

Life Care Holding II ApS

Sundkrogsgade 19, 2.
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no. 32 94 24 66

Annual report 2025

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

28 April 2026

Brian Friis

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report for Life Care Holding II ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 28 April 2026
Executive Board:

Brian Friis
CEO

Board of Directors:

Erik Hald Nissen
Chairman

Ann Sofi Eklund Hald
Nissen

Walter Jackson Helm



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Life Care Holding II ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Life Care Holding II ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group as well as for the Parent Company and a cash flow statement for the Group. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise



Independent auditor's report

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 financial statement users made on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the Parent Company financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.



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Independent auditor's report

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or the parent company financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 28 April 2026

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Jesper Bo Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42778

Simon Mohammadi Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne50643

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Management's review

Company details

Life Care Holding II ApS
Sundkrogsgade 19, 2.
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no.: 32 94 24 66
Established: 1 June 2010
Registered office: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025

Board of Directors

Erik Hald Nissen, Chairman
Ann Sofi Eklund Hald Nissen
Walter Jackson Helm

Executive Board

Brian Friis, CEO

Audit

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

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Management's review

Operating review

The Group's Principal activities

Life Care Holding II ApS, and its affiliated companies are working within the e-commerce segment in the steadily growing Health and Supplement category.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2025 shows a profit of DKK 4,187,593 as against a profit of DKK 3,208,707 in 2024. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2025 stood at DKK 13,172,366 as against DKK 9,984,773 at 31 December 2024.

The Company's consolidated income statement for 2025 shows a profit of DKK 4,178,051, compared to a profit of DKK 3,320,892 in 2024. Equity on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31 2025, amounted to DKK 13,144,716, compared to DKK 9,966,665 on December 31 2024.

The financial year was in line with forecast, and results for the year are considered satisfactory.

Outlook

In 2026, the focus continues to be on topline revenue through investments in sales-promoting activities and further adaptation of the product portfolio to target the European market. Increased competition in some markets could result in a lower margin.

For 2026, profit before financial income and expenses is therefore expected in the range of DKK 2,500 - 4,000 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2025.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross profit		21,957,122	23,169,271	-138,820	-207,464
Staff costs	3	-17,620,037	-16,990,682	0	0
Other operating costs		0	-1,481,661	0	0
Profit before financial income and expenses		4,337,085	4,696,928	-138,820	-207,464
Income from equity investments in group entities	2	0	0	4,179,473	3,209,643
Financial income	4	26,807	68,847	146,940	206,528
Financial expenses	5	-367,403	-1,064,143	0	0
Profit before tax		3,996,489	3,701,632	4,187,593	3,208,707
Tax on profit for the year	6	181,562	-380,740	0	0
Profit for the year		<u>4,178,051</u>	<u>3,320,892</u>	<u>4,187,593</u>	<u>3,208,707</u>

Proposed profit appropriation

Reserve for development costs	150,407	598,524	0	0
Reserve for net revaluation using the equity method	0	0	482,920	369,767
Extraordinary dividends distributed in the year	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0
Retained earnings	<u>3,027,644</u>	<u>2,722,368</u>	<u>2,704,673</u>	<u>2,838,940</u>
	<u>4,178,051</u>	<u>3,320,892</u>	<u>4,187,593</u>	<u>3,208,707</u>

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Balance sheet

DKK	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		31/12 2025	31/12 2024	31/12 2025	31/12 2024
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7				
Development projects in progress		960,168	767,338	0	0
Financial assets					
Equity investments in group entities	8	0	0	5,685,360	3,464,809
Deposits	9	445,292	482,654	0	0
		445,292	482,654	5,685,360	3,464,809
Total fixed assets		1,405,460	1,249,992	5,685,360	3,464,809
Current assets					
Inventories					
Finished goods and goods for resale		13,940,533	13,054,867	0	0
Receivables					
Trade receivables		1,671,154	1,735,323	0	0
Receivables from group entities		0	0	8,493,758	8,539,323
Deferred tax assets	10	714,440	0	0	0
Other receivables		2,780,324	1,473,961	0	0
Prepayments		893,838	1,330,526	0	0
		6,059,756	4,539,810	8,493,758	8,539,323
Cash at bank and in hand		5,871,005	6,912,207	36,279	9,626
Total current assets		25,871,294	24,506,884	8,530,037	8,548,949
TOTAL ASSETS		27,276,754	25,756,876	14,215,397	12,013,758

