses	5.924	587
	956.507	505.305
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	415.994	930.897
	415.994	930.897
4 Intangible assets		
DKK		Goodwill
Cost at 1 January 2024		18.868.597
Cost at 31 December 2024		18.868.597
Amortisation at 1 January 2024		4.042.383
Amortisation for the year		2.921.028
Amortisation at 31 December 2024		6.963.411
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024		11.905.186

Notes

5 | Contingencies etc.

Contingent liabilities

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Lease liabilities (operating leases), the payment is due:		
Within 1 year	311.658	237.153
Within 1-5 years	812.563	0
	0	237.153

Joint liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of DENTSPLY IH A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Wellspect ApS for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Change resulting from material misstatement

It can be noted that there was a significant misstatement in the 2023 annual report due to incorrect recognition of liabilities to group enterprises and transfer pricing adjustment.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report retrospectively, resulting adjustment of comparative figures.

The error has been incorporated into the annual report, reducing the item "Liabilities to group enterprises" by DKK 3.224.607,05. The opening equity is improved by an equivalent amount. The change has no impact on the calculated taxes.

The impact of the significant misstatement is accounted for directly in the opening equity under the line "Change of equity due to correction of errors."

Income Statement

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Accounting Policies

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 15 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired Company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, however, no more than 8 years.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accounting Policies

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.