

AniCura Køge Dyrehospital ApS

Ølbycenter 12, DK-4600 Køge

Annual Report for 2025

CVR No. 32 66 29 86

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the
Annual General Meeting of the company on
08/05/2026

Samuel Ivens
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement and Auditor's report

Management's statement	1
Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report	2

Company information

Company information	4
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Financial Statements

Income statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of AniCura Køge Dyrehospital ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2025.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Køge, 8 May 2026

Executive Board

Nina Merete Engelbrecht Diers
CEO

Christian Diers
Director

Board of Directors

Hanne Friis Lund

Tommy Flem Wallengren

Samuel Ivens

Robert Johannes Gerardus Reijers

Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

To the shareholder of AniCura Køge Dyrehospital ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of AniCura Køge Dyrehospital ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise 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.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's responsibility 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.

Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Hellerup, 8 May 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Gösta Gauffin

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne45821

Company information

The Company

AniCura Køge Dyrehospital ApS
Ølbycenter 12
DK-4600 Køge
CVR No: 32 66 29 86
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 28 December 2009
Financial year: 15th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Køge

Board of Directors

Hanne Friis Lund
Tommy Flem Wallengren
Samuel Ivens
Robert Johannes Gerardus Reijers

Executive Board

Nina Merete Engelbrecht Diers
Christian Diers

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Gross profit		19,034,415	16,315,503
Staff expenses	2	-12,938,959	-11,121,885
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-426,856	-494,748
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		5,668,600	4,698,870
Financial income	3	357,703	354,613
Financial expenses		-103,400	-586
Profit/loss before tax		5,922,903	5,052,897
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-1,298,541	-1,115,678
Net profit/loss for the year		4,624,362	3,937,219

Distribution of profit

(DKK)	2025	2024
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	5,000,000	5,000,000
Retained earnings	-375,638	-1,062,781
	4,624,362	3,937,219

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Plant and machinery		1,191,821	1,328,408
Leasehold improvements		178,552	198,788
Property, plant and equipment		1,370,373	1,527,196
Deposits		400,635	392,779
Fixed asset investments		400,635	392,779
Fixed assets		1,771,008	1,919,975
Raw materials and consumables		665,574	500,222
Inventories		665,574	500,222
Trade receivables		507,366	386,016
Receivables from group enterprises		9,501,186	10,539,736
Prepayments		101,414	72,881
Receivables		10,109,966	10,998,633
Cash at bank and in hand		66,300	86,293
Current assets		10,841,840	11,585,148
Assets		12,612,848	13,505,123

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Share capital		125,000	125,000
Retained earnings		4,535,732	4,911,370
Proposed dividend for the year		5,000,000	5,000,000
Equity		9,660,732	10,036,370
Provision for deferred tax		2,135	15,883
Provisions		2,135	15,883
Trade payables		756,468	607,268
Payables to group enterprises		59,875	1,038,375
Corporation tax		1,312,289	1,143,824
Other payables		821,349	663,403
Short-term debt		2,949,981	3,452,870
Debt		2,949,981	3,452,870
Liabilities and equity		12,612,848	13,505,123
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	4		
Related parties	5		
Accounting policies	6		

Statement of changes in equity

(DKK)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January	125,000	4,911,370	5,000,000	10,036,370
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-375,638	5,000,000	4,624,362
Equity at 31 December	125,000	4,535,732	5,000,000	9,660,732

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The main activity, as in previous years, has consisted of running a general veterinary practice and animal hospital.

2. Staff expenses

(DKK)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	12,155,053	10,465,915
Pensions	589,078	525,699
Other social security expenses	194,828	130,271
	12,938,959	11,121,885
Average number of employees	15	15

3. Financial income

(DKK)	2025	2024
Interest from group enterprises	357,703	354,505
Exchange adjustments	0	108
	357,703	354,613

4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The Company has entered a lease agreement with a non-cancellable period of 6 months. The total future lease obligation as of 31 December 2025 is TDKK 401.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of MARS DANMARK A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

The Company is jointly VAT registered with the Group companies AniCura ApS and AniCura Property ApS, whereby the companies are severally liable for VAT-payments.

Other financial obligations

The Company has no other financial obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company:

Name	Place of registered office
AniCura ApS	Copenhagen, Denmark

The Group Annual Report of the Parent Company can be obtained on the following address:

AniCura ApS
Kay Fiskers Plads 10
DK-2300 Copenhagen

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of AniCura Køge Dyrehospital ApS for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2025 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with MARS DANMARK A/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Plant and machinery	12 years
Leasehold improvement	30 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies (continued)

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Inventories

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

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.