

Dräger

Draeger New Zealand Limited

Annual Report - 31 December 2020

**Draeger New Zealand Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2020**

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

- Mr C David
- Mr A Hawke (commenced 15 September 2020)
- Mr A Kendzierski (resigned 31 March 2020)

Principal activities

During the year, the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of importing, exporting and distributing hospital and medical equipment and consumables, resuscitation and emergency care equipment, gas detection equipment, breathing protection apparatus, breath alcohol detection equipment, air compression equipment, safety equipment, lifting equipment, protective clothing and the like, including maintenance, repair and testing, service and supply of spare parts and any other occupation incidental thereto. There was no significant change in the nature of the activity of the company during the year.

Review of operations

The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$825,735 (31 December 2019: \$460,804).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the entity during the financial year.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under the law of New Zealand.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the New Zealand Companies Act 1993. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

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Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under the New Zealand Companies Act 1993 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) is set out immediately after this directors' report.

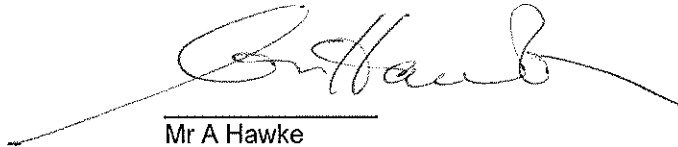
This report is made in accordance with the resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors



Mr C David
Director

19 March 2021



Mr A Hawke
Director

Draeger New Zealand Limited
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General information

The financial statements cover Draeger New Zealand Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is Draeger New Zealand Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Draeger New Zealand Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

Unit 4, 24 Bishop Dunn Place, East Tamaki,
Auckland 2013

The immediate parent entity of the Company is Draeger Australia Pty Ltd, a company incorporated in Australia.

The ultimate parent entity of the Company is Drägerwerk AG, a company incorporated in Germany.

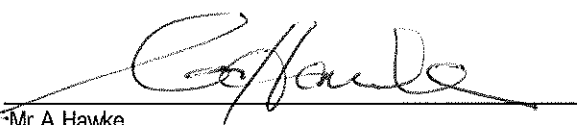
The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 19 March 2021. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	3	23,774,606	19,744,316
Cost of sales		<u>(18,462,741)</u>	<u>(15,120,968)</u>
Gross profit		5,311,865	4,623,348
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(632,946)	(545,138)
Selling expenses		(3,070,911)	(2,884,287)
Marketing expenses		(496,837)	(493,589)
Net finance expense/income		35,692	(47,070)
Profit before income tax		<u>1,146,862</u>	<u>653,264</u>
Income tax expense	5	<u>(321,127)</u>	<u>(192,460)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>825,735</u>	<u>460,804</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>825,735</u>	<u>460,804</u>

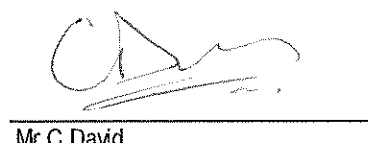
This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors

For and on behalf of the Board.



 Mr A Hawke

Director



 Mr C David

Director

Melbourne
 19-Mar-21

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	499,974	499,981
Trade and other receivables	7	12,592,610	8,182,154
Inventories	8	2,043,018	1,728,000
Other current assets		5,560	23,480
Total current assets		<u>15,141,162</u>	<u>10,433,615</u>
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	28,187	28,187
Property, plant and equipment		402,786	519,152
Deferred tax assets	9	101,216	152,965
Right-of-use assets	10	469,451	535,294
Total non-current assets		<u>1,001,640</u>	<u>1,235,598</u>
Total assets		<u>16,142,802</u>	<u>11,669,213</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	11,222,547	5,132,801
Borrowings	12	-	62,164
Provisions	13	1,078,780	741,435
Other liabilities	15	310,142	617,242
Lease liabilities	10	263,495	252,546
Current tax liabilities		133,334	91,179
Total current liabilities		<u>13,008,298</u>	<u>6,897,367</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	-	2,500,000
Provisions		85,437	72,128
Other Liabilities		117,865	-
Lease liabilities	10	200,137	294,389
Total non-current liabilities		<u>403,439</u>	<u>2,866,517</u>
Total liabilities		<u>13,411,737</u>	<u>9,763,883</u>
Net assets		<u>2,731,065</u>	<u>1,905,330</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	17	722,003	722,003
Retained earnings	18	2,009,062	1,183,327
Total equity		<u>2,731,065</u>	<u>1,905,330</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Contributed equity \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2019	722,003	722,523	1,444,526
Profit for the year	-	460,804	460,804
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>722,003</u>	<u>1,183,327</u>	<u>1,905,330</u>

