

Paranova Danmark A/S

Stationsalleen 42 1, 2730 Herlev
CVR no. 19 25 21 91

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 03.06.24

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer
Dirigent



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The company

Paranova Danmark A/S
Stationsalleen 42 1
2730 Herlev
Tel.: 44 66 32 00
Registered office: Herlev
CVR no.: 19 25 21 91
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

Board of Directors

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer
Hans-Joachim Oltersdorf
Dirk Andreas 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 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Paranova Danmark A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

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, June 3, 2024

Executive Board

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

Board of Directors

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer
Chairman

Hans-Joachim Oltersdorf

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

To the Shareholder of Paranova Danmark A/S**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Paranova Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management's review.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 3, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jan Nygaard

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne11743

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in distribution of parallel imported pharmaceuticals.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 470k against DKK 3,566k for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 19,590k.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
	Gross profit	3,103	4,416
1	Staff costs	-1,191	-1,486
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	1,912	2,930
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,661	-2,047
	Other operating expenses	-42	-22
	Operating profit	209	861
2	Financial income	873	916
	Financial expenses	-8	-18
	Profit before tax	1,074	1,759
3	Tax on profit for the year	-604	1,807
	Profit for the year	470	3,566
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	470	3,566
	Total	470	3,566

ASSETS		31.12.23	31.12.22
Note		DKK '000	DKK '000
	Acquired rights	2,140	2,321
4	Total intangible assets	2,140	2,321
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	11	0
5	Total property, plant and equipment	11	0
6	Deposits	240	0
	Total investments	240	0
	Total non-current assets	2,391	2,321
	Trade receivables	18,468	20,922
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,074	38,481
	Deferred tax asset	5,598	6,109
	Prepayments	57	72
	Total receivables	25,197	65,584
	Cash	2,216	0
	Total current assets	27,413	65,584
	Total assets	29,804	67,905

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.23	31.12.22
Note		DKK '000	DKK '000
	Share capital	501	501
	Retained earnings	19,089	18,619
	Total equity	19,590	19,120
	Trade payables	2,018	1,857
	Payables to group enterprises	1,596	37,251
	Income taxes	93	0
	Other payables	6,507	9,677
	Total short-term payables	10,214	48,785
	Total payables	10,214	48,785
	Total equity and liabilities	29,804	67,905

- 8 Contingent liabilities
- 9 Charges and security
- 10 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23		
Balance as at 01.01.23	501	18,619
Net profit/loss for the year	0	470
Balance as at 31.12.23	501	19,089

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	996	1,169
Pensions	232	257
Other social security costs	29	45
Other staff costs	-66	15
Total	1,191	1,486
Average number of employees during the year	4	4

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	815	916
Other interest income	58	0
Total	873	916

3. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	93	0
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	511	-1,807
Total	604	-1,807

4. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Acquired rights
Cost as at 01.01.23	25,813
Additions during the year	1,522
Disposals during the year	-472
Cost as at 31.12.23	26,863
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-23,492
Amortisation during the year	-1,661
Reversal of amortisation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	430
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-24,723
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	2,140
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.23	0

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Additions during the year	11
Cost as at 31.12.23	11
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	11

6. Non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000	Deposits
Additions during the year	240
Cost as at 31.12.23	240
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	240

	31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000
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7. Deferred tax

Provisions for deferred tax as at 01.01.23	6,109	2,220
Additions relating to mergers and acquisition of enterprises	0	2,082
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-511	1,807
Provisions for deferred tax as at 31.12.23	5,598	6,109

Deferred tax is distributed as below:

Intangible assets	3,048	0
Property, plant and equipment	-2	0
Tax losses	2,553	0
Total	5,599	0

8. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and 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. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share of the capital in the company which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent. The maximum liability totals DKK 1,518k at the balance sheet date, of which DKK 93k is recognised in the balance sheet. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

A competing enterprise has instituted legal proceedings against the company with a claim for infringement of trademark rights. The trial is still at an early stage, and the outcome of the legal proceedings remains uncertain at the present time. However, the management of the company is of the opinion that the company has acted in accordance with the applicable regulations in the area.

9. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

10. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Paranova Group A/S, Herlev.

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class by applying the exemption set out in section 78a of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in 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 and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**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.

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.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**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 lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	3	0
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.

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.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

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*

Acquired 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 and 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 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.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

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 account.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**Current and deferred tax**

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

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