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VIROGATES A/S
ANNUAL REPORT
2014

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 29 April 2015**

Nicolai Jung

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COMPANY DETAILS

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Company | ViroGates A/S Blokken 45 3460 Birkerød CVR no.: 25 73 40 33 Established: 1 November 2000 Registered Office: Birkerød Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December |
| Board of Directors | Lars Kongsbak, formand Bernd Peter Uder Jørgen Axel Thorball |
| Board of Executives | Jakob Ole Knudsen |
| Auditor | BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V |
| Bank | Nykredit Bank A/S Kalvebod Brygge 1-3 1780 København V Nordea Bank Danmark A/S, Hillerød Erhvervsfilial Slotsgade 44 3400 Hillerød |
| Law Firm | Mazanti-Andersen Korsø Jensen Amaliegade 10 1256 København K |

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of ViroGates A/S for the year 1 January - 31 December 2014.

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 financial position at 31 December 2014 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2014.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General meetings.

Birkerød, 7 April 2015

Board of Executives

Jakob Ole Knudsen

Board of Directors

Lars Kongsbak
Chairman

Bernd Peter Uder

Jørgen Axel Thorball

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ViroGates A/S

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of ViroGates A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2014, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's Responsibility 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. This responsibility includes maintaining the internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish Audit Legislation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2014 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2014 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

STATEMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

Copenhagen, 7 April 2015

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Jesper Buch
State Authorised Public Accountant

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

ViroGates has developed a very effective patented method to monitor people's health and disease progression by measuring the level of a protein, suPAR (soluble urokinase Plasminogen Activator Receptor, located on the surface of the majority of white blood cells. An increased level of suPAR indicates that the immune system is activated more than what is normal), the levels of which are indicative of progression of disease/poor prognosis. The measurement of suPAR is therefore of high value in assessing patient prognosis in various life-threatening diseases including sepsis, pneumonia, cardio vascular diseases, HIV and in a number of different types of organ failure, also when it is not precisely clear what a patient suffers from, and the clinician needs to evaluate whether the patient should be investigated further in the hospital system. In addition, suPAR will be useful as a general marker for health status.

ViroGates has developed three products for analyzing, "suPARnostic® Standard and suPARnostic® AutoFlex", both ELISA based and suPARnostic® Quick Triage. All three are easy-to-use and cost effective tools for measuring patients' level of suPAR

suPARnostic® continues to be used in research contexts, but in 2013 the company introduced suPAR measurements in routine clinical use in an Acute Care Unit in a Danish hospital, and negotiations with other customers in Denmark and via distributors outside of Denmark for similar installations are ongoing. In 2014, this had led to a number of hospitals testing the product in their acute clinical wards.

As in previous years, the company has supported clinical trials conducted by several research groups. Activities within the clinical research are an important strategy to ensure dissemination and, ultimately wide recognition of the value of the suPAR marker by the medical community. ViroGates thus continues to work towards greater access to the routine diagnostic market as well as to continue to expand sales to the research market. A large number of the performed studies have led to publications in reputable medical journals. At present, more than 180,000 patients have had their suPAR level measured, which has given rise to more than 300 scientific publications in peer reviewed medical journals.

Development in activities and financial position

In 2014 ViroGates had a net loss of DKK 7.5 million before tax. The result is in accordance with the budget and the latest forecast.

The company had revenues of DKK 3.1 million for the year. The expenditures decreased slightly compared to 2013 mainly due to the previous write-down of the value of the deferred tax asset and intangible asset (patent costs) but also due to the conclusion of several projects and completion of the development of suPARnostic ® Quick Triage test, which meant that payments for development costs to the Company's development partner ceased.

The company's biggest marketing activity was the organization of the 5. suPAR symposium held in Amsterdam, Holland May 8-9, 2014. The event was a success and was attended by more than 100 business associates and physicians. The symposium has given rise to several studies, as well as significantly increasing the general interest in suPAR.

ViroGates invests actively in its portfolio of patents and patent applications within the suPAR area. The Company's patent coverage is geographically very broad and covers the markets, where the Company expects to generate its future earnings.

In 2014, the Company's network of distributors consists of companies placed in: Scandinavia, Finland, Ireland, Holland, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, South Africa, Turkey, India, Poland, The Czech Republic, Hungary plus a number of other East European countries and North America.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Development in activities and financial position (continued)

Since its inception, ViroGates has had the African market as an important priority. In 2009, activities commenced in cooperation with Danish Industry and Danida in order to explore the possibility of market introduction in selected countries. These activities were intensified in 2010 with Kenya as the fulcrum and the effort resulted in an approved application to Danida Study Phase IPD Program. The project aims to evaluate one or more future local partners in the Kenyan health system. In 2011 the clinical trial in Kenya, which will pave the way for documentation that suPAR can be used to reduce costs in the Kenyan health system for the treatment of HIV patients, was initiated. In 2012, the pilot study was concluded and data is now being evaluated.

