Stevanato Group Denmark A/S

Brogesvej 10
8600 Silkeborg
CVR No. 32272223

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 12.07.2024

Paolo Superchi
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S
Brogesvej 10
8600 Silkeborg

Business Registration No.: 32272223
Registered office: Silkeborg
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Mauro Stocchi
Paolo Superchi
Ugo Gay

Executive Board

Paolo Superchi

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
8000 Aarhus C
CVR No.: 33771231

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Stevanato Group Denmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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.

Silkeborg, 12.07.2024

Executive Board

Paolo Superchi

Board of Directors

Mauro Stocchi

Paolo Superchi

Ugo Gay

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Stevanato Group Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stevanato Group Denmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, notes and 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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

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 in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 12.07.2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33771231

Christine Tveteraas
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34341

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000	2021 DKK'000	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Key figures					
Revenue	988,284	805,694	485,959	322,382	301,611
Gross profit/loss	246,659	186,983	115,373	104,835	107,767
Operating profit/loss	(5,729)	(28,821)	(21,419)	5,069	21,302
Net financials	(25,813)	(9,762)	(2,432)	1,754	(926)
Profit/loss for the year	(23,142)	(30,158)	(18,748)	3,121	15,824
Total assets	1,329,994	779,315	387,207	209,845	206,642
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,266	22,319	2,381	3,830	1,981
Equity	(36,393)	(13,251)	31,714	50,462	47,341
Average number of employees	337	313	170	141	127
Ratios					
Gross margin (%)	24.33	23.19	23.74	32.52	35.73
EBIT margin (%)	(0.58)	(3.58)	(4.41)	1.57	7.06
Net margin (%)	(2.34)	(3.74)	(3.86)	0.97	5.25
Return on equity (%)	0.00	(326.69)	(25.70)	6.40	40.10
Equity ratio (%)	(2.74)	(1.70)	8.19	24.05	22.91

The company has been merged with InnoScan A/S in 2022. The book-value method has been applied for the merger, why the numbers from 2018-2021 are not comparable with 2022.

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Gross Margin (%):
Gross profit/loss * 100
Revenue

EBIT margin (%):
Operating profit/loss * 100
Revenue

Net margin (%):
Profit/loss for the year * 100
Revenue

Return on equity (%):
Profit/loss for the year * 100
Average equity

Equity ratio (%):
Equity * 100
Total assets

Primary activities

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is specialized in designing and building customized assembly, packaging and inspection lines for the pharmaceutical industry.

For more than 40 years, it has set high standards in terms of innovative and agile working procedures. At the Silkeborg plant in Denmark, all knowledge is fully prepared to live up to the increased quality requirements demanded by pharmaceutical industry, regulatory authorities, and end users.

For this reason, Stevanato Group Denmark mission is to offer easy-to-use assembly, packaging and inspection solutions that meet every type of requests from the pharmaceutical market. It processes a variety of pharmaceutical containers: vials, cartridges, syringes, pen ,autoinjectors and medical devices.

At year-end 2023, Stevanato Group Denmark A/S had 341 staff members among our own ranks and some regular business partners.

Development in activities and finances

During the year 2023, the Company has realized a double digit growth compared to the previous year both on vision inspection and assembly & packaging products. Furthermore the implementation of the new ERP connected with the overlap of multiple deals has impacted with some inefficiency the manufacturing process delaying the projects execution. The global shortage of electronics materials was improving leaving, as final evidence, a material cost increase.

Therefore, The Board of Directors and the Executive Board consider this financial performance acceptable.

The Company has continued structuring his organization increasing the skills and resources, offsetting the organic turnover and getting prepared to support the growth.

Profit/loss for the year in relation to expected developments

Nevertheless, due to the loss in 2023 and the negative Equity, Stevanato Group ownership and Stevanato Group HQ is supporting and will support financially connected to the actual loss to allow Stevanato Group Denmark to face business growth and suppliers payments.

In January 2024 the parent company Stevanato Group International a.s. approved and paid a capital increase amounting to 111,885,000 DKK to restore the negative Equity.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement are subject to uncertainty. Stevanato Group Denmark A/S customer projects typically extend to more than one financial year, resulting in fluctuations in KPIs from one year to the next.

