

North-East Health Care Holding ApS

Vestagervej 17, 2900 Hellerup
CVR no. 36 93 44 84

Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 31.03.23

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
Dirigent



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The company

North-East Health Care Holding ApS
Vestagervej 17
2900 Hellerup
CVR no.: 36 93 44 84
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
Philip Reschke
Jacob Henning Berring

Board of Directors

Jan-Ole Hansen
Martin Høyer-Hansen
Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
Jørgen Ulrik Vejlsgaard
Søren Dalmark Korerup

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for North-East Health Care Holding 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 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

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.

Copenhagen, March 31, 2023

Executive Board

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer

Philip Reschke

Jacob Henning Berring

Board of Directors

Jan-Ole Hansen

Martin Høyer-Hansen

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer

Jørgen Ulrik Vejlsgaard

Søren Dalmark Kornerup

To the capital owner of North-East Health Care Holding ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of North-East Health Care Holding ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, 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 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 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.

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.

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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, March 31, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Morten Stener
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne32182

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of directly or indirectly possessing shares in other companies and to invest in companies, securities and other related activities.

Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

The company's underlying subsidiary has together with other well-established investors made investments in 2 biotech companies. Both biotech companies are in the initial development phase characterized as costly and also having some uncertainty regarding possible future potential in their underlying development projects. The management is aware of this derived uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement of these investments in the subsidiary. By 31.12.22 management has not found any indication of impairment loss, meaning the investments in the subsidiary's financial statements are recognized at cost.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of EUR -330,806 against EUR -258,995 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of EUR 706,443.

The management considers the net loss profit of the year to be in accordance with the expected.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Gross loss	-4.492	-5.127
1 Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-51.774	-23.083
Financial income	26	20
Financial expenses	-353.305	-297.372
Loss before tax	-409.545	-325.562
Tax on loss for the year	78.739	66.567
Loss for the year	-330.806	-258.995
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-330.806	-258.995
Total	-330.806	-258.995

Balance sheet

		31.12.22	31.12.21
		EUR	EUR
ASSETS			
Note			
2	Equity investments in group enterprises	6.312.917	6.364.691
	Total investments	6.312.917	6.364.691
	Total non-current assets	6.312.917	6.364.691
	Deferred tax asset	136.297	55.357
	Income tax receivable	24.229	66.545
	Total receivables	160.526	121.902
	Cash	88.022	52.515
	Total current assets	248.548	174.417
	Total assets	6.561.465	6.539.108
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Share capital	800.000	1.300.000
	Retained earnings	-93.557	-262.751
	Total equity	706.443	1.037.249
3	Other payables	5.851.398	5.498.413
	Total long-term payables	5.851.398	5.498.413
	Trade payables	3.624	3.446
	Total short-term payables	3.624	3.446
	Total payables	5.855.022	5.501.859
	Total equity and liabilities	6.561.465	6.539.108
4	Contingent liabilities		
5	Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in EUR	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21		
Balance as at 01.01.21	1.000.000	-503.756
Capital increase	800.000	0
Capital reduction	-500.000	500.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-258.995
Balance as at 31.12.21	1.300.000	-262.751
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22		
Balance as at 01.01.22	1.300.000	-262.751
Capital reduction	-500.000	500.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-330.806
Balance as at 31.12.22	800.000	-93.557

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
1. Income from equity investments in group enterprises		
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	-51.774	-23.083
Total	-51.774	-23.083

2. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in EUR	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.22	6.500.000
Cost as at 31.12.22	6.500.000
Revaluations as at 01.01.22	-135.309
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-51.774
Revaluations as at 31.12.22	-187.083
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	6.312.917
Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
North-East Health Care Investment ApS, Copenhagen	100%

3. Long-term payables

Figures in EUR	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.22	Total payables at 31.12.21
Other payables	5.851.398	5.851.398	5.498.413
Total	5.851.398	5.851.398	5.498.413

4. Contingent liabilities*Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The total tax liability for the jointly taxed companies at the balance sheet date has not yet been determined. For further information, please see the financial statements of the management company North-East Group ApS.

5. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent North-East Group ApS, Copenhagen.

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.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 Euro (EUR).

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 and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

6. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to administration.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

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.

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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

6. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a consolidation method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the income statement at the date incurred.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

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 and amortisation.

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.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

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 of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 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.

6. Accounting policies - continued -**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.