	Contributed equity \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2020	722,003	1,183,327	1,905,330
Profit for the year	-	825,735	825,735
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>722,003</u>	<u>2,009,062</u>	<u>2,731,065</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		25,245,994	19,149,980
Payments to suppliers and employees (Inclusive of GST)		<u>(19,645,255)</u>	<u>(20,237,036)</u>
		5,600,739	(1,087,056)
Income taxes paid		(227,223)	(351,708)
Interest received		98,840	-
Interest paid		<u>(28,108)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from (used) in operating activities	23	<u>5,444,248</u>	<u>(1,438,764)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(174,254)	(187,885)
(Issuance) of related party loans		(2,500,000)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		<u>226,400</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from in investing activities		<u>(2,447,854)</u>	<u>(187,885)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liability		(420,916)	(333,128)
(Repayment)/proceeds of related party loans		<u>(2,575,486)</u>	<u>385,361</u>
Net cash Inflow from financing activities		<u>(2,996,402)</u>	<u>52,233</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(7)	(1,574,416)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		<u>499,981</u>	<u>2,074,397</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		<u>499,974</u>	<u>499,981</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements are for Draeger New Zealand Limited ('the Company'). This note provides a list of all significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

During the year, the principal continuing activities of the Company consisted of importing, exporting and distributing hospital and medical equipment and consumables, resuscitation and emergency care equipment, gas detection equipment, breathing protection apparatus, breath alcohol detection equipment, air compression equipment, safety equipment, lifting equipment, protective clothing and the like, including maintenance, repair and testing, service and supply of spare parts and any other occupation incidental thereto.

Basis of preparation

Draeger New Zealand Limited is a company registered under the New Zealand Companies Act 1993. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and the Companies Act 1993.

(i) Compliance with NZ IFRS

The financial statements of the Draeger New Zealand Limited have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). Draeger New Zealand Limited is a for-profit entity for the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP. The financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ('NZ IFRS RDR'), other New Zealand accounting standards and authoritative notices that are applicable to entities that apply NZ IFRS RDR.

The Company is eligible and has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 For-profit Accounting Requirements (NZ IFRS RDR) on the basis that the Company has no public accountability and is not a large for-profit public sector entity. In applying NZ IFRS RDR, the Company has applied a number of disclosure concessions.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's assessment indicates that there are no new Australian Accounting Standards or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective with an expected material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$), which is Draeger New Zealand Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities using the methods outlined below.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. Control of an asset refers to the ability to

- direct the use of, and
- obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset.

Control includes the ability to prevent other entities from directing the use of, and obtaining the benefits from, an asset. The benefits of an asset are the potential cash flows (inflows or savings in outflows) that can be obtained directly or indirectly in many ways.

(i) Rendering of services

In the event of a sale of products combined with a maintenance/service contract the contract shall be divided into the product delivery component and the service/ maintenance component based on the stand-alone selling price.