This study will pave the way for a larger prospective study in Kenya. In addition, the Company continues to have activities in Guinea Bissau. Status for the initial study is that by the end of 2014, the study has concluded and an intervention study has begun. ViroGates also cooperates with the international NGO, FIND Diagnostics, in relation to a study in Africa which could lead to the recommendation of suPAR to WHO.

ViroGates continuously apply for funding from a range of both private and public funds. In 2011, commitment to a project under Det Strategiske Forskningsråd (MUSE) was obtained. The project intends to develop a new test platform for the measurement of suPAR, but will in addition also provide insight into the various molecular aspects of suPAR. Work on the project started in 2012 and the first publications from this collaboration were published in 2013. This work has continued in 2014 and a spinout company from the project has been registered in Denmark. This company (BluSense) is interested in a continued collaboration with ViroGates regarding the measurement of suPAR.

ViroGates also sought and was granted funding under the Danish Markedsmodningsfond. The total grant is worth 3 million DKK of which ViroGates is to receive 2 million DKK. Other partners in the project include Hvidovre Hospital, Vendsyssel Hospital and ERASME Hospital (Brussels). Several activities are funded under the program including, initiating clinical use at the three abovementioned hospitals, Developing new test methods and assembling clinical and health economic data from the project. Work under the program commenced in 2013 and in 2014, this has led to the first payouts to the partners from the Fund.

At the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on the 19th May 2014, the company's share capital was increased by approx. 18.5 mio. DKK, of which 6.5 mio. DKK was debt that was converted. The cash component of the capital increase amounted to 12 mio. DKK.

ViroGates continues to be primarily owned by private investors.

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.

Future expectations

In 2015, ViroGates continues to focus on support of and sale to clinical use of suPARnostic ®. The company expects that new studies will continue to document that suPARnostic ® is a superior risk status marker compared to existing, routinely used disease and health markers. Likewise it is expected that more hospitals will start using suPARnostic ® products in routine clinical use. The Company thus expects revenues from sales to increase compared to 2014.

A loss is however still expected for 2015.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of ViroGates A/S for 2014 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B.

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

General about recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as and when it is earned, including recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Any costs, including depreciation, amortisation and writedown, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

The initial recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described in the following for each item.

The recognition and measurement takes into account predictable losses and risks arising before the year-end reporting and which prove or disprove matters that existed at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets is reviewed annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment in excess of the amount reflected by normal amortisation or depreciation. If this is the case, write-down should be made to the lower recoverable amount.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

The net revenue from 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, duties and less 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 external costs

Other external costs include costs relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, loss on bad debts, operating lease expenses and similar expenses.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from 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 in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax on profit for the year

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 portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value as follows:

| | Useful life | Residual value |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| Other plants, fixtures and equipment..... | 3-8 år | 0-30 % |

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

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

Dividend

The expected payment of dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity capital.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

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 carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would 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

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

| | Note | 2014 DKK | 2013 DKK '000 |
|--|------|-------------------|------------------|
| NET REVENUE | | 3.104.347 | 981 |
| Cost of sales..... | | -264.112 | -227 |
| Other external expenses..... | | -6.008.114 | -5.262 |
| GROSS PROFIT | | -3.167.879 | -4.508 |
| Staff costs..... | 1 | -4.075.736 | -4.293 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment..... | | -82.774 | -625 |
| OPERATING LOSS | | -7.326.389 | -9.426 |
| Other financial income..... | | 38.416 | 16 |
| Other financial expenses..... | | -244.336 | -322 |
| LOSS BEFORE TAX | | -7.532.309 | -9.732 |
| Tax on loss for the year..... | 2 | 1.806.801 | -4.489 |
| LOSS FOR THE YEAR | | -5.725.508 | -14.221 |
| PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS | | | |
| Accumulated loss..... | | -5.725.508 | -14.221 |
| TOTAL | | -5.725.508 | -14.221 |

