Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S

Axeltorv 2, 1609 København V

CVR no. 25 51 63 97

Annual report
for the year 1 January - 31 December 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on

Chairman:

DocuSigned by:

Maureen Marchek

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Signer Name: Maureen Marchek
Signing Reason: I approve this document
Signing Time: 08-Sep-2020 | 4:11 PM EDT
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Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Ballerup, 8 September 2020
Executive Board:

DocuSigned by:
Charles Bodner
Signer Name: Charles Bodner
Signing Reason: I approve this document
Signing Time: 08-Sep-2020 | 4:15 PM EDT
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Charles R Bodner

Board of Directors:

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Euan Menzies
Signer Name: Euan Menzies
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Euan Chrichton Menzies
Chairman

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Maureen Marchek
Signer Name: Maureen Marchek
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Maureen Waters Marchek

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Charles Bodner
Signer Name: Charles Bodner
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Charles R Bodner

DocuSigned by:
Christopher Orlando
Signer Name: Christopher Orlando
Signing Reason: I approve this document
Signing Time: 08-Sep-2020 | 4:35 PM EDT
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Christopher Orlando

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the 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 Company's internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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.

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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 8 September 2020
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Birgit Morville Schrøder
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne21337

Management's review

Company details

Name	Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Axeltorv 2, 1609 København V
CVR no.	25 51 63 97
Established	21 July 2000
Registered office	København
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Euan Chrichton Menzies, Chairman Maureen Waters Marchek Charles R Bodner Christopher Orlando
Executive Board	Charles R Bodner
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Key figures					
Revenue	69,684	107,225	137,649	180,841	186,686
Gross profit	31,598	54,224	30,423	46,333	62,023
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	3,713	4,453	-22,145	-4,187	15,370
Operating profit/loss	-24,442	1,976	-24,668	-7,462	10,911
Net financials	9,189	13,061	-20,604	10,274	14,228
Profit for the year	7,498	13,043	-49,253	27,079	28,543
Total assets	65,351	451,374	482,975	464,993	423,814
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	0	2,329	136	4,177
Equity	11,492	261,042	246,373	300,592	274,092
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	-9.5%	0.4%	-5.2%	-1.7%	2.6%
Current ratio	39.5%	172.3%	150.4%	209.2%	208.5%
Equity ratio	17.6%	57.8%	51.0%	64.6%	64.7%
Return on equity	5.5%	5.1%	-18.0%	9.4%	11.0%
Average number of employees	42	78	85	81	81

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations. For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

The Company's object is to establish and run research to perform clinical studies of the highest quality and to engage in research with the best Danish and foreign researchers of medical science, all in accordance with applicable ethical and health regulations and to market the outcome of such studies and research to other research centers, universities, hospitals and pharmaceutical companies. The activities of the group enterprises consist in conducting clinical studies. The company uses these results in research and in connection with other activities.

During 2019, the company has sold the majority of the clinical operations including subsidaries, reference is made to note 2.

At 31 December 2019, the company holds 2 investments in Switzerland and Romania. At 31 December 2019, there are no clinical activity in Denmark and also no employees.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 7,498 thousand against a profit of DKK 13,043 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 11,492 thousand.

Management considers the pre-tax result for the year to be satisfactory.

Special risks

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the USD exchange rate due to intercompany balances nominated in USD.

Research and development activities

The Company has not had significant research and development costs in 2019.

Events after the balance sheet date

After the balance sheet, COVID-19 outbreak impacted Denmark. Management has considered that COVID-19 have no significant adverse impact on the companys operations.

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year end.

Outlook

Management expects limited operations in 2020, however the outlook is positive and pre-tax profit close to zero is expected.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	Revenue	69,684	107,225
3	Other operating income	26,924	0
	Clinical study expenses	-49,134	-29,937
	Other external expenses	-15,876	-23,064
	Gross profit	31,598	54,224
4	Staff costs	-27,885	-49,771
5	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,232	-2,477
	Profit before net financials	2,481	1,976
	Income from investments in group enterprises	1,692	-1,568
	Income from investments in associates	736	0
6	Financial income	11,856	18,598
7	Financial expenses	-2,667	-5,537
	Profit before tax	14,098	13,469
8	Tax for the year	-6,600	-426
	Profit for the year	7,498	13,043

