

# Smith & Nephew A/S

Kay Fiskers Plads 9, 1., 2300 København S

CVR no. 26 02 00 50

## Annual report 2023

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 24 June 2024

Chair of the meeting:



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Renata Monika Banasik

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## 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 Smith & Nephew A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Copenhagen, 24 June 2024  
Executive Board:

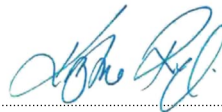


Kirstine Rylev Holm  
Director

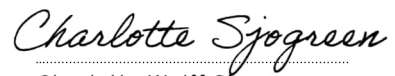
Board of Directors:



Renata Monika Banasik  
Chairman



Kirstine Rylev Holm



Charlotte Wulff Sjøgreen

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Smith & Nephew A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Smith & Nephew A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, comprising income statement, balance sheet 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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.

### 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 that 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 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.

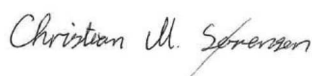
Copenhagen, 24 June 2024

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98



Simon Vinberg Andersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35458



Christian Miltersen Sørensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne50702

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Smith & Nephew A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Kay Fiskers Plads 9, 1., 2300 København S
CVR no.	26 02 00 50
Established	4 May 2001
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	Denmark (smith-nephew.com)
E-mail	sn.dk@smith-nephew.com
Telephone	+45 45 80 61 00
Board of Directors	Renata Monika Banasik, Chairman Kirstine Rylev Holm Charlotte Wulff Sjøgreen
Executive Board	Kirstine Rylev Holm, Director
Auditors	KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfærgevej 28, 2100 København Ø

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The Company's main business is selling of medical devices in Denmark within Reconstruction, Trauma, Sports medicine as well as Advanced Wound Management

### **Financial review**

The income statement for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 4,942 thousand against a profit of DKK 2,843 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 52,184 thousand.

### **Events after the balance sheet date**

After the balance sheet date, no significant events have occurred that are considered to have a material effect on the assessment of the financial statements.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2023	2022
	<b>Gross profit</b>	37,544	43,459
2	Staff costs	-30,858	-36,172
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-1,066	-2,652
	Other operating expenses	-54	-372
	<b>Profit before net financials</b>	5,566	4,263
3	Financial income	1,127	92
	Financial expenses	-221	-632
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	6,472	3,723
4	Tax for the year	-1,530	-880
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	4,942	2,843
	<b>Recommended appropriation of profit</b>		
	Retained earnings	4,942	2,843
		4,942	2,843



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2023	2022
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
5	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	2,964	6,101
		<u>2,964</u>	<u>6,101</u>
6	<b>Investments</b>		
	Deposits	1,069	1,806
		<u>1,069</u>	<u>1,806</u>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<u>4,033</u>	<u>7,907</u>
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	2,465	2,796
		<u>2,465</u>	<u>2,796</u>
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	12,900	14,605
	Receivables from group enterprises	47,730	40,721
7	Deferred tax assets	309	440
	Other receivables	59	111
	Prepayments	405	69
		<u>61,403</u>	<u>55,946</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>9,233</u>	<u>7,138</u>
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	<u>73,101</u>	<u>65,880</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>77,134</u></u>	<u><u>73,787</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
	Share capital	6,250	6,250
	Retained earnings	45,934	40,992
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>52,184</u>	<u>47,242</u>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Trade payables	1,343	1,794
	Payables to group enterprises	16,990	18,270
	Corporation tax payable	1,125	465
	Other payables	5,492	6,016
		<u>24,950</u>	<u>26,545</u>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<u>24,950</u>	<u>26,545</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>77,134</u></u>	<u><u>73,787</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 9 Security and collateral
- 10 Related parties

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	6,250	38,149	44,399
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	2,843	2,843
<b>Equity at 1 January 2023</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>40,992</b>	<b>47,242</b>
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	4,942	4,942
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>45,934</b>	<b>52,184</b>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Smith & Nephew A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

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

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received.

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.

##### Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

##### 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.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

##### 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.

##### Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

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

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-10 years
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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.

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.

##### Other operating expenses

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

##### 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.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Balance sheet

##### 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.

##### Leases

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

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

Deposits are measured at amortised cost.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and investments 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.

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables. Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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.

##### Prepayments

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

##### Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

##### Income tax and deferred tax

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.

##### Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortized cost normally corresponding to net realisable value.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2023	2022
<b>2</b>	<b>Staff costs</b>		
	Wages/salaries	28,212	33,298
	Pensions	2,352	2,411
	Other social security costs	294	463
		<u>30,858</u>	<u>36,172</u>
	Average number of full-time employees	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>
<b>3</b>	<b>Financial income</b>		
	Interest receivable, group entities	1,127	92
		<u>1,127</u>	<u>92</u>
<b>4</b>	<b>Tax for the year</b>		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	1,373	951
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	131	-4
	Tax adjustments, prior years	26	-67
		<u>1,530</u>	<u>880</u>
<b>5</b>	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	DKK'000		Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
	Cost at 1 January 2023		20,075
	Disposals		<u>-14,909</u>
	Cost at 31 December 2023		5,166
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023		13,974
	Depreciation		1,066
	Depreciation and impairment of disposals		<u>-12,838</u>
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023		2,202
	<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>		<u>2,964</u>
	Depreciated over		<u>3-10 years</u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Investments</b>		
	DKK'000		Deposits
	Cost at 1 January 2023		1,806
	Disposals		<u>-737</u>
	Cost at 31 December 2023		1,069
	<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023</b>		<u>1,069</u>



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 7 Deferred tax assets

The deferred tax assets primarily relate to timing difference in respect of tangible assets. The company expects to be able to utilize the tax asset in the foreseeable future, based on the company's expectation of future results.

#### 8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

##### Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK'000	2023	2022
Rent and lease liabilities	8,009	9,800

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totaling DKK 5,945 thousands (2022: DKK 7,809 thousands) in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of 34 months (2022: 46 months). Furthermore, the Company has liabilities under operating leases for cars, totaling DKK 2,064 thousands (2022: DKK 1,991 thousands). DKK 2,757 thousands (2022: DKK 2,700 thousands) is due within 1 year, and the remaining DKK 5,252 thousands (2022: DKK 7,100 thousands) is due within 1 - 5 years.

#### 9 Security and collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2023.

#### 10 Related parties

##### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Smith & Nephew Plc.	Building 5, Croxley Park Hatters Lane Watford Hertfordshire WD18 8YE United Kingdom	The consolidated financial statements can be requisitioned at Building 55, Corxley Park, Hatters Lane, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD18 8YE, United Kingdom