

# Paranova Group A/S

Marielundvej 46 D, 2.tv., 2730 Herlev CVR no. 18 13 94 80

# Annual report for 2021

This annual report has been adopted at the annual general meeting on 29.04.22

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer

Chairman of the meeting



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# The company

Paranova Group A/S Marielundvej 46 D, 2.tv. 2730 Herlev Tel.: 44 66 32 00 Fax: 44 66 32 01 Registered office: Herlev CVR no.: 18 13 94 80 Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

# **Executive Board**

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

# **Board of Directors**

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf Chairman Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer Hans-Joachim Oltersdorf

# 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 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for Paranova Group A/S.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the group's and parent's activities and of the group's cash flows for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

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.

Herlev, April 29, 2022

# **Executive Board**

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

# **Board of Directors**

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer Chairman Hans-Joachim Oltersdorf



#### To the Shareholder of Paranova Group A/S

## Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements of Paranova Group A/S for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21, 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 for the group as well as for the parent company as well as the consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements and 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 31.12.21 and of the results of the group's and the parent company's operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the group and 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 regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or 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 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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.

# Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements

The 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. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 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 parent company financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the group and 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 parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and 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 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and 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 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 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 parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, April 29, 2022

**Beierholm** Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jan Nygaard State Authorized Public Accountant MNE-no. mne11743



# **GROUPS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Key figures					
Figures in DKK '000	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Profit/loss					
Revenue Index	1,877,032 153	1,484,150 121	1,333,487 109	1,366,429 112	1,225,192 100
Gross result Index	45,251 66	43,621 63	43,795 64	45,267 66	68,957 100
Operating profit/loss Index	5,555 21	-2,509 -10	-7,952 -30	-3,686 -14	26,194 100
Total net financials	-2,494	-1,150	-3,040	-5,806	-6,150
Profit/loss before tax Index	3,061 15	-3,659 -18	-10,992 -55	-9,492 -47	20,044 100
Total tax Index	-227 4	6	85 -2	1,978 -38	-5,187 100
Profit/loss for the year	2,834	-3,653	-10,907	-7,514	14,857
Balance					
Total assets	320,954	555,620	283,770	269,304	360,258
Investments in property, plant and equipment	536	317	737	0	0
Equity	45,900	43,243	46,731	192	9,871
Cashflow					
Net cash flow: Operating activities Investing activities Financing activities	7,122 -8,304 0	10,351 -8,621 -6	3,132 -7,346 130	13,082 -8,954 0	8,816 -9,013 0
Cash flows for the year	-1,182	1,724	-4,084	4,128	-197



# Ratios

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Profitability						
Return on equity	6%	-8%	-46%	-149%	664%	
Gross margin	2%	3%	3%	3%	6%	
Asset turnover	4	4	5	4	3	
<i>Others</i> Number of employees (average)	61	57	66	66	59	
Ratios definitions						
Return on equity:	Profit/loss for the year x 100 Average equity					
Gross margin:	Gross result x 100 Revenue					
Asset turnover:			Revenue . total asse	ets		



# **Primary activities**

The group's activities comprise distribution of parallel imported pharmaceuticals.

#### Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK'000 2,834 against DKK'000 -3,653 for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK'000 45,900.

The management considers the net result for the year to be acceptable under the market conditions present in 2021.

The earnings expectations for 2021 were a sustainable positive profit. This objective was partially met with a significant increase in profit before tax.

Due to the ongoing COVID 19 situation and in relation to this with changed market conditions in the Danish market 2021 and higher returns then expected, an even more sustainable result was not achieved. The Turnover targets in the other Nordic markets and in the German market were like expected in the budgets

#### Outlook

The company expects still challenging conditions related to the COVID 19 Situation in the first quarter of 2022, with a normalization afterwards. No serious impact is expected from the Ukrainian crisis. For the Swedish and German market we expect better performing markets and with an ongoing improvement of an improved, leaner organization we expect a sustainable improved positive result

#### Financial risks

# Foreign currency risks

The group is exposed to foreign currency risks primarily from SEK due to sales transactions that are settled in currencies other than DKK. The group has not entered into hedging contract. It is the policy of the parent company (MPA) to hedge commercial currency risk. The group does not engage in speculative currency positions.

#### Subsequent events

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



# Corporate social responsibility

The company works with local authorities on jub trials for challenged people to return to employment and have established modern HR policies as well as AMO council with representatives from employees.