(ii) Extended guarantee periods

In the case of extended warranties, where the sale agreement grants the buyer warranties to an extent and/or for a duration in excess of the Company Standard warranty of 12 months, the value for the extended warranty is usually invoiced upon delivery of the product in question and then neutralised by a deferred income item. The deferred income must then be released to income over the life of the extended warranty period.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(iv) Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts (if any), which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 - 60 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company applies the NZ IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets, as disclosed in note 7.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables (continued)

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2020 or 1 January 2020 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost includes there classification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a 'first in first out' basis. Cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, direct labour, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity, and, where applicable, transfers from cash flow hedging reserves in equity. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost or revalued amounts of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

Plant and equipment	2-10 years
Office furniture	5-10 years
Motor vehicles	5 Years
Leasehold improvements	Life of the lease

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the year of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the year of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting year.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for long service leave that is not expected to be wholly settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

Note 3. Revenue

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>(a) Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
Sale of goods	22,765,161	18,891,944
Rendering of services	867,008	720,975
Extended warranties	142,437	131,397
	<u>23,774,606</u>	<u>19,744,316</u>

Disaggregation of revenue

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at point in time as follows:

	Sale of goods \$	Rendering of services \$	Extended warranties \$	Total
2019				
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	18,891,944	-	-	18,891,944
Over time	-	720,975	131,397	852,372
	<u>18,891,944</u>	<u>720,975</u>	<u>131,397</u>	<u>19,744,316</u>
2020				
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	22,765,161	-	-	22,765,161
Over time	-	867,008	142,437	1,009,445
	<u>22,765,161</u>	<u>867,008</u>	<u>142,437</u>	<u>23,774,606</u>

(b) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current contract assets	53,068	62,131
Loss allowance	(22)	-
Total contract assets	<u>53,046</u>	<u>62,131</u>
Non-contract asset recognised for costs incurred to fulfil a contract	<u>(310,142)</u>	<u>(617,242)</u>
Total current contract liabilities	<u>(310,142)</u>	<u>(617,242)</u>

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

Note 4. Expenses

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Employee benefits expenses	3,768,639	3,131,095
Depreciation	594,793	522,953
Bad debt expenses	28,445	4,490
Net foreign exchange (gain)/losses included in other income/other expenses for the year	(17,584)	(64,484)

Note 5. Income tax expense

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	327,435	262,206
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(58,058)	-
Total current tax expenses	<u>269,377</u>	<u>262,206</u>
Deferred income tax		
(Decrease) / (increase) in deferred tax	51,750	(69,746)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	<u>51,750</u>	<u>(69,746)</u>
Income tax expense		
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	<u>321,127</u>	<u>192,460</u>

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	1,146,862	653,264
Tax at the New Zealand tax rate 28.0% (2019 - 28.0%)	321,121	182,914
Prior year over provision of income tax	(58,058)	-
in calculating taxable income:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	58,064	9,546
Income tax expense	<u>321,127</u>	<u>192,460</u>

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Notes to the financial statements
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Notes to the financial statements

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>499,974</u>	<u>499,981</u>

Note 7. Current & Non-current assets - trade and other receivables

Current	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade receivables	9,787,938	8,081,289
Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(4,764)</u>	<u>(4,490)</u>
	9,783,174	8,076,799
Amounts receivable from related parties	256,368	43,224
Other financial assets at amortised cost - from related party	2,500,000	-
Contract assets	<u>53,068</u>	<u>62,131</u>
	<u>12,592,610</u>	<u>8,182,154</u>
Non-Current		
Security deposit	<u>28,187</u>	<u>28,187</u>

Note 8. Current assets - Inventories

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Demo equipment	13,582	794
Work in progress	229,785	129,330
Finished goods - at cost	2,123,998	1,816,613
Provision for inventory obsolescence	<u>(324,347)</u>	<u>(218,737)</u>
	<u>2,043,018</u>	<u>1,728,000</u>

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Inventories recognised as expense during the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to \$15,104,982 (2019: \$12,309,384). These were included in the cost of sales

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to \$324,347 (2019: \$218,737). These were recognised as an expense during the year ended 31 December 2019 and included in 'cost of sales' in profit or loss.

