

Eickemeyer - Medicinteknik for Dyrelæger ApS

Solbakken 26, 6500 Vojens
CVR no. 30 91 68 08

Annual report for 2021

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 28.01.22

Per Riber Rasmussen
Dirigent

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The company

Eickemeyer - Medicinteknik for Dyrelæger ApS
Solbakken 26
6500 Vojens
Denmark
Registered office: Vojens
CVR no.: 30 91 68 08
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Alexander Michael Sprung
Per Riber Rasmussen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for Eickemeyer - Medicinteknik for Dyrelæger ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Vojens, January 28, 2022

Executive Board

Alexander Michael Sprung

Per Riber Rasmussen

To the capital owner of Eickemeyer - Medicinteknik for Dyrelæger ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Eickemeyer - Medicinteknik for Dyrelæger ApS for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Haderslev, January 28, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Rasmus Ørskov

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42777

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of sales of veterinary articles.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK 3,276,607 against DKK 2,224,111 for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 13,457,579.

Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement

Note		2021 DKK	2020 DKK
	Gross profit	12,282,461	9,328,754
1	Staff costs	-7,717,589	-6,311,120
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	4,564,872	3,017,634
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-265,153	-240,910
	Other operating expenses	-10,850	0
	Operating profit	4,288,869	2,776,724
	Financial income	26,712	199,096
	Financial expenses	-115,991	-99,907
	Profit before tax	4,199,590	2,875,913
	Tax on profit for the year	-922,983	-651,802
	Profit for the year	3,276,607	2,224,111
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	3,276,607	2,224,111
	Total	3,276,607	2,224,111

ASSETS		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Land and buildings	5,034,164	5,142,711
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	502,363	411,969
2	Total property, plant and equipment	5,536,527	5,554,680
	Total non-current assets	5,536,527	5,554,680
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	5,401,919	3,772,457
	Prepayments for goods	482,754	666,664
	Total inventories	5,884,673	4,439,121
	Trade receivables	6,961,685	4,501,231
	Receivables from group enterprises	766,461	698,943
	Prepayments	70,222	96,481
	Total receivables	7,798,368	5,296,655
	Cash	1,278,730	3,091,200
	Total current assets	14,961,771	12,826,976
	Total assets	20,498,298	18,381,656

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	750,000	750,000
	Retained earnings	12,707,579	9,430,972
	Total equity	13,457,579	10,180,972
	Provisions for deferred tax	44,000	43,961
	Total provisions	44,000	43,961
3	Mortgage debt	1,845,889	1,948,225
	Total long-term payables	1,845,889	1,948,225
3	Short-term part of long-term payables	102,335	101,605
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	24
	Trade payables	105,377	537,817
	Payables to group enterprises	0	227,031
	Income taxes	730,944	500,356
	Other payables	3,014,723	4,841,665
	Deferred income	1,197,451	0
	Total short-term payables	5,150,830	6,208,498
	Total payables	6,996,719	8,156,723
	Total equity and liabilities	20,498,298	18,381,656
4	Contingent liabilities		
5	Charges and security		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21			
Balance as at 01.01.21	750,000	9,430,972	10,180,972
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3,276,607	3,276,607
Balance as at 31.12.21	750,000	12,707,579	13,457,579

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	6,182,593	5,007,246
Pensions	959,783	807,687
Other social security costs	117,905	76,882
Other staff costs	457,308	419,305
Total	7,717,589	6,311,120
Average number of employees during the year	14	11

2. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.21	5,239,777	684,530
Additions during the year	0	247,000
Cost as at 31.12.21	5,239,777	931,530
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-97,066	-272,561
Depreciation during the year	-108,547	-156,606
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-205,613	-429,167
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	5,034,164	502,363

3. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.21	Total payables at 31.12.20
Mortgage debt	102,335	1,429,143	1,948,224	2,049,830
Total	102,335	1,429,143	1,948,224	2,049,830

4. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.21.

5. Charges and security

Land and buildings investment properties with a carrying amount of DKK 5,034k have been provided as security for mortgage debt of DKK 1,948k.

The company has provided indemnification letter/receivables charges as security for debt issues to credit institutions which amounts to DKK 400k.

6. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

6. Accounting policies - continued -**LEASES****INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

6. Accounting policies - continued -**Depreciation and impairment losses**

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Buildings	33	0
Leasehold improvements		0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	

Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Amortisation of capital losses and borrowing costs relating to financial liabilities is recognised on an ongoing basis as financial expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

6. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings, leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group

6. Accounting policies - continued -

of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax

6. Accounting policies - continued -

is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.