

# **SCANIMALHEALTH ApS in liquidation**

Mekuvej 9  
7171 Uldum

Annual report  
1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

**The annual report has been presented and  
approved on the company's general meeting the**

**01/12/2017**

**Jacob Kornerup**  
**Chairman of general meeting**

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# Company information

**Reporting company** SCANIMALHEALTH ApS in liquidation

Mekuvej 9  
7171 Uldum

Phone number: 98204243

Fax number: 98204286

CVR-nr: 26208815

Reporting period: 01/07/2016 - 30/06/2017

**Liquidator**

Jacob Ove  
Kornerup Attorney at Law

**Auditor**

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Herredsvej 32

7100 Vejle

DK Danmark

CVR-nr: 33771231

P-number: 1016976209

# Statement by Management

The Liquidator have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Scanimalhealth ApS for the financial year 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 June 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016/17.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, the 30/11/2017

## **Liquidator**

Jacob Ove Kornerup  
Attorney at Law

# The independent auditor's report on financial statements

To the Shareholders of SCANIMALHEALTH ApS in liquidation

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2017, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of SCANIMALHEALTH ApS in liquidation for the financial year 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in eq-uity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

## 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' 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.

## Responsibilities of management 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 responsibility

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 skepticism 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 over-ride 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.

### **Statement on the management's review**

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is 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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Trekantområdet, 30/11/2017

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer  
State authorized public accountant  
PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret  
Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR: 33771231

John Lindholm Bode  
State authorized public accountant  
PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret  
Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR: 33771231



# Management's Review

## **Main activity**

The Company's activities consist of import of pharmaceuticals for animals and agency and wholesale of pharmaceuticals and related activities.

## **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2016/17 shows a loss of DKK 25,725, and at 30 June 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 2,950,198.

## **Subsequent events**

After balance sheet date there has been an extraordinary dividend payment of DKK 2,800,000.

No events - besides from the extraordinary dividend - materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Early 2018 the Company will be liquidated. Liquidator has been appointed November 2nd 2017.



# Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulation applying to Reporting class B.

## Basis of Preparation

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The liquidation financial statements are presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and the Danish Public Companies Act with the adjustments necessary as a result of the fact that the company is in liquidation and that the financial statements are presented as liquidation financial statements. All items in the liquidation balance sheet are consequently measured at expected realizable values.

Financial Statements for 2016/17 are presented in DKK.

## Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

## Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Income Statement

### Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic

benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

#### **Expenses for raw materials and consumables**

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the enterprise.

#### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

#### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Dechra Veterinary Products A/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

#### **Balance Sheet**

##### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at expected realizable values.

##### **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination

in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

**Current tax receivables and liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

**Financial debts**

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at expected realizable values.

Other debts are measured at expected realizable values.

# Income statement 1 Jul 2016 - 30 Jun 2017

	Disclosure	2016/17 kr.	2015/16 kr.
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b> .....		<b>-22,580</b>	<b>-58,719</b>
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets .....		0	-18
<b>Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities</b> .....		<b>-22,580</b>	<b>-58,737</b>
Other finance income .....		0	6,954
Other finance expenses .....		-10,405	-3,100
<b>Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax</b> .....		<b>-32,985</b>	<b>-54,883</b>
Tax expense .....	1	7,260	13,316
<b>Profit (loss)</b> .....		<b>-25,725</b>	<b>-41,567</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings .....		-25,725	-41,567
<b>Proposed distribution of profit (loss)</b> .....		<b>-25,725</b>	<b>-41,567</b>

## Information on extraordinary dividend distributed after end of reporting period

	Date	kr.
Extraordinary dividend .....	11/08/2017	2,800,000

# Balance sheet 30 June 2017

## Assets

	Disclosure	2016/17	2015/16
		kr.	kr.
Receivables from group enterprises .....		0	166,983
Current deferred tax assets .....		7,260	13,316
Other receivables .....		908	0
<b>Receivables .....</b>		<b>8,168</b>	<b>180,299</b>
Cash and cash equivalents .....		2,961,752	2,842,228
<b>Current assets .....</b>		<b>2,969,920</b>	<b>3,022,527</b>
<b>Total assets .....</b>		<b>2,969,920</b>	<b>3,022,527</b>

# Balance sheet 30 June 2017

## Liabilities and equity

	Disclosure	2016/17 kr.	2015/16 kr.
Contributed capital .....	2	150,000	150,000
Retained earnings .....		2,800,198	2,825,923
<b>Total equity .....</b>		<b>2,950,198</b>	<b>2,975,923</b>
Other payables, including tax payables, liabilities other than provisions .....		19,722	46,604
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions, gross .....</b>		<b>19,722</b>	<b>46,604</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions, gross .....</b>		<b>19,722</b>	<b>46,604</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity, gross .....</b>		<b>2,969,920</b>	<b>3,022,527</b>

# Statement of changes in equity 1 Jul 2016 - 30 Jun 2017

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>kr.</b>	<b>kr.</b>	<b>kr.</b>
Equity, beginning balance .....	150,000	2,825,923	2,975,923
Profit (Loss) .....	0	-25,725	-25,725
Equity, ending balance .....	150,000	2,800,198	2,950,198

# Disclosures

## 1. Tax expense

	2016/17 kr.	2015/16 kr.
Current tax	-7,260	-13,316
	<u>-7,260</u>	<u>-13,316</u>

## 2. Contributed capital

Share capital consists of 150.000 shares of 1 kr. Shares are not divided into classes.

	kr.
Changes in share capital the last 5 years:	
Share capital 01.07.12	125.000
Capitalincrease, 2012/13	25.000
<b>Share capital, end of year</b>	<b><u>150.000</u></b>

## 3. Disclosure of significant events occurring after end of reporting period

Liquidator has been appointed November 2nd 2017 and the Company will be liquidated early 2018.

## 4. Disclosure of contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Dechra Veterinary Products A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.