

North-East Health Care Holding ApS

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

Annual report for 2025

This annual report has been adopted at the annual
general meeting on 01.05.26

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
Chairman of the meeting

GODKENDT
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB



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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

CEO Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
Director Jacob Berring

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 for North-East Health Care Holding ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.25 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25.

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, May 1, 2026

Executive Board

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer
CEO

Jacob Berring
Director

To the capital owners 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 01.01.25 - 31.12.25, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 company's financial position at 31.12.25 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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 on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 the management's review 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's review.

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 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 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 judgment 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 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, May 1, 2026

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Morten Stener

State Authorised 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, along with other well-established investors, has made investments in two biotech companies. Both biotech companies are in the development phase, characterized as costly and with uncertainty regarding the future potential in their development projects. Management is aware of this uncertainty, which affects both the recognition and measurement of these investments.

As of December 31, 2025, an impairment of EUR 880,459 have been made relating to one of the investments. The impairment have been recognized due to a modest liquidity and a slower progress than expected. It is the managements assessment that the remaining value provides a fair view of the investments potential and no further impairments are necessary.

Management acknowledges the risks involved and actively works to mitigate them by closely monitoring the companies. by tracking project progress, and engaging with the companies to ensure development remains on track.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.25 - 31.12.25 shows a profit/loss of EUR -463,456 against EUR -1,250,983 for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24. The balance sheet shows equity of EUR -269,988.

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

Subsequent events

During the first quarter of 2026, the company has received a group contribution, which has resulted in the restoration of the equity.

Income statement

		2025	2024
Note		EUR	EUR
	Gross loss	-71,965	-22,893
	Financial income	67	763
3	Financial expenses	-522,642	-1,334,244
	Loss before tax	-594,540	-1,356,374
	Tax on loss for the year	131,084	105,391
	Loss for the year	-463,456	-1,250,983
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	-463,456	-1,250,983
	Total	-463,456	-1,250,983

ASSETS

	31.12.25	31.12.24
	EUR	EUR
Note		
Other investments	8,504,901	7,684,381
Total investments	8,504,901	7,684,381
Total non-current assets	8,504,901	7,684,381
Receivables from group enterprises	0	3,771
Deferred tax asset	438,702	344,234
Other receivables	0	921
Total receivables	438,702	348,926
Cash	3,993	41,203
Total current assets	442,695	390,129
Total assets	8,947,596	8,074,510

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	31.12.25	31.12.24
	EUR	EUR
Note		
Share capital	900,000	900,000
Retained earnings	-1,169,988	-706,532
Total equity	-269,988	193,468
4 Payables to group enterprises	8,302,041	7,825,962
Total long-term payables	8,302,041	7,825,962
Trade payables	33,931	3,801
Payables to group enterprises	881,612	51,279
Total short-term payables	915,543	55,080
Total payables	9,217,584	7,881,042
Total equity and liabilities	8,947,596	8,074,510
5 Contingent liabilities		
6 Related parties		
7 Number of employees		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in EUR	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	900,000	544,451	1,444,451
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,250,983	-1,250,983
Balance as at 31.12.24	900,000	-706,532	193,468
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.25 - 31.12.25			
Balance as at 01.01.25	900,000	-706,532	193,468
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-463,456	-463,456
Balance as at 31.12.25	900,000	-1,169,988	-269,988

1. Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

The company, along with other well-established investors, has made investments in biotech companies. The biotech companies are in the development phase, characterized as costly and with uncertainty regarding the future potential in their development projects. Management is aware of this uncertainty, which affects both the recognition and measurement of these investments.

As of December 31, 2025, an impairment of EUR 880,459 have been made relating to one of the investments. The impairment have been recognized due to a modest liquidity and a slower progress than expected. It is the managements assessment that the remaining value provides a fair view of the investments potential and no further impairments are necessary.

Management acknowledges the risks involved and actively works to mitigate them by closely monitoring the companies. by tracking project progress, and engaging with the companies to ensure development remains on track.

2. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

Special items:	Recognised in the income statement in:	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Impairment on other investments	Financial expences	0	880,459
Total		0	880,459

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR

3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	522,509	453,796
Foreign currency translation adjustments	133	-11
Other financial expenses	0	880,459
Other financial expenses	133	880,448
Total	522,642	1,334,244

4. Long-term payables

Figures in EUR	Total payables at 31.12.25	Total payables at 31.12.24
Payables to group enterprises	8,302,041	7,825,962
Total	8,302,041	7,825,962

5. 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 Family Office ApS.

6. Related parties

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

7. Number of employees

Average number of employees during the year	2	2
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8. 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 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.

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

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to administration.

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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****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.

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.

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.

Other investments

Equity investments that are not classified as group enterprises, associates or participating interests and which are not traded in an active market are measured in the balance sheet at cost.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

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 financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.