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

| ASSETS | Note | 2014 DKK | 2013 DKK '000 |
|---|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment..... | | 429.502 | 17 |
| Tangible fixed assets..... | 3 | 429.502 | 17 |
| Rent deposit and other receivables..... | | 101.059 | 99 |
| Fixed asset investments..... | | 101.059 | 99 |
| FIXED ASSETS..... | | 530.561 | 116 |
| Finished goods and goods for resale..... | | 153.899 | 343 |
| Inventory..... | | 153.899 | 343 |
| Trade receivables..... | | 217.496 | 674 |
| Other receivables..... | | 107.666 | 96 |
| Receivables corporation tax..... | | 1.806.801 | 1.250 |
| Prepayments and accrued income..... | | 20.676 | 97 |
| Accounts receivable..... | | 2.152.639 | 2.117 |
| Cash and cash equivalents..... | | 7.669.102 | 1.272 |
| CURRENT ASSETS..... | | 9.975.640 | 3.732 |
| ASSETS..... | | 10.506.201 | 3.848 |

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | Note | 2014 DKK | 2013 DKK '000 |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Share capital..... | | 1.830.840 | 906 |
| Retained profit..... | | 5.626.259 | -6.221 |
| EQUITY..... | 4 | 7.457.099 | -5.315 |
| Bank debt..... | | 0 | 118 |
| Convertible debt instruments..... | | 0 | 6.288 |
| Trade payables..... | | 441.780 | 617 |
| Other liabilities..... | | 2.607.322 | 2.140 |
| Current liabilities..... | | 3.049.102 | 9.163 |
| LIABILITIES..... | | 3.049.102 | 9.163 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES..... | | 10.506.201 | 3.848 |
| Contingencies etc. | 5 | | |
| Ownership | 6 | | |

NOTES

| | 2014 DKK | 2013 DKK '000 | Note |
|---|-------------------|--|----------|
| Staff costs | | | 1 |
| Wages and salaries..... | 3.647.947 | 3.860 | |
| Pensions..... | 244.941 | 275 | |
| Social security costs..... | 36.244 | 36 | |
| Other staff costs..... | 146.604 | 122 | |
| | 4.075.736 | 4.293 | |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | | | 2 |
| Calculated tax on taxable income of the year..... | -1.806.801 | -1.250 | |
| Adjustment of deferred tax..... | 0 | 5.739 | |
| | -1.806.801 | 4.489 | |
| Tangible fixed assets | | | 3 |
| | | Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment | |
| Cost at 1 January 2014..... | | 269.327 | |
| Addition..... | | 495.000 | |
| Cost at 31 December 2014..... | | 764.327 | |
| Amortisation at 1 January 2014..... | | 252.052 | |
| Depreciation..... | | 82.773 | |
| Depreciation at 31 December 2014..... | | 334.825 | |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2014..... | | 429.502 | |

NOTES

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| | Note |
| Equity | 4 |

| | Share capital | Share premium account | Retained profit | Total |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Equity at 1 January 2014..... | 905.963 | 0 | -6.220.890 | -5.314.927 |
| Capital increase..... | 924.877 | 17.572.657 | | 18.497.534 |
| Transfers to/from other items..... | | -17.572.657 | 17.572.657 | |
| Proposed distribution of profit..... | | | -5.725.508 | -5.725.508 |
| Equity at 31 December 2014..... | 1.830.840 | 0 | 5.626.259 | 7.457.099 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Equity at 1 January 2009..... | 756.128 |
| Capital increase 2009..... | 3.051 |
| Capital increase 2010..... | 56.543 |
| Capital increase 2011..... | 90.241 |
| Capital increase 2014..... | 924.877 |

Equity at 31 December 2014..... 1.830.840

| | 2014 DKK | 2013 DKK '000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Share capital | | |
| Share capital: | | |
| A-shares, 1.830.840 stk. a nom. 1 kr..... | 1.830.840 | 906 |
| | 1.830.840 | 906 |

Treasury shares

The treasury shares are as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| A-shares, 2.585 stk. a nom. 1 kr..... | 2.585 | 3 |
| | 2.585 | 3 |

Treasury shares in % of share capital:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Share of capital..... | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| | 0,1 | 0,3 |

Under a resolution passed by the general meeting, the company may acquire treasury shares up to 10% of the share capital. Treasury shares are acquired for purposes of incentive programs for consultants and employees of the company.

Contingencies etc.

The company has entered into a lease agreement that runs until Juni 2016. There is a residual liability of DKK ('000) 324.

NOTES**Note****Ownership****6**

The following shareholders are recorded in the company's register of shareholders as owning more than 5% of the votes or the share capital:

DueMila S.A.

160 Route De Thionville
2610 Luxembourg

N. P. Louis-Hansen ApS
Gammel Strandvej 22A
2990 Nivå

Kim Ginnerup ApS
Jægersborg Alle 58
2920 Charlottenlund

4AM ApS
Krathusvej 32
2920 Charlottenlund

The Way Forward ApS
Sankt Annæ Plads 19A, 2. mf
1250 København K

JEO Holding ApS
Strandvejen 401
2930 Klampenborg