Currency Risks

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S operates in an international market and is therefore subject to related market trends but makes an effort to hedge against currency fluctuations and other factors. The vast majority of customers are large and firmly based groups.

Outlook

The Board of Directors expects that in 2024 the Company will stabilize the growth, focalizing in setting and structuring processes to offset the losses.

Knowledge resources
In 2023 the Company carries out significant improvement in defining processes and procedures leading to the ISO 9001 certification.

In 2023, several new engineers were recruited. Also in 2024, the Company expects to continue strengthening the organization, employ several new staff members.

Environmental performance
The Company pursues a responsible environmental policy when carrying out its primary activities and actively seeks to employ policies taking into account environmental impact and energy consumption thereof.

Research and development activities
Change from projects to product mindset, introducing modularity and standardization concepts per platform are drivers to allow the Company to reach its growth targets with regard to earnings and revenue.

Statutory report on corporate social responsibility
The following statement constitutes Stevanato Group Denmark A/S statutory reporting on social responsibility, cf. ÅRL §99a.

Business Purpose
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is a global supplier of customized assembly, packaging and inspection lines for the pharmaceutical industry.

Human Rights and anticorruption
As a subsidiary of Stevanato Group SpA, Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is focusing on the material topic in the groups sustainability report for 2023, where human right and anticorruption is outlined as a material topic.

Stevanato group Denmark A/S has to comply with rules of Nyse on Corporate Governance as well as local Danish Law requirements so that the primary duty of directors is to carry out all activities as are necessary for the achievement of the corporate purpose in accordance with applicable law and the articles of association. An essential factor for business success and an indispensable asset to the company's reputation and to maintain a sustainable transparent corporate model is the adoption of high ethical conduct standards and a culture of ethical behaviors and integrity.

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is committed to embedding sustainability values into its policies and practices.

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S follows the code of ethics the follows for the whole Stevanato Group. There is a risk that the human rights are not being respected in the part of the supply chain, we don't have visibility over. Further the main risk that Stevanato Group Denmark A/S faces regarding corruption is to ensure that business is conducted fairly and honestly. We recognize that unethical behavior may present a risk, when dealing with third parties while operating in a global setting.

As of December 31, 2023, no grievances has been sent to the relevant function inbox and during 2023, no cases of incidents of corruption or human right violations were reported. For year 2023 the adopted policies in the Group regarding anticorruption are disclosed to emplyees and published on the company intranet.

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is promoting diversity, equality and inclusion providing a work environment that creates a sense of belonging and values diversity. This consists in inclusion policies and equal opportunities including equal pay. The objective for the company, in line with HQ, is to improve next year on Human Rights promotion. A specific Anti-Discrimination policy is available on HQ internal website. All new employees have been informed about the company's human rights policy.

In the future, we aim to sharpen our focus on our human rights efforts with a broader perspective. In particular, directors have a general duty to act with care, without self-interest and on a well-informed basis. In 2023, the Group has informed all our current and in-scope business partners about our anti-corruption policy. A specific paragraph linked to anti-corruption in the Ethic Code policy is available on HQ internal website and gives the guidelines for next years too. In the future, we will continue to inform our suppliers and employees about our anti-corruption policy, while monitoring incidents of corruption in our business from our established whistleblower scheme.

Environmental and climate issues
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S has identified the possible environmental impact areas of it's business, which includes energy consumption, GHG emissions, water management and waste management.

To safeguard the environment, Stevanato Group Denmark A/S aims to reduce the environmental impact of it's processes and product stating with decarbonization and improvements in waste management.

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S has introduced several initiatives on mitigating energy consumption. In 2023 renewable energy initiatives related to decarbonization including subscription to a multi-year Energy attribute certificate covering the annual energy consumption at the production side in Silkeborg.

The company has maintained approximately the same energy level as previous years this year, and this is expected to continue in 2024.

Social and Employee Conditions
As a subsidiary of Stevanato Group SpA, Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is focusing on the material topic in the group sustainability report for 2023, where Social and Employee Conditions is outlined as a material topic.

Stevanato Group Denmark A/S is acting every day to ensure sustainable growth focusing on the well-being of its employees. Stevanato Group Denmark A/S acknowledge that diversity and inclusion is a vital prerequisite for building an equitable, effective, and successful organization. This is in line with Stevanato Group's Values as well the strategy to create the best team possible by employing a diverse blend of individuals skills, competences, cultures, personal attitudes, and strengths. Stevanato Group considers ongoing employment training an essential part of the company philosophy.