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
	Intangible assets		
	Software	0	741
		0	741
	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	0	1,991
	Leasehold improvements	0	1,646
		0	3,637
9	Investments		
	Investments in group enterprises	44,079	126,326
	Investments in associates	0	0
	Deposits, investments	0	2,302
		44,079	128,628
	Total fixed assets	44,079	133,006
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	0	29,597
10	Contract work in progress	0	26,352
	Receivables from group enterprises	6,666	241,040
	Receivables from associates	2,644	0
	Other receivables	11,962	11,783
11	Prepayments	0	6,394
		21,272	315,166
	Cash	0	3,202
	Total non-fixed assets	21,272	318,368
	TOTAL ASSETS	65,351	451,374

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
12	Share capital	5,000	5,000
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	2,158	48,927
	Retained earnings	4,334	207,115
	Total equity	11,492	261,042
	Provisions		
9	Provision, investments in group enterprises	0	5,550
	Total provisions	0	5,550
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	0	787
10	Prepayments on work in progress	0	27,694
	Trade payables	745	2,634
	Payables to group enterprises	46,245	137,308
	Corporation tax payable	6,600	0
	Joint taxation contribution payable	0	426
	Other payables	269	15,119
	Deferred income	0	814
		53,859	184,782
	Total liabilities other than provisions	53,859	184,782
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	65,351	451,374

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15 Collateral
16 Related parties
17 Appropriation of profit

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2018	5,000	45,732	195,641	246,373
17	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	1,569	11,474	13,043
	Adjustment of investments through forreign exchange adjustments	0	1,626	0	1,626
	Equity at 1 January 2019	5,000	48,927	207,115	261,042
	Disposals on investments	0	-50,611	50,611	0
17	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	2,426	5,072	7,498
	Adjustment of investments through forreign exchange adjustments	0	1,416	0	1,416
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	0	0	-258,464	-258,464
	Equity at 31 December 2019	5,000	2,158	4,334	11,492

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

In accordance with section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S and subsidaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of BioClinica Holding I LP and Subsidiaries, USA.

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

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The entity's cash flows are part of the consolidated cash flow statement for the Parent Company, BioClinica Holding I LP and Subsidiaries, USA.

Basis of 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 Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company 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 Company 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 affected 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.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Foreign group entities

Foreign subsidiaries and associates are considered separate entities. Items in such entities' income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at closing rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign subsidiaries to closing rates and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to closing rates are taken directly to equity.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue from contracts concluded concerning performance of clinical studies as well as sale of other services is recognised in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk have been made to the purchaser by year-end.

Contracts concluded concerning performance of clinical studies running over several financial years are recognised under the percentage-of-completion method as the studies progress.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Other operating income for the year comprise of group contributions from group companies and gain on sale of activity.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes cost of clinical services (study expenses).

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The cost net of the expected residual value for completed development projects and acquired IP rights is amortised over the expected useful life. Acquired IP rights include IT software.

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Software	3-5 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries and associates

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries and associates are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries. Only proportionate elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in associates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, declared dividends from other securities and investments, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include software licences.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Gains or losses on disposal of subsidiaries and associates are made up as the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal including non-amortised goodwill and anticipated costs of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Cost of sales work and of securing contracts as well as financing costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprises cash and is subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Financial ratios

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Operating profit/loss	Profit/loss before financial items adjusted for other operating income and other operating expenses
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from operating activites x 100}}{\text{Average assets}}$
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets x 100}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, year-end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

2 Events after the balance sheet date

After the balance sheet, COVID-19 outbreak impacted Denmark. Management has considered that COVID-19 have no significant adverse impact on the companys operations.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2019	2018
3	Other operating income		
	IC group contribution	6,600	0
	Gain from sale of investments	20,324	0
		26,924	0

	DKK'000	2019	2018
4	Staff costs		
	Wages/salaries	25,914	46,089
	Pensions	1,617	2,790
	Other social security costs	258	686
	Other staff costs	96	206
		27,885	49,771

During 2019, the company has sold the majority of the clinical operations including subsidaries, reference is made to note 2. At 31 December 2019, the company holds 2 investments in Switzerland and Romania. At 31 December 2019, there are no clinical activity in Denmark and also no employees.