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Balance sheet

DKK	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		31/12 2025	31/12 2024	31/12 2025	31/12 2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Contributed capital		136,379	136,379	136,379	136,379
Reserve for net revaluation using the equity method		0	0	2,185,088	1,702,168
Reserve for development costs		748,931	598,524	0	0
Retained earnings		12,259,406	9,231,762	10,850,899	8,146,226
Total equity		13,144,716	9,966,665	13,172,366	9,984,773
Provisions					
Provisions for equity investments in group entities		0	0	0	1,958,533
Other provisions		0	2,917,956	0	0
Total provisions		0	2,917,956	0	1,958,533
Liabilities other than provisions					
Non-current liabilities other than provisions					
Other payables, including taxes payable	11	971,602	936,935	0	0
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Payables to credit institutions		100,370	0	0	0
Trade payables		8,792,723	10,709,519	0	0
Payables to group entities		0	0	7,453	7,453
Corporation tax		229,704	7,864	0	0
Other payables, including taxes payable	11	3,037,639	1,217,937	35,578	62,999
Payables to shareholders and management		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0
		13,160,436	11,935,320	1,043,031	70,452
Total liabilities other than provisions		14,132,038	12,872,255	1,043,031	70,452
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,276,754	25,756,876	14,215,397	12,013,758

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

	Group				
	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends for the financial year	Total
DKK					
Equity at 1 January 2025	136,379	598,524	9,231,762	0	9,966,665
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	150,407	3,027,644	1,000,000	4,178,051
Extraordinary dividends paid	0	0	0	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Equity at 31 December 2025	136,379	748,931	12,259,406	0	13,144,716

	Parent Company				
	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends for the financial year	Total
DKK					
Equity at 1 January 2025	136,379	1,702,168	8,146,226	0	9,984,773
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	482,920	2,704,673	1,000,000	4,187,593
Extraordinary dividends paid	0	0	0	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Equity at 31 December 2025	136,379	2,185,088	10,850,899	0	13,172,366

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1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Life Care Holding II ApS for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report is presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company, and subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in some other way exercises control over. Entities in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are considered associates.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends and realised and unrealised gains and losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are set off against the proportionate share of subsidiaries' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries and participating interests (including associates) which are independent entities, the income statements are translated into Danish kroner at average exchange rates for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising upon translation of foreign subsidiaries' opening equity and results at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items secondary to the activities of the entity, including losses on the disposal of inventory, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from equity investments in group entities

Income from other equity investments comprises realised capital gains and losses from other equity investments recognised as investments or current assets in the balance sheet.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit for the year

The Parent Company is comprised by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement at the amount attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity at the amount attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development projects are recognized at cost as intangible assets when they are clearly defined and identifiable, when technical feasibility and adequate resources exist, and when a potential future market or development opportunity can be demonstrated within the company. Recognition also requires intention to manufacture, market, or use the product or process. Furthermore, there must be sufficient assurance that the future economic value will cover production, sales, administrative costs, as well as the total development costs.

Development projects are amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years from the date of completion.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience within the individual business areas. The maximum amortisation period is between 5 and 25 years and longest for strategically acquired entities with a strong market position and long-term earnings profile.

Financial assets

Equity investments in group entities 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 or minus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost 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.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies

Equity investments in group entities are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and equity investments in subsidiaries is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Finished goods are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less which are easily convertible into cash and which are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries in proportion to cost.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the reserve corresponding to the write-down of the development costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Provisions

Provisions comprise of provisions for investments in group enterprises.

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation, and it is probable that there may be outflow of resources embodying economic benefit to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

2 Special items

In January 2024, a fire occurred at a warehouse belonging to a subcontractor of the daughter company Life Extension Europe BV, resulting in the destruction of goods valued at DKK 1,481,661. No special items exists for 2025.

