

**NORDIC BIOSCIENCE  
CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT  
A/S**  
Herlev Hovedgade 82  
2730 Herlev  
Business Registration No  
30582462

**Annual report 2019**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 09.06.2020

**Chairman of the General Meeting**

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Name: Thomas Nielsen

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## Entity details

### Entity

NORDIC BIOSCIENCE CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT A/S  
Herlev Hovedgade 82  
2730 Herlev

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 30582462  
Registered in: Herlev  
Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

### Board of Directors

Claus Henrik Christiansen, Chairman  
Thomas Nielsen  
Morten Asser Karsdal

### Executive Board

Jeppe Ragnar Andersen, Chief Executive Officer

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
Postboks 1600  
0900 København C

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of NORDIC BIOSCIENCE CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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.

Herlev, 09.06.2020

### Executive Board

Jeppe Ragnar Andersen  
Chief Executive Officer

### Board of Directors

Claus Henrik Christiansen  
Chairman

Thomas Nielsen

Morten Asser Karsdal

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of NORDIC BIOSCIENCE CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NORDIC BIOSCIENCE CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, 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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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, 09.06.2020

### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Central Business Registration No (CVR) 33963556

Jan Larsen  
State-Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne16541

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

The object of the Company is to operate within clinical drug development and other related activities.

### Development in activities and finances

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31.12.2019 shows a profit of DKK 33.733.642 while the balance sheet shows equity of DKK 36.486.238 at 31.12.2019.

### Events after the balance sheet date

In early 2020, the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has escalated, and on 11 March 2020 the WHO declared it a worldwide pandemic. The outbreak has led to a number of precautions that affect the planning and execution of day-to-day operations, and the Group's vendors and customers may be affected as well. Their financial impact cannot be determined at this point in time.

Aside from this, no material events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



## Income statement for 2019

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019 DKK</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	1	<b>48.913.734</b>	<b>26.749.241</b>
Research and development costs		(1.101.723)	(704.515)
Administrative expenses	1, 2	(3.668.532)	(4.542.921)
Other operating expenses		<u>(258.248)</u>	<u>(522.329)</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>43.885.231</b>	<b>20.979.476</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises		164.772	954.487
Other financial expenses		<u>(842.811)</u>	<u>(1.447.113)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>43.207.192</b>	<b>20.486.850</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>(9.473.550)</u>	<u>(4.234.842)</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>33.733.642</u></b>	<b><u>16.252.008</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		5.000.000	15.000.000
Retained earnings		<u>28.733.642</u>	<u>1.252.008</u>
		<b><u>33.733.642</u></b>	<b><u>16.252.008</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019 DKK</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>
Land and buildings		19.781.942	19.717.338
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		26.486	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	4	<b><u>19.808.428</u></b>	<b><u>19.717.338</u></b>
Investments in group enterprises		725.403	1.460.631
Other investments		1.465.965	1.365.965
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	5	<b><u>2.191.368</u></b>	<b><u>2.826.596</u></b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b><u>21.999.796</u></b>	<b><u>22.543.934</u></b>
Trade receivables		8.139.263	15.424.208
Receivables from group enterprises		54.779.396	12.729.452
Other receivables		136.898	4.384.825
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>63.055.557</u></b>	<b><u>32.538.485</u></b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b><u>3.074.824</u></b>	<b><u>1.276.470</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b><u>66.130.381</u></b>	<b><u>33.814.955</u></b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b><u>88.130.177</u></b>	<b><u>56.358.889</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019 DKK</u>	<u>2018 DKK</u>
Contributed capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		30.986.238	2.252.596
Proposed dividend		<u>5.000.000</u>	<u>15.000.000</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>36.486.238</u></b>	<b><u>17.752.596</u></b>
Mortgage debt		11.458.509	0
Deposits		<u>64.200</u>	<u>346.714</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	6	<b><u>11.522.709</u></b>	<b><u>346.714</u></b>
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions	6	632.917	0
Prepayments received from customers		0	2.541.634
Trade payables		14.701.755	9.809.971
Payables to group enterprises		8.510.841	18.939.486
Joint taxation contribution payable		9.473.550	4.234.867
Other payables		<u>6.802.167</u>	<u>2.733.621</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>40.121.230</u></b>	<b><u>38.259.579</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>51.643.939</u></b>	<b><u>38.606.293</u></b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>88.130.177</u></b>	<b><u>56.358.889</u></b>
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## Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Proposed dividend DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity beginning of year	500.000	2.252.596	15.000.000	17.752.596
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(15.000.000)	(15.000.000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	28.733.642	5.000.000	33.733.642
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>30.986.238</b>	<b>5.000.000</b>	<b>36.486.238</b>
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## Notes