Our primary risk is if we have work-related accidents or if our employees are not motivated when they come to work. This could have an impact on our ability to attract and retain employees.

The area of intervention are listed below:

Talent acquisition
Ensure to offer attractiveness to external candidates by focusing on competitive offer and self-development of employees through an inclusive process.

Talent management
Offering possibilities for employees to learn and form themselves through training courses and workpath that allows employee career improvement and Group's growth in skills.

Total reward
Ensure fair and clear rules on rewards for employees based on merit and goals to achieve.

Employee well-being
The company is focused on the work-life balance of employees that allows a sustainable work environment. This is reachable thanks to advanced welfare programs and flexibility worklife and working hours.

The objective for the company, in line with HQ, is to improve next year on Social and employee conditions promotion.

In addition to this, Stevanato Group Denmark A/S has continued to be of the Groups Program including a "zero injuries" long-term safety policy for promoting proper health and safety conduct at all levels. In 2023 there was 0 high-consequence injury cases and no work-related fatalities were reported. Injuries reported in 2023 mostly relates to slips and cuts in handling class products. In 2023 Stevanato Group Denmark A/S has continued the elimination of hazards including slippery surfaces and uneven footing, proper analysis and monitoring of unsafe acts were put in place and CAPA were launched for the near misses, proper follow up of the action plan was done to further reduce the risk of injuries.

In 2024, the Group plans to continue deploying the safety culture, monitoring injuries with the aim to reduce the rate.

Statutory report on the underrepresented gender

	2023
Supreme management body	
Total number of members	3
Underrepresented gender (%)	0.00
Target figures (%)	25.00
Year of expected achievement of target figures	2026

As a subsidiary of Stevanato Group SpA, Stevanato group Denmark A/S has to comply with rules of Nyse on Corporate Governance as well as local Danish Law requirements on Board of Directors composition. The Board of directors of Stevanato Group Denmark was 100% composed by male and no specific target objective has been put in place in the future. The board members have been elected by the shareholder Stevanato Group International A/S.

It is the Company's target to have at least one woman in the Board of Directors by 2026. No changes were made to the Board in 2023.

The current board members are found to be the most suitable representatives based on experience and competencies. In 2023, there were no relevant candidates of the underrepresented gender for the Board.

Other management defined as people with direct report to the CEO consist of 6 men and 1 woman. The Company believes that diversity among employees and management, including gender distribution, contributes positively to the working environment and strengthens the company performance and competitiveness.

When possible, the company makes sure that both genders are represented in the final stages of the recruitment process.

In order to meet the target for the underrepresented gender, the company focuses on inviting women for interviews for leadership positions. In 2023, the company hired a woman as an operations manager and is looking to hire more women in such positions.

	2023
Other management levels	
Total number of members	7
Underrepresented gender (%)	14.00

Statutory report on data ethics policy

As a subsidiary of Stevanato Group SpA, Stevanato group Denmark A/S has to comply with rules of Nyse on Corporate Governance as well as local Danish Law requirements. Stevanato Group Denmark has not established a policy for Data Ethics not being the company's main business activity. Nevertheless, every employee has to comply with Intellectual Property and secured Data management as per the procedure published on our HQ internal website. Events after the balance sheet date No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year end.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK '000
Revenue	2	988,284	805,694
Cost of sales		(303,438)	(517,831)
Other external expenses	3	(438,186)	(100,880)
Gross profit/loss		**246,660**	**186,983**
Staff costs	4	(232,937)	(196,120)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(19,452)	(19,684)
Operating profit/loss		**(5,729)**	**(28,821)**
Other financial income		313	57
Other financial expenses	5	(26,126)	(9,819)
Profit/loss before tax		**(31,542)**	**(38,583)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	8,400	8,425
Profit/loss for the year	7	**(23,142)**	**(30,158)**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Completed development projects	9	15,572	28,250
Acquired intangible assets		3,841	5,075
Goodwill		0	0
Development projects in progress	9	24,842	0
Intangible assets	8	**44,255**	**33,325**
Buildings		19,257	19,973
Plant and machinery		498	498
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,577	4,295
Leasehold improvements		887	887
Property, plant and equipment	10	**23,219**	**25,653**
Deposits		1,222	1,020
Financial assets	11	**1,222**	**1,020**
Fixed assets		**68,696**	**59,998**
Raw materials and consumables		62,688	37,066
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		61,526	38,961
Prepayments for goods		35,937	9,615
Inventories		**160,151**	**85,642**
Trade receivables		320,714	125,949
Contract work in progress	12	716,497	413,257
Deferred tax	13	2,652	0
Other receivables		55,160	13,860
Tax receivable		185	194
Prepayments	14	4,803	3,934
Receivables		**1,100,011**	**557,194**
Cash		**1,136**	**76,481**
Current assets		**1,261,298**	**719,317**

