

**Ossur Slovensko, s. r. o.**Financial statements  
as of 31 December 2021IČO 

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**A. GENERAL INFORMATION****1. Legal name and registered office of the company:**

Ossur Slovensko, s.r.o.  
 Prievozská 4D  
 Bratislava 821 09

Ossur Slovensko, s.r.o. (hereafter referred to as the "Company") was established on 19 January 2021 and was registered in the Commercial Register on 19 January 2021 (Commercial Register of the District Court Bratislava I in Bratislava, Section Sro, file 151241/B).

**The principal activities of the Company comprise:**

- purchase of goods for sale to the final consumer (retail) or other trade operators (wholesale),
- manufacture of medical devices,
- brokerage in the field of trade, services, production,
- advertising and marketing services, market research and public opinion

**2. Legal reason for the preparation of the Financial Statements**

The Financial Statements of the Company as of 31 December 2021 have been prepared as ordinary financial statements in accordance with Article 17 (6) of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting (hereafter referred to as the "Act on Accounting") for the accounting period from 19 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

The Financial Statements are intended for users who possess adequate knowledge of business and economic activities and bookkeeping and who analyze this information with appropriate care. The Financial Statements do not, and cannot, provide all information that may be needed by existing and potential investors, providers of credits and loans, and other creditors. These users must obtain relevant information from other sources.

**3. Information on the Group**

The Company is exempted from the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements.

**4. Number of employees**

Information on the number of employees:

Item	Current accounting period	Immediately preceding accounting period
Average number of employees	1	0

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**B. INFORMATION ON THE ACCOUNTING ENTITY'S BODIES**

Members of the statutory bodies as at 31 December 2021 were as follows:

<b>Statutory Representatives</b>	
Member:	Theodorus Joseph Lambertus
	Wilhelmus Van Poorten
Member:	Sveinn Logi Solvason

**C. INFORMATION ON PARTNERS IN THE ACCOUNTING ENTITY**

Shareholders: Ossur Europe B.V.  
De Schakel 70  
Eindhoven 5651 GH  
NL

The shareholder structure as at 31 December 2021 was as follows:

Shareholder	Ownership interest in share capital		Voting rights
	EUR	%	%
Ossur Europe B.V	121 000	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**D. INFORMATION ON THE APPLIED PROCEDURES****1. Basis of preparation**

The Financial Statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption.

The accounting policies and general accounting principles have been consistently applied by the accounting entity.

**2. Non-current intangible assets and property, plant and equipment**

Purchased non-current assets are valued at their acquisition cost, which consists of the price at which an asset has been acquired plus costs related to the acquisition (customs duty, transport, assembling costs, insurance etc.) less credit notes, early payment discounts, rebates, price discounts, bonuses, etc.

The acquisition cost of non-current assets does not include interest on loans, which arose before the non-current assets were put into use.

Self-constructed non-current assets are valued at their conversion cost. Conversion cost includes all direct costs incurred during production or other activities and indirect costs related to production or other activities.

Non-current assets acquired as a result of exchange are valued at their fair value. The difference between the fair value of the non-current asset received and the carrying value of the asset given is recorded, depending on

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its nature, in the relevant expense account in which a disposal of this asset is recorded or in the relevant income account in which revenue from this asset is recorded.

Research costs are not capitalized; they are expensed in the accounting periods in which they are incurred. Non-current intangible assets arising from development or under development should be capitalized if the following can be demonstrated:

- a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- b) the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- c) the accounting entity's ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- d) how the intangible asset will generate future economic benefits and the existence of a market for the output of the non-current intangible asset or the non-current intangible asset itself, or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- f) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Development costs should be capitalized if they do not exceed the amount that is likely to be recovered from related future economic benefits, after deducting further development costs, selling and administrative costs directly incurred in the marketing or processes. Capitalized development costs should be amortized for a maximum of five years. If the criteria for capitalization of development costs are not demonstrated, the costs should be recognized as an expense in the accounting periods in which they were incurred.

Amortization of non-current intangible assets is based on the expected useful lives of the assets and their expected wear and tear

Amortization methods, useful lives, and carrying values are reviewed as of each balance sheet date and adjusted if appropriate.