### Gender diversity

#### Target figures for the supreme management body

At board level there are currently no female representation appointed by the general assembly. The target of 25% remains, but postponed till the end of 2022.

### Other management levels

At the management levels, male vs. female managers constitute a balanced 50/50 representation. The gender balance is expected to be maintained in future.

# Data ethics

The group has not implemented data ethcics principles because the group is solely operating within the business to business segment.



	Group		Parent		
	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000	
Revenue	1,877,032	1,484,150	0	0	
Other operating income	4,082	3,791	0	1	
Cost of sales	-1,797,381	-1,406,215	0	0	
Other external expenses	-38,482	-38,105	-332	-182	
Gross result	45,251	43,621	-332	-181	
Staff costs	-31,440	-38,336	0	0	
Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets	13,811	5,285	-332	-181	
and property, plant and equipment	-7,997	-7,794	0	0	
Other operating expenses	-259	0	0	0	
Operating profit/loss	5,555	-2,509	-332	-181	
Income from equity investments in group					
enterprises Financial income	0 206	0	2,259 603	-3,937	
Financial income Financial expenses	-2,700	1,863 -3,013	003	479 -14	
Profit/loss before tax	3,061	-3,659	2,530	-3,653	
Tax on profit or loss for the year	-227	6	, 304	, 0	
Profit/loss for the year	2,834	-3,653	2,834	-3,653	

8 Proposed appropriation account



# ASSETS

ASSEIS	Gi	roup	Parent		
	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000	
Acquired rights	11,346	11,473	0	(	
Total intangible assets	11,346	11,473	0	C	
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	802	560	0	C	
Total property, plant and equipment	802	560	0	C	
Equity investments in group enterprises Deposits	0 284	0 295	92,144 0	88,403 C	
Total investments	284	295	92,144	88,403	
Total non-current assets	12,432	12,328	92,144	88,403	
Raw materials and consumables Manufactured goods and goods for resale Prepayments for goods	63 117,539 735	123 162,247 0	0 0 0	C C C	
Total inventories	118,337	162,370	0	C	
Trade receivables Receivables from group enterprises Deferred tax asset Income tax receivable Other receivables Prepayments	165,821 0 21,412 0 238 1,959	133,941 219,502 21,469 626 2,031 1,416	0 479 3,794 157 27 0	0 479 3,491 273 0 0	
Total receivables	189,430	378,985	4,457	4,243	
Cash	755	1,937	0	C	
Total current assets	308,522	543,292	4,457	4,243	
Total assets	320,954	555,620	96,601	92,646	



# EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	Gi	roup	Parent		
	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000	
Share capital	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Reserve for net revaluation according to the	,	,	,	,	
equity method	0	0	9,781	7,697	
Foreign currency translation reserve	-4,592	-4,415	0	C	
Retained earnings	20,492	17,658	6,119	5,546	
Total equity	45,900	43,243	45,900	43,243	
Provisions for deferred tax	142	157	0	C	
Other provisions	2,902	1,967	6,457	4,798	
Total provisions	3,044	2,124	6,457	4,798	
Other payables	0	2,723	0	C	
Total long-term payables	0	2,723	0	0	
Trade payables	15,155	6,274	133	105	
Payables to group enterprises	214,604	463,197	44,111	44,404	
Income taxes	5,847	0	0	C	
Other payables	36,404	37,493	0	96	
Deferred income	0	566	0	С	
Total short-term payables	272,010	507,530	44,244	44,605	
Total payables	272,010	510,253	44,244	44,605	
Total equity and liabilities	320,954	555,620	96,601	92,646	

17 Contingent liabilities

18 Charges and security

19 Related parties



Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Group:					
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21					
Balance as at 01.01.21 Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign	30,000	0	-4,415	17,658	43,243
enterprises	0	0	-177	0	-177
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	2,834	2,834
Balance as at 31.12.21	30,000	0	-4,592	20,492	45,900
Parent:					
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21					
Balance as at 01.01.21 Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign	30,000	7,697	0	5,546	43,243
enterprises	0	0	0	-177	-177
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,084	0	750	2,834
Balance as at 31.12.21	30,000	9,781	0	6,119	45,900



