



## Azanta Danmark A/S

Kirsten Walthers Vej 8, 2.  
2500 Valby  
CVR No. 25260279

## Annual report 2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 30.06.2021

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**Kenneth Andrew MacRichie**

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Azanta Danmark A/S  
Kirsten Walthers Vej 8, 2.  
2500 Valby

CVR No.: 25260279  
Registered office: København  
Financial year: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

## Board of Directors

Kenneth Andrew MacRitchie, Chairman  
Kenneth Eric Scrimgeour  
Jeremy John Cuffe  
Erik Niklas Eriksson

## Executive Board

Erik Niklas Eriksson

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Azanta Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30.06.2021

## Executive Board

**Erik Niklas Eriksson**

## Board of Directors

**Kenneth Andrew MacRitchie**  
Chairman

**Kenneth Eric Scrimgeour**

**Jeremy John Cuffe**

**Erik Niklas Eriksson**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Azanta Danmark A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Azanta Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020, which comprise the 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

#### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

Copenhagen, 30.06.2021

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Jens Sejer Pedersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne14986

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

Azanta Danmark A/S ("Azanta Danmark") is a privately-owned specialty pharmaceutical company primarily operating within obstetrics, women's healthcare, addiction medicine and oncology.

## Development in activities and finances

Revenue increased from DKK 43.0 million in 2019 to DKK 52.6 million in 2020. The growth was primarily driven by the satisfactory market-uptake of Angusta in the Nordics and France. However, in March 2020, Norgine B.V. acquired Azanta A/S and its subsidiaries and the license for Angusta was sold to Norgine B.V.

For the above reason, in 2020 the Company generated a net profit of DKK 162 million DKK vs 3.7 million DKK in 2019. This result is mainly contributed to a post in other operating income of 161.7 for the sale of Angusta rights to Norgine B.V.

As at 31st December the Company shareholder capital and equity reserves amounted to DKK 227.2 million. The Company's total balance as per December 2020 was DKK 253.7 million.

## Outlook

In 2021 the Company expect to continue to operate and generate revenue for the remaining products after the sale of Angusta to Norgine B.V. The company will also re-adjust its operating model and advance from synergies now being a part of the Norgine Group.

## Research and development activities

Nimoral™, a hypoxic radiosensitizer used in treatment of H&N cancer is in late stage development. Nimoral™ is available on Name Patient Use Program in Denmark since 2011 and in Norway since 2015.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred in the period from the balance sheet date until the presentation of the financial statements that materially affects the assessment of the Annual Report.



# Income statement for 2020

	Notes	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK '000
Revenue		52,599	42,979
Other operating income		161,692	0
Cost of sales		(6,424)	(7,701)
Other external expenses		(31,568)	(25,477)
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>176,299</b>	<b>9,801</b>
Staff costs	1	(1,905)	(8,154)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>174,394</b>	<b>1,647</b>
Other financial income	2	2,592	2,158
Other financial expenses	3	(239)	(109)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>176,747</b>	<b>3,696</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		(14,793)	0
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>161,954</b>	<b>3,696</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss:</b>			
Retained earnings		161,954	3,696
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>161,954</b>	<b>3,696</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2020

## Assets

	Notes	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Receivables from group enterprises		60,414	54,283
<b>Financial assets</b>	4	<b>60,414</b>	<b>54,283</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>60,414</b>	<b>54,283</b>
Raw materials and consumables		3,646	3,317
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>3,646</b>	<b>3,317</b>
Trade receivables		5,806	7,857
Receivables from group enterprises		14,860	0
Other receivables		183	0
Prepayments		169	230
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>21,018</b>	<b>8,087</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>168,575</b>	<b>7,775</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>193,239</b>	<b>19,179</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>253,653</b>	<b>73,462</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2020 DKK'000</b>	<b>2019 DKK'000</b>
Contributed capital	5	2,134	2,134
Retained earnings		225,101	63,147
<b>Equity</b>		<b>227,235</b>	<b>65,281</b>
Trade payables		3,935	1,079
Payables to group enterprises		3,317	3,209
Income tax payable		14,699	0
Other payables		4,467	3,893
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>26,418</b>	<b>8,181</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>26,418</b>	<b>8,181</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>253,653</b>	<b>73,462</b>
Contingent liabilities	6		
Group relations	7		

# Statement of changes in equity for 2020

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	2,134	63,147	65,281
Profit/loss for the year	0	161,954	161,954
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>225,101</b>	<b>227,235</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	1,654	7,024
Pension costs	245	1,069
Other social security costs	6	7
Other staff costs	0	54
	<b>1,905</b>	<b>8,154</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

## 2 Other financial income

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Financial income from group enterprises	2,491	2,105
Exchange rate adjustments	101	53
	<b>2,592</b>	<b>2,158</b>

## 3 Other financial expenses

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Other interest expenses	104	2
Exchange rate adjustments	11	83
Other financial expenses	124	24
	<b>239</b>	<b>109</b>

## 4 Financial assets

	Receivables from group enterprises DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	54,282
Additions	22,053
Disposals	(15,921)
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>60,414</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>60,414</b>

## 5 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK'000	Nominal value DKK'000
Ordinary shares	2,134,051	1	2,134
	<b>2,134,051</b>		<b>2,134</b>

## 6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Azanta A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 7 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:  
Norgine B.V., Antonio Vivaldistraat 150, 1083 HP Amsterdam, Holland

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

## 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 from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

**Cost of sales**

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

**Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

**Balance sheet****Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Inventories**

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

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.



**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Tax receivable or payable**

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.