**3. Receivables**

Receivables are initially measured at their nominal value; assigned receivables and receivables acquired via a contribution to share capital are valued at their acquisition cost, including costs related to the acquisition. The valuation of receivables is reduced by doubtful and bad debts.

Regarding long-term loans and non-current receivables, if the remaining maturity of a receivable or a loan exceeds one year, the value of this receivable or loan is adjusted by creating a value adjustment, which represents the difference between the nominal value and the present value of the receivable. The present value of a receivable is calculated as the sum of the products of future cash receipts and the relevant discount factors.

**4. Current financial assets**

Current financial assets include short-term equity and debt securities which are due within one year at the time of their acquisition or available for sale within one year from their acquisition, own shares and own ownership interests, emission quotas.

**5. Financial accounts**

Financial accounts are comprised of cash and bank account balances and are valued at their nominal value. A value adjustment is created for any impairment.

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**6. Prepaid expenses and accrued income**

Prepaid expenses and accrued income are presented in accordance with the matching principle in terms of substance and time.

**7. Liabilities**

Liabilities are initially measured at their nominal value. Assumed liabilities are valued at their acquisition cost. If reconciliation procedures reveal that the actual amount of liabilities differs from the amount recorded in the accounting books, the actual amount is used to value these liabilities in the accounting books and financial statements.

**8. Provisions**

A provision is a liability representing the Company's existing obligation arising from past events, which is likely to reduce its economic benefits in the future. Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are valued on the basis of an estimate whose amount is necessary to fulfill the existing obligation as of the balance sheet date.

Creation of a provision is recorded in the relevant expense or asset account to which the liability is attributable. The use of the provision is debited to the relevant account of provisions with a corresponding credit entry in the relevant liability account. Reversal of an unusable provision or part thereof is accounted for by means of an accounting entry in reverse to the creation of the provision.

Creation of a provision for bonuses, rebates, discounts, and the repayment of the purchase price in the event of a complaint is recorded as a reduction in the originally earned income with a corresponding credit entry in the account of provisions.

**9. Accrued expenses and deferred income**

Accrued expenses and deferred income are presented in accordance with the matching principle in terms of substance and time.

**10. Leasing**

**Operating leasing.** Assets leased through operating leases are presented by the owner, not by the lessee. Assets leased in the form of operating lease are recorded against expenses on a continuous basis during the duration of the lease agreement.

**11. Foreign currency**

Assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated to the euro currency as of the date of the accounting transaction according to the foreign exchange reference rate determined and announced by the European Central Bank or the National Bank of Slovakia on the date preceding the date of the accounting transaction (hereafter referred to as the "reference rate").

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**12. Revenue**

Revenue from own work and merchandise is net of value added tax. Revenue is also reduced by discounts and reductions (rebates, bonuses, quick payment discounts, credit notes, etc.), irrespective of whether a customer was entitled to a discount in advance or whether a discount was agreed upon subsequently.

Revenue from the sale of products and merchandise is recognized on the date of performance of a supply according to the Commercial Code, Incoterms, or other terms and conditions specified in the contract

Revenue from the sale of services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services were provided

**13. Income Tax**

Income tax expense is computed, using the valid tax rate, from accounting profit adjusted for permanent or temporary non-deductible expenses and income.

**E. INFORMATION ON BALANCE SHEET ITEMS****1. Liabilities**

Liabilities (except for liabilities related to social fund and deferred tax liability) according to maturity are shown in the table below:

	31 Dec 2021 EUR
Liabilities - overdue	0
Liabilities with due date within 1 year	124 043
Liabilities with due date from 1 year up to 5 years	0
Liabilities with due date more than 5 years	0
	<b>124 043</b>

**F. INFORMATION ON OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES**

The company has no fulfillment for this item.

**G. REVENUES AND EXPENSES**

Data on income and remuneration of members of statutory bodies, supervisory bodies, and other bodies of the accounting entity.

The Company granted the members of statutory board, supervisory board or other board no loans, pledges or any other guarantees.

**H. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Except above, no events that would require a disclosure in the financial statements ended 31 December 2021 occurred after 31 December 21 until the day of preparation of the financial statements.

6/15/2022

DocuSigned by:  
*Jos van Poorten*  
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