	Gi	roup
	2021	2020
	DKK '000	DKK '000
Profit/loss for the year	2,834	-3,653
Adjustments	14,299	9,401
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	44,033	-66,184
Receivables	188,882	-205,413
Trade payables	8,881	-5,626
Other payables relating to operating activities Other provisions	-250,248 935	281,010 1,967
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	9,616	11,502
Interest income and similar income received	206	1,862
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-2,700	-3,013
Cash flows from operating activities	7,122	10,351
Purchase of intangible assets	-7,768	-8,304
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-536	-317
Cash flows from investing activities	-8,304	-8,621
Arrangement of payables to credit institutions	0	-6
Cash flows from financing activities	0	-6
Total cash flows for the year	-1,182	1,724
Cash, beginning of year	1,937	213
Cash, end of year	755	1,937
Cash, end of year, comprises: Cash	755	1,937
	/00	1,537



# 1. 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:

	Group		Parent		
Special items:	Recognised in the income statement in:	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000
Impairment losses on intangible assets Loss on disposal of intangible assets	Depreciation and amortisation of and impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment Other operating expenses	0 -163	-33 0	0 0	0 0
Total		-163	-33	0	0

-	Group		Pa	rent
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000

# 2. Revenue

Revenue comprises the following activities:

Revenue	1,877,032	1,484,150	0	0
Revenue comprises the following geograph	nical markets:			
Denmark	709,194	719,914	0	0
Germany	696,188	397,904	0	0
Sweden	275,620	170,726	0	0
Finland	178,936	194,129	0	0
Other countries	17,094	1,477	0	0
Total	1,877,032	1,484,150	0	0



	Group		Parent	
	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000
3. Staff costs				
Wages and salaries	25,766	31,730	0	0
Pensions	4,114	4,714	0	0
Other social security costs	540	620	0	0
Other staff costs	1,020	1,272	0	0
Total	31,440	38,336	0	0
Average number of employees during the	01		0	
year	61	57	0	0

# 4. Fees to auditors appointed by the general meeting

Statutory audit of the financial statements	440	433	133	114
Tax advice	178	45	134	0
Total	618	478	267	114

# 5. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises 0	0	2,259	-3,937
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	Group		Parent	
	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000
6. Financial income				
Interest, group enterprises	1	845	479	479
Other interest income Foreign currency translation adjustments	0 205	5 1,013	0 124	0 0
Other financial income	205	1,018	124	0
Total	206	1,863	603	479
7. Financial expenses				
Interest, group enterprises	1,335	2,927	0	0
Other interest expenses Foreign currency translation adjustments Other financial expenses	202 1,163 0	81 0 5	0 0 0	0 14 0
Other financial expenses total	1,365	86	0	14
Total	2,700	3,013	0	14

# 8. Proposed appropriation account

Reserve for net revaluation according to the				
equity method	0	0	2,084	-19,999
Retained earnings	2,834	-3,653	750	16,346
Total	2,834	-3,653	2,834	-3,653



# 9. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Acquired rights
Group:	
Cost as at 01.01.21 Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises Additions during the year Disposals during the year	74,373 -270 7,768 -650
Cost as at 31.12.21	81,221
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21 Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises Amortisation during the year Reversal of amortisation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	-62,899 241 -7,703 486
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-69,875
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	11,346



# 10. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Other fixtures Leasehold and fittings, tools improvements and equipment		
Group:			
Cost as at 01.01.21 Additions during the year	244 0	1,590 536	
Cost as at 31.12.21	244	2,126	
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21 Depreciation during the year	-244 0	-1,029 -295	
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-244	-1,324	
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	0	802	
Parent:			
Cost as at 01.01.21	244	187	
Cost as at 31.12.21	244	187	
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-244	-187	
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-244	-187	
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	0	0	



# 11. Equity investments in group enterprises

	Equity invest- ments in group
Figures in DKK '000	enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.21	59,930
Cost as at 31.12.21	59,930
Revaluations as at 01.01.21 Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises Net profit/loss from equity investments	7,699 -177 2,259
Revaluations as at 31.12.21	9,781
Negative equity value impaired in receivables Negative equity value transferred to provisions	15,976 6,457
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	22,433
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	92,144
Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
Paranova Pack A/S, Denmark	100%
Paranova Danmark A/S, Denmark	100%
Vicura ApS, Denmark	100%
Paranova AS, Norway	100%
Paranova Läkemedel AB, Sweden	100%
Paranova Oy, Finland	100%
Paranova Pack BV, Holland	100%

Subsidiary Paranova Danmark A/S and Vicura ApS have presented theier annual report for 2021 according to the provisions on Class B enterprises set out in section 78 a of the Danish Financial Statements Act.