Draeger New Zealand Limited
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Notes to the financial statements

Note 9. Non-current assets - Deferred tax assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Finished products/merchandise	-	53,157
Bad debt allowance	1,334	1,257
Employee provisions	79,947	14,828
Accrued expenses	-	52,662
Lease liabilities	129,817	153,142
Other	25,350	32,579
Other plant, factory and office equipment	(3,786)	(3,160)
Right-of-use assets	(131,446)	(151,500)
Deferred tax assets	<u>101,216</u>	<u>152,965</u>

Note 10. Leases

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	250,494	335,754
Vehicles	210,524	185,507
Factory and office equipment	8,433	14,032
	<u>469,451</u>	<u>535,293</u>
Lease Liabilities		
Current	(263,495)	(252,546)
Non-current	(200,137)	(294,389)
	<u>(463,632)</u>	<u>(546,935)</u>

(b) Amounts recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	126,494	120,443
Vehicles	237,648	204,706
Factory and office equipment	4,613	4,231
	<u>368,756</u>	<u>329,380</u>
Interest expense (included in other income)	21,706	30,697
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in administration expenses)	3,780	5,882
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in maintenance and repair expenses)	-	20,602

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was \$420,916
(2019 \$333,128)

Notes to the financial statements

Note 10. Leases (continued)

(c) The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Company leases various office spaces, vehicles and forklifts. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed years of 13 months to 10 years, but may have extension options.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases which does not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each year.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Draeger New Zealand Limited
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Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the

Note 10. Leases (continued)

underlying asset's useful life. While the Company revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the Company.

(c) The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

(d) Residual value guarantees

The Company does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

Note 11. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade payables	199,681	219,402
Amounts payable to related parties	7,053,984	4,548,548
GST payable	783,030	219,114
Customer contract liabilities	3,135,351	-
Other payables	50,501	145,736
	<u>11,222,547</u>	<u>5,132,800</u>

Note 12. Current liabilities - Borrowings

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties	-	62,164
Total unsecured current borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>62,164</u>

Note 13. Current liabilities - Provisions

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Employee benefits	285,526	193,623
Provision for warranties	91,474	26,425
Employee bonus	699,058	501,494
Make good provision	2,722	19,893
	<u>1,078,780</u>	<u>741,435</u>

Draeger New Zealand Limited
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Note 14. - Provisions

	Employee benefits	Provision for warranties	Make good provision	Employee bonus	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at start of year	193,623	26,425	19,893	501,494	741,435
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	-	(26,425)	-	-	(26,425)
Amounts used during the year	(189,921)	-	(19,682)	(501,494)	(711,097)
Additional provision recognised	281,824	91,474	2,511	699,058	1,074,867
Carrying amount at end of year	285,526	91,474	2,722	699,058	1,078,780

	Employee benefits	Provision for warranties	Make good provision	Employee bonus	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount to be settled within 12 months (current)	285,526	91,474	2,722	699,058	1,078,779
Amounts to be settled after 12 months (non-current)	-	-	85,437	-	85,437
	285,526	91,474	88,159	699,058	1,164,216

Note 15. Current liabilities - Other liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Deferred revenue	310,142	617,242

Note 16. Non-current liabilities - Borrowings

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Unsecured Loans from related parties	-	2,500,000

Note 17. Contributed equity

(a) Share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares Fully paid	722,003	722,003	722,003	722,003

Draeger New Zealand Limited
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Notes to the financial statements

Note 18. Retained earnings

Movements in retained earnings were as follows:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance 1 January	1,183,327	722,523
Net profit for the year	<u>825,735</u>	<u>460,804</u>
Balance 31 December	<u>2,009,062</u>	<u>1,183,327</u>

Note 19. Dividends

No dividends have been paid during the financial year. The directors do not recommend that a dividend be paid in respect of the financial year (2019: \$nil).

(a) Franked dividends

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 28.0% (2019 - 28.0%)	<u>651,145</u>	<u>405,765</u>

(b) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds of winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and on a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

Note 20. Contingencies

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2020 (2019: nil).

Draeger New Zealand Limited
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Notes to the financial statements

Note 21. Related party transactions

(a) Parent entities

The parent entity is Draeger Australia Pty Ltd, a company incorporated in Australia, which at 31 December 2020 owns 100% (2019: 100%) of the issued ordinary shares of Draeger New Zealand.