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	14.943.773	14.487.278
	<b>14.943.773</b>	<b>14.487.278</b>
Average number of employees	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses</b>		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	336.773	338.818
	<b>336.773</b>	<b>338.818</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax	9.473.550	4.234.842
	<b>9.473.550</b>	<b>4.234.842</b>
	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>4. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Cost beginning of year	20.140.860	0
Additions	397.879	29.984
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>20.538.739</b>	<b>29.984</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(423.522)	0
Depreciation for the year	(333.275)	(3.498)
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(756.797)</b>	<b>(3.498)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>19.781.942</b>	<b>26.486</b>

## Notes

	<b>Invest- ments in group enterprises DKK</b>	<b>Other investments DKK</b>
<b>5. Fixed asset investments</b>		
Cost beginning of year	21.656.976	1.365.965
Additions	<u>0</u>	<u>100.000</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b><u>21.656.976</u></b>	<b><u>1.465.965</u></b>
Revaluations beginning of year	(20.196.345)	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	164.772	0
Dividend	<u>(900.000)</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Revaluations end of year</b>	<b><u>(20.931.573)</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b><u>725.403</u></b>	<b><u>1.465.965</u></b>

	<b>Registered in</b>	<b>Corpo- rate form</b>	<b>Equity inte- rest %</b>
Investments in group enterprises comprise:			
Nordic Bioscience Clinical Development VII A/S	Herlev	A/S	100,0

	<b>Due within 12 months 2019 DKK</b>	<b>Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK</b>	<b>Outstandin g after 5 years DKK</b>
<b>6. Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Mortgage debt	632.917	11.458.509	833.861
Deposits	<u>0</u>	<u>64.200</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u>632.917</u></b>	<b><u>11.522.709</u></b>	<b><u>833.861</u></b>

### 7. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Nordic Bioscience Holding 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

## Notes

taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

### **8. Group relations**

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Nordic Bioscience Holding A/S, Herlev

## 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 enterprises.

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. Other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and cost of sales.

#### Revenue

Revenue from contracts concluded on the performance of clinical studies, as well as the 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.



## Accounting policies

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

Revenue also consists of rental income.

### Production costs

Production: Production costs comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the financial year. Production costs comprise direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and lease as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment included in the production process. In addition, the item includes ordinary write-down of inventories.

Also, provisions for loss on contract work in progress are recognised under production costs.

### Cost of sales

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

### Research and development costs

Research and development costs comprise research costs, costs of development projects not qualifying for recognition in the balance sheet, and amortisation and impairment losses relating to development projects.

### Administrative costs

Administrative costs comprise expenses incurred for the Entity's administrative functions, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and Management, stationery and office supplies as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment used for administration of the Entity.

### Other operating income

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

### Other operating expenses

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

### Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

### Other financial expenses

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

## Accounting policies

### 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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with the Parent and all of its Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

Interest expenses on loans for the financing of the manufacture of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other finance costs are recognised in the income statement.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation is imminent, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs deemed necessary to incur to settle the obligation.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

## Accounting policies

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Other investments

Other investments comprise listed securities which are measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date and unlisted equity investments measured at cost. Unlisted equity investments are written down to any lower net realisable value.

### Receivables

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

### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

### Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

### Other financial liabilities

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

### Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

### Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.