Assets	**1,329,994**	**779,315**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Contributed capital	15	1,601	1,601
Share premium		3,779	3,779
Reserve for development expenditure		31,523	22,035
Retained earnings		(73,296)	(40,666)
Equity		**(36,393)**	**(13,251)**
Deferred tax	13	0	4,456
Other provisions	16	3,968	4,259
Provisions		**3,968**	**8,715**
Other payables		12,835	18,751
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	17	**12,835**	**18,751**
Bank loans		193,811	98,488
Trade payables		377,648	138,073
Payables to group enterprises		728,492	502,203
Other payables		49,633	26,336
Current liabilities other than provisions		**1,349,584**	**765,100**
Liabilities other than provisions		**1,362,419**	**783,851**
Equity and liabilities		**1,329,994**	**779,315**
Going concern	1		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	19		
Contingent liabilities	20		
Assets charged and collateral	21		
Related parties with controlling interest	22		
Non-arm's length related party transactions	23		
Group relations	24		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Share premium DKK'000	Reserve for development expenditure DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	1,601	3,779	22,035	(40,666)	(13,251)
Transfer to reserves	0	0	9,488	(9,488)	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	(23,142)	(23,142)
Equity end of year	**1,601**	**3,779**	**31,523**	**(73,296)**	**(36,393)**

Cash flow statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Operating profit/loss		(5,729)	(28,821)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		19,452	19,548
Other provisions		(291)	1,061
Working capital changes	18	(356,426)	(145,289)
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities		**(342,994)**	**(153,501)**
Financial income received		313	29
Financial expenses paid		(26,126)	9,733
Taxes refunded/(paid)		0	2
Cash flows from operating activities		**(368,807)**	**(143,737)**
Acquisition etc of intangible assets		(26,681)	(3,199)
Acquisition etc of property, plant and equipment		(1,266)	(3,629)
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	28
Acquisition of fixed asset investments		(202)	0
Merger consequences		0	(2,682)
Cash flows from investing activities		**(28,149)**	**(9,482)**
Free cash flows generated from operations and investments before financing		**(396,956)**	**(153,219)**
Loans raised		95,323	98,488
Incurrence of debt to group enterprises		226,288	89,515
Cash flows from financing activities		**321,611**	**188,003**
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(75,345)**	**34,784**
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		76,481	41,697
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		**1,136**	**76,481**
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end are composed of:			
Cash		1,136	76,481
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		**1,136**	**76,481**

Notes

1 Going concern

The Parent Company Stevanato Group SpA has confirmed that Stevanato Group SpA will support Stevanato Group Denmark A/S's planned operations for 2024 with the necessary resources. It is management's assessment that necessary credit facilities ensure the company's going concern. Based on that assessment the financial statement is disclosed with going concern.

By 31. December 2023 the Equity is negative with DKK 36.394 million. A plan for reestablishing the capital is in place in cooperation with the owner in Italy.

2 Revenue

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Denmark	193,869	270,244
EU	474,280	270,568
North America	182,315	176,605
Asia	129,115	64,952
South America	8,705	23,252
Other	0	73
Total revenue by geographical market	**988,284**	**805,694**

According to the Danish Financial Statements Act § 96, disclosure of segmental information is omitted as the company does not operate in multiple segments.

3 Fees to the auditor appointed by the Annual General Meeting

Pursuant to section 96 (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, please see the annual report of Stevanato Group SpA for 2023 regarding auditors fee.

4 Staff costs

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	202,516	191,236
Pension costs	30,171	4,539
Other social security costs	250	345
	232,937	**196,120**
Average number of full-time employees	**337**	**284**

Pursuant to sections 98b, sub-section 3, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, there is no information about the remuneration to the Executive Board.

