



Højgård Hestehospital Group A/S

Rugårdsvej 696
5462 Morud
CVR No. 33783116

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 24.04.2023

Jørgen Michael Hansen
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2022	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2022	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2022	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	15

Entity details

Entity

Højgård Hestehospital Group A/S

Rugårdsvej 696

5462 Morud

Business Registration No.: 33783116

Registered office: Morud

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Jørgen Michael Hansen, Chairman

Jonas Daniel Rasmussen

Dorthe Rasmussen

Jonas Koch Nørgaard

Guinevere Holmes Hørning

Executive Board

Jonas Koch Nørgaard

Guinevere Holmes Hørning

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Tværkajen 5

P. O. Box 10

5100 Odense

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Højgård Hestehospital Group A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Morud, 24.04.2023

Executive Board

Jonas Koch Nørgaard

Guinevere Holmes Hørning

Board of Directors

Jørgen Michael Hansen
Chairman

Jonas Daniel Rasmussen

Dorthe Rasmussen

Jonas Koch Nørgaard

Guinevere Holmes Hørning

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Højgård Hestehospital Group A/S

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Højgård Hestehospital Group A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 ISAs 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 ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark,

we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and other reporting responsibilities

Non-compliance with the Danish VAT Act

The Entity has prepared incorrect VAT reports, which is in conflict with the Danish VAT Act, for which Management may be held liable.

Violation of other legislation

In violation of the Money Laundering Act, the company has violated the amount limit for the cash deposits of DKK 20,000, whereby the management can be held liable for this.

Odense, 24.04.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Michael Bach

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne19691

Abdul Wahab Ashraf

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne46664

Management commentary

Primary activities

The purpose of the company is operation of veterinary and hospital activities as well as agriculture and related activities.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

In November 2022, the company merged with Højgård Hesteklinik Århus ApS and Hstedoktoren, Højgård Sjælland ApS. The financial results are effected by these transactions.

Development in activities and finances

The company's income statement for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK 2.385k, and the company's balance as of 31 December 2022 shows an equity of DKK 68,320k.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		48,134,039	24,388,221
Staff costs	1	(38,120,716)	(18,155,210)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(7,637,300)	(723,421)
Operating profit/loss		2,376,023	5,509,590
Income from investments in group enterprises		0	6,689,009
Income from investments in associates		0	14,926,683
Other financial income		177,714	52,111
Other financial expenses		(105,907)	(149,462)
Profit/loss before tax		2,447,830	27,027,931
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(63,153)	(825,027)
Profit/loss for the year		2,384,677	26,202,904
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,000,000	0
Retained earnings		1,384,677	26,202,904
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,384,677	26,202,904

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Goodwill		47,492,435	0
Intangible assets	3	47,492,435	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		5,797,367	2,064,072
Leasehold improvements		2,272,483	746,563
Property, plant and equipment	4	8,069,850	2,810,635
Investments in group enterprises		0	56,782,084
Other receivables		663,376	525,000
Financial assets	5	663,376	57,307,084
Fixed assets		56,225,661	60,117,719
Raw materials and consumables		3,580,621	867,725
Inventories		3,580,621	867,725
Trade receivables		9,025,646	4,453,056
Receivables from group enterprises		2,212,400	1,884,071
Deferred tax		0	48,044
Other receivables		2,098,044	955,175
Income tax receivable		1,034,000	189,318
Receivables		14,370,090	7,529,664
Cash		11,230,605	7,175,999
Current assets		29,181,316	15,573,388
Assets		85,406,977	75,691,107

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		805,000	805,000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		0	6,689,009
Retained earnings		66,514,824	58,441,138
Proposed dividend		1,000,000	0
Equity		68,319,824	65,935,147
Deferred tax		803,887	0
Other provisions	6	0	3,558,000
Provisions		803,887	3,558,000
Bank loans		350,000	0
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	350,000	0
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	200,000	0
Trade payables		2,904,526	1,589,860
Payables to group enterprises		6,025	720,575
Income tax payable		420,005	0
Other payables	8	12,402,710	3,887,525
Current liabilities other than provisions		15,933,266	6,197,960
Liabilities other than provisions		16,283,266	6,197,960
Equity and liabilities		85,406,977	75,691,107
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	9		
Contingent liabilities	10		
Group relations	11		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	805,000	6,689,009	58,441,138	0	65,935,147
Effect of divestments of entities etc.	0	(6,689,009)	6,689,009	0	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	1,384,677	1,000,000	2,384,677
Equity end of year	805,000	0	66,514,824	1,000,000	68,319,824