# 12. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000	Receivables from group enterprises	Deposits
	group enterprises	
Group:		
Cost as at 01.01.21 Disposals during the year	0 0	295 -11
Cost as at 31.12.21	0	284
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	0	284
Parent:		
Cost as at 01.01.21	15,976	0
Cost as at 31.12.21	15,976	0
Impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-15,976	0
Impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-15,976	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	0	0

# 13. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value
Share capital	30,000	30,000,000

The share capital has been fully paid in at the balance sheet date.



	Group		Parent	
	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000
14. Deferred tax				
Provisions for deferred tax as at 01.01.21 Deferred tax recognised in the income	21,312	21,314	3,491	3,491
statement	-42	-2	304	0
Provisions for deferred tax as at 31.12.21	21,270	21,312	3,795	3,491
Deferred tax is recognized in the balance sheet as:				
Deferred tax asset	21,412	21,469	3,795	3,491
Provisions for deferred tax	-142	-157	0	0
Total	21,270	21,312	3,795	3,491

As at 31.12.21, the company has recognised a deferred tax asset of DKK 21.270k, which can primarily be attributed to tax losses carried forward. The deferred tax asset is recognised on the basis of expectations of positive operating results for the coming years.

# **15. Other provisions**

Figures in DKK '000	Provisions for subsidiaries Other provision		
Group:			
Provisions as at 01.01.21 Provisions during the year	0 0	1,967 935	
Provisions as at 31.12.21	0	2,902	
Parent:			
Provisions as at 01.01.21 Provisions during the year	4,798 1,659	0 0	
Provisions as at 31.12.21	6,457	0	

	Group		Pa	arent
	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000	31.12.21 DKK '000	31.12.20 DKK '000
15. Other provisions - continued -				
Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:				
Non-current liabilities Current liabilities	0 2,902	4,798 1,967	6,457 0	4,798 0
Total	2,902	6,765	6,457	4,798

# 16. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK '000	Total payables at 31.12.21	Total payables at 31.12.20
Group:		
Other payables	0	2,723
Total	0	2,723

# **17. Contingent liabilities**

Group:

# Lease commitments

The group has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 5-28 months and average lease payments of DKK 261k, a total of DKK 1,675k. .

Parent:

Lease commitments

The company has no lease agreements.



# 18. Charges and security

Group:

The group has not provided any other security over assets.

Parent:

The company has not provided any security over assets.

# 19. Related parties

Controlling influence

Basis of influence

Ownership

MPA Pharma GmbH, Germany

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent MPA Pharma GmbH, Germany.

# 20. Adjustments for the cash flow statement

Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets		
and property, plant and equipment	7,997	7,794
Other operating expenses	163	0
Financial income	-206	-1,862
Financial expenses	2,700	3,013
Tax on profit or loss for the year	227	-6
Other adjustments	3,418	462
Total	14,299	9,401

# **21.** Accounting policies



#### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for large groups and enterprises in reporting class C.

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 writedowns, 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.



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent and its subsidiaries in which the parent directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or by way of agreements exercises control.

All financial statements used for consolidation are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the group.

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries by adding together items of a uniform nature, eliminating intercompany income and expenditure, equity investments, intercompany balances and dividends as well as gains and losses resulting from transactions between the consolidated enterprises to the extent that the underlying assets and liabilities are not realised.

# CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

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

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are

recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

#### LEASES

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

### **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

# Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

# Costs of raw materials and consumables

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

# Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.



#### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful Residual
	lives, value,
	years per cent
Acquired rights	3
Leasehold improvements	5
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

#### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

#### Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries that in the parent are 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. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

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.

#### BALANCE SHEET

### **Intangible assets**

#### Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

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

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses'

section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

#### Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method in the balance sheet of the parent. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement 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 cost of equity investments. However, transaction costs on the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement in the consolidated financial statements at the date incurred.

On 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.

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

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.

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.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to FEFO-method (First Expired First Out) Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

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

#### 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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.



# Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

#### Equity

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

Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses from the translation of the net investment in independent foreign entities are recognised in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is dissolved when the independent foreign entities are disposed of.

# Provisions

Other provisions comprise expected expenses incidental to restructuring etc. and are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date and it is probable that such obligation will draw on the financial resources of the company. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the provision is expected to be settled over the longer term.

# 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 within the same tax jurisdiction or elimination in tax on future earnings.



Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates in the respective countries 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 payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

# Prepayments received from customers

# Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

#### CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the parent's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.



Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act a cash flow statement has not been prepared for the parent as the parent is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.