3 Staff costs

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
DKK				
Wages and salaries	16,894,498	15,950,240	0	0
Pensions	529,449	827,584	0	0
Other social security costs	196,090	212,858	0	0
	<u>17,620,037</u>	<u>16,990,682</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Company has granted warrants to senior employees below Executive Management and Board level. The warrants entitle the holders to subscribe for shares and vest upon an exit event. Vested warrants may be exercised in accordance with the terms of the programme.

4 Financial income

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
DKK				
Interest income from group entities	0	0	146,935	206,524
Other financial income	26,807	68,847	5	4
	<u>26,807</u>	<u>68,847</u>	<u>146,940</u>	<u>206,528</u>

5 Financial expenses

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
DKK				
Interest expense to group entities	24,154	0	0	0
Other financial expenses	343,249	1,064,143	0	0
	<u>367,403</u>	<u>1,064,143</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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6 Tax on profit for the year

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
DKK				
Current tax for the year	532,878	380,740	0	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-714,440	0	0	0
	<u>-181,562</u>	<u>380,740</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

7 Intangible assets

	Group
DKK	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January 2025	767,338
Additions	192,830
Cost at 31 December 2025	960,168
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	960,168

	Parent Company
DKK	Goodwill
Cost at 1 January 2025	2,663,804
Cost at 31 December 2025	2,663,804
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2025	-2,663,804
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2025	-2,663,804
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	0

Development projects in progress

Development projects in progress consist of external IT development of a progressive web app (PWA) as well as an advanced subscription function. The project is expected to be completed in Q3 2026 when considerable economic benefits in the form of revenue are expected.

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8 Financial assets – equity investments

	Parent Company
	<u>Equity investments in group entities</u>
DKK	
Cost at 1 January 2025	3,500,272
Cost at 31 December 2025	3,500,272
Revaluations at 1 January 2025	-35,463
Profit/loss for the year	4,179,473
Equity investments with negative net asset value transferred to provisions	-1,958,922
Revaluations at 31 December 2025	2,185,088
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	<u><u>5,685,360</u></u>

Name/legal form	<u>Registered office</u>	<u>Equity interest</u>
Subsidiaries:		
Life Care Europe ApS	Denmark	100.00%
Life Care Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100.00%
Life Extension Europe B.V	Netherlands	100.00%
LifeCare Europe Limited	England	100.00%
LC Supplements Cyprus Ltd	Cyprus	100.00%

9 Financial assets – receivables

	Group
DKK	
	<u>Deposits</u>
Cost at 1 January 2025	482,654
Disposals	-37,362
Cost at 31 December 2025	445,292
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	<u><u>445,292</u></u>

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10 Deferred tax assets

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
DKK				
Deferred tax adjustment for the year in the income statement	714,440	0	0	0
Deferred tax at 31 December	714,440	0	0	0

11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities other than provisions can be specified as follows:

	Group		Parent Company	
	31/12 2025	31/12 2024	31/12 2025	31/12 2024
DKK				
Other payables, including taxes payable:				
0-1 year	3,037,639	1,217,937	35,578	62,999
1-5 years	971,602	936,935	0	0
	4,009,241	2,154,872	35,578	62,999

12 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities, including guarantee commitments

The Company has issued a letter of subordination to the subsidiary Life Care Europe ApS, concerning their receivables from Life Care Europe ApS in favour of other known liabilities as per 31 December 2025.

The Company will not claim any payments unless there is sufficient liquidity, and all external short term liabilities has been paid in due time.

This guarantee will be in force until 31 December 2026.

At the balance sheet date, the receivable against Life Care Europe amounts to thousand DKK 1,510.

The Company is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the group. Therefore the Company is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

There is an ongoing legal dispute in the Life Extension BV concerning the purchase of goods in prior years. As of the balance sheet date, the outcome of the case, including any potential financial impact, remains uncertain. However, the company has made a provision which it considers appropriate based on the information currently available. No significant subsequent adjustments are expected.

Other commitments, including lease obligations

The Group has entered into operating leases with a remaining term of 9 months, totaling 1,346,185 DKK (2024: 2,322,909 DKK).

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13 Mortgages and collateral

The Company has provided an absolute guarantee for Life Care Europe ApS's obligations towards Danske Bank.

Life Care Europe's debt to Danske Bank is TDKK 100 per 31 December 2025.