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Wages and salaries	33,402,939	16,259,860
Pension costs	3,182,602	1,110,765
Other social security costs	1,535,175	784,585
	38,120,716	18,155,210
Average number of full-time employees	83	46

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Current tax	0	458,704
Change in deferred tax	63,153	366,323
	63,153	825,027

3 Intangible assets

	Goodwill DKK
Additions through business combinations etc.	54,422,150
Cost end of year	54,422,150
Additions through business combinations etc.	(1,487,500)
Amortisation for the year	(5,442,215)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(6,929,715)
Carrying amount end of year	47,492,435

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	8,933,842	752,837
Additions through business combinations etc.	8,169,876	1,450,000
Additions	1,692,074	319,767
Disposals	(228,644)	0
Cost end of year	18,567,148	2,522,604
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(6,869,770)	(6,274)
Additions through business combinations etc.	(4,055,429)	0
Depreciation for the year	(1,951,235)	(243,847)
Reversal regarding disposals	106,653	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(12,769,781)	(250,121)
Carrying amount end of year	5,797,367	2,272,483

5 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Other receivables DKK
Cost beginning of year	50,093,075	525,000
Additions through business combinations etc.	0	138,376
Disposals on divestments etc.	(50,093,075)	0
Cost end of year	0	663,376
Revaluations beginning of year	6,689,009	0
Disposals on divestments etc.	(6,689,009)	0
Revaluations end of year	0	0
Carrying amount end of year	0	663,376

6 Other provisions

Other provision have been recognized for DKK 0 (2021: 3,558k) related to contingent earn-outs. The acquisition agreement states that a contingent earn-out is to be paid to the former owner based on the fulfilment of certain terms and conditions.

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2022 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2022 DKK
Bank loans	200,000	350,000
	200,000	350,000

Of the non-current liabilities, DKK 0 are outstanding after 5 years

8 Other payables

Other payables consists VAT and duties, wages and salaries, personal income taxes, social security costs and other payables.

9 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total DKK 18,504k (2021: DKK 13.157k)

10 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Altano Denmark ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

11 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Altano Denmark A/S

Rugårdsvej 696,

5462 Morud

Denmark

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Non-comparability

In November 2022, the company merged with Højgård Hesteklinik Århus ApS and Hestedoktoren, Højgård Sjælland ApS. The financial results are effected by these transactions.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Business combinations

Positive differences in amount (goodwill) between cost of the acquired share and fair value of the assets and liabilities taken over are recognised in intangible assets, and they are amortised systematically over the income statement based on an individual assessment of their useful lives. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. Useful life is reassessed annually. Negative balances (negative goodwill) are recognised as income in the income statement.

The uniting-of-interests method is applied on acquisition of enterprises, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and exchanges of shares, etc. where the enterprises concerned are controlled by the Parent. Under the uniting-of-interests method, the acquiree's assets and liabilities are recognised at their carrying amounts, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies. The difference between the consideration agreed and the carrying amount of the acquiree is recognised in equity. The comparative figures are restated.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of consumables, own work capitalised, other

operating income, cost of consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Income from investments in associates

Income from investments in associates comprises the pro rata share of the individual associates' profit/loss after pro rata elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Goodwill**

Goodwill is calculated as the difference between cost of investments and fair value of the pro rata share of assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For self-constructed assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, subsuppliers and labour costs.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses. Refer to the above section on business combinations for more details about the accounting policies used on acquisitions of investments in group enterprises.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. For one amount of goodwill, it has not been possible to estimate useful life reliably, for which reason such useful life has been set at 10 years.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The accounting policies applied to material financial statement items of group enterprises are:

The company have merged with its subsidiaries.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of an event that occurred no later than the balance sheet date, and it is probable that financial benefits will have to be provided to settle the obligation.

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.