The average number of employees is therefore impacted by no employees for the period August to December 2019.

Average number of full-time employees	42	78

By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.

	DKK'000	2019	2018
5	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
	Amortisation of intangible assets	276	476
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	956	2,001
		1,232	2,477

	DKK'000	2019	2018
6	Financial income		
	Interest receivable, group entities	3,862	9,310
	Other interest income	0	822
	Exchange adjustments	7,994	8,466
		11,856	18,598

	DKK'000	2019	2018
7	Financial expenses		
	Interest expenses, group entities	2,523	5,439
	Other interest expenses	30	98
	Other financial expenses	114	0
		2,667	5,537

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2019	2018
8	Tax for the year		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	6,600	0
	Refund in joint taxation	0	426
		6,600	426

9 Investments

DKK'000	Investments in group enterprises	Investments in associates	Deposits, investments	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	75,855	0	2,302	78,157
Additions	40,811	0	0	40,811
Disposals (from sale)	-75,854	0	-2,302	-78,156
Transferred	-1	1	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2019	40,811	1	0	40,812
Value adjustments at 1 January 2019	50,471	0	0	50,471
Foreign exchange adjustments	1,410	6	0	1,416
Profit/loss for the year	1,692	736	0	2,428
Transfer of negative equity to intercompany, opening	-68	-1,861	0	-1,929
Reveral of revaluations of assets disposed	-44,687	0	0	-44,687
Transfer of negative equity from provisions, opening	-5,550	0	0	-5,550
Transfer of negative equity to intercompany, closing	0	1,118	0	1,118
Value adjustments at 31 December 2019	3,268	-1	0	3,267
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	44,079	0	0	44,079

A total negative equity value of DKK 1,118 thousand has been offset against the Company's receivables from these entities.

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest
Subsidiaries			
CCBR AG Switzer-land	AG	Switzerland	100.00%

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest
Associates			
Policlinica CCBR, Romania	SRL	Romania	50.00%

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	DKK'000	2019	2018
10	Contract work in progress		
	Selling price of work performed	0	276,403
	Invoicing on account	0	-277,745
		0	-1,342
	recognised as follows:		
	Contract work in progress(assets)	0	26,352
	Contract work in progress(liabilities)	0	-27,694
		0	-1,342

11 Prepayments

Prepayments include accrual of expenses relating to subsequent financial years.

	DKK'000	2019	2018
12	Share capital		
	Analysis of the share capital:		
	50,000 shares of DKK 100.00 nominal value each	5,000	5,000
		5,000	5,000

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 5,000 thousand over the past 5 years.

13 Deferred tax

At 31 December 2019, the Company has a deferred tax asset. As it is uncertain if these tax losses can be utilised within a foreseeable future, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements.

14 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company has been jointly taxed with its parent company until 23 August 2019. The company is therefore jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK'000	2019	2018
Rent and lease liabilities	0	16,140

15 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2019.

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Notes to the financial statements

16 Related parties

Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Bioclinica Holding B.V	Industrieweg 5 A, 5262GJ, Vught, Netherlands	Participating interest
BioClinica Holding I LP and Subsidiaries	211 Carnegie Center DrivePrinceton, New Jersey 08540 USA	Parent company with controlling interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
BioClinica Holding I LP and Subsidiaries	211 Carnegie Center DrivePrinceton, New Jersey 08540 USA	http://www.bioclinica.com

Related party transactions

Sunshine Enterprise Holding A/S was engaged in the below related party transactions:

DKK'000	2019	2018
Management fee expense, BioClinica Holding, US I LP, ultimative parent	4,093	8,690
Management fee expense, CCBR AG (subsidiary)	0	1,438
Labour cost expense, BioClinica Holding, US (parent)	270	10
Group study expenses (subsidiaries)	7,939	20,443
Other group study expenses (subsidiaries)	11	549

For intercompany balances, reference is made to the balance sheet. For intercompany finance income and intercompany finance expenses, see note 6 and 7.

DKK'000	2019	2018
17 Appropriation of profit		
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	258,464	0
Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	2,426	1,569
Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-253,392	11,474
	7,498	13,043