The ultimate parent entity is Drägerwerk AG, a company incorporated in Germany, which at 31 December 2020 owns 100% (2019: 100%) of the issued ordinary shares of Draeger Australia Pty Ltd.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Total key management personnel compensation	<u>138,309</u>	<u>183,145</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Drägerwerk AG (ultimate parent controlling party of the Company) having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

(c) Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions with related parties:	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Sales and purchases of goods and services</i>		
Sales of goods to Draeger Australia Pty Ltd	142,437	172,850
Purchases of goods from Draeger Australia Pty Ltd	(4,124,695)	(2,348,600)
Purchases of goods from Draeger Medical System, Inc.	(306,292)	(61,127)
Purchases of goods from DRAGER Safety UK Limited	(160,712)	(2,928)
Purchases of goods from Dräger Safety AG & Co. KGaA	(4,411,779)	(3,529,548)
Purchases of goods from DRAGER Safety UK Limited	-	(287,632)
Purchases of goods from Draeger Safety Canada	(31,175)	
Purchase of goods from Drägerwerk AG & Co. KGaA	(7,983,077)	(5,218,959)

Purchases of goods were made at market price discounted to reflect the quantity of goods purchased and the relationships between the parties.

(d) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting year in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Amounts owed by related parties		
Other Draeger Group subsidiaries	<u>19,353</u>	<u>43,224</u>
Amounts owed to related parties		
Drägerwerk AG & Co. KGaA	(3,592,305)	(1,081,445)
Draeger Australia Pty Ltd	(2,434,379)	(2,335,810)
Draeger Medical System, Inc.	(53,381)	(14,331)
DRAGER Safety UK Limited	(5,735)	(2,928)
Dräger Safety AG & Co. KGaA	<u>(733,773)</u>	<u>(1,114,034)</u>
	<u>(6,819,573)</u>	<u>(4,548,548)</u>

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements

Note 21. Related party transactions (continued)

(e) Loans to/from related parties

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Loans from Drägerwerk AG (the ultimate controlling party of the Group)</i>		
Beginning of the year	(2,562,165)	(2,509,931)
Loans repaid	2,575,486	18,470
Interest charged	(13,321)	(70,704)
End of year	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,562,165)</u>

Note 22. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since the year ended 31 December 2020 that significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Draeger New Zealand Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2020

23. Cash Flow Reconciliation

(a) Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Profit for the period	825,735	460,804
Adjustment for		
Depreciation and amortisation	318,055	193,099
Income tax expense	-	192,460
Gain on disposal of assets	(2,204)	-
Write off of right of use assets	123,732	-
Interest repayment on related party loans	13,322	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- (increase) in trade receivables	(1,910,457)	(2,951,950)
- (Increase)/decrease in inventories	(315,017)	572,873
- Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	51,749	(223,784)
- Decrease/(increase) in other assets	17,920	(11,103)
- (decrease) in customer deposit	(189,235)	-
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	6,089,747	(532,885)
- Increase in other operating liabilities	21,719	612,748
- Increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable	42,155	(89,502)
- Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	-	154,037
- Increase/ in other provisions	357,027	184,439
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>5,444,248</u>	<u>(1,438,764)</u>



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Draeger New Zealand Limited

We have audited the financial statements, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cashflows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Draeger New Zealand Limited (the Company), present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (NZ IFRS RDR).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs NZ) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The Directors are responsible for the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not, express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS RDR, and for such internal control as the Directors determine 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, the Directors are 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 unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have 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 NZ and ISAs 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website at:

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/>

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ben Gargett.

For and on behalf of:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

Chartered Accountants
19 March 2021

Melbourne



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Draeger Australia Pty Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Draeger Australia Pty Ltd and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ben Gargett'.

Ben Gargett
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
19 March 2021



I, Ben Gargett, am currently a member of Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand and my membership number is 49976.

PricewaterhouseCoopers was the audit firm appointed to undertake the audit of Draeger New Zealand Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020. I was responsible for the execution of the audit and delivery of our firm's auditor's report. The audit work was completed on 19 March 2021 and an unqualified opinion was issued.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ben Gargett', written in a cursive style.

Ben Gargett