5 Other financial expenses

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Financial expenses from group enterprises	17,351	4,785
Exchange rate adjustments	2,626	3,749
Other financial expenses	6,149	1,285
	26,126	**9,819**

6 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Change in deferred tax	(6,907)	(8,425)
Adjustment concerning previous years	(1,493)	0
	(8,400)	**(8,425)**

7 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Retained earnings	(23,142)	(30,158)
	(23,142)	**(30,158)**

8 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK'000	Acquired intangible assets DKK'000	Goodwill DKK'000	Development projects in progress DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	61,142	17,509	500	0
Additions	0	1,839	0	24,842
Cost end of year	**61,142**	**19,348**	**500**	**24,842**
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(32,891)	(12,434)	(500)	0
Amortisation for the year	(12,679)	(3,073)	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	**(45,570)**	**(15,507)**	**(500)**	**0**
Carrying amount end of year	**15,572**	**3,841**	**0**	**24,842**

9 Development projects

Completed development projects relate to development and test of assembling, packaging and inspection equipment. The projects were completed in 2015-2021 and are amortised over 5 years.
Development projects in progress are amortised once completed. Completed projects are amortised over 5 years.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings DKK'000	Plant and machinery DKK'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000	Leasehold improvements DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	20,772	10,903	16,535	2,293
Additions	0	0	1,266	0
Cost end of year	**20,772**	**10,903**	**17,801**	**2,293**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(799)	(10,405)	(12,240)	(1,406)
Depreciation for the year	(716)	0	(2,984)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(1,515)**	**(10,405)**	**(15,224)**	**(1,406)**
Carrying amount end of year	**19,257**	**498**	**2,577**	**887**

11 Financial assets

	Deposits DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	1,020
Additions	202
Cost end of year	**1,222**
Carrying amount end of year	**1,222**

12 Contract work in progress

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Contract work in progress	2,305,641	1,614,932
Progress billings regarding contract work in progress	(1,589,144)	(1,201,675)
	716,497	**413,257**

13 Deferred tax

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Intangible assets	(9,736)	(7,331)
Property, plant and equipment	2,167	1,282
Financial assets	(84,802)	(24,590)
Provisions	873	937
Tax losses carried forward	94,150	39,878
Other taxable temporary differences	0	(14,632)
Deferred tax	**2,652**	**(4,456)**

Changes during the year	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Beginning of year	(4,456)	(14,855)
Recognised in the income statement	7,108	8,245
Effect of business merger	0	2,154
End of year	**2,652**	**(4,456)**

Deferred tax assets

The company has recognized the deferred tax asset. The company expects to be able to utilize the tax asset through future earnings from the company's operations.

14 Prepayments

Prepayments consists of prepaid expenses related to the Company's activities.

15 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK'000	Nominal value DKK'000
A shares	601	1	601
B shares	1,000	1	1,000
	1,601		**1,601**

16 Other provisions

Other provisions consist of provisions in relation to future guarantee costs.

17 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2023 DKK'000	Outstanding after 5 years 2023 DKK'000
Other payables	12,835	8,237
	12,835	**8,237**

Other payables consists of holiday allowance and tax loan.

18 Changes in working capital

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Increase/decrease in inventories	(74,509)	(60,851)
Increase/decrease in receivables	(538,872)	55,260
Increase/decrease in trade payables etc	256,955	(139,698)
	(356,426)	**(145,289)**

19 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	10,582	12,212

20 Contingent liabilities

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Recourse and non-recourse guarantee commitments	4,491	75,954
Contingent liabilities	**4,491**	**75,954**

In addition, the Company has assumed warranty obligations for completed projects.

21 Assets charged and collateral

As collateral for bank balance, a company charge of m.DKK 25 has been registered, secured upon ordinary claims, inventories, operation equipment, goodwill etc.

The carrying amount of the assets charged comes in at m.DKK 484 broken down on ordinary claims of m.DKK 321, inventories of m.DKK 160 and operating equipment etc. of m.DKK 3.

22 Related parties with controlling interest

Stevanato Group International A.S., Agátová 22, 84403, Bratislava, Slovakia.

23 Non-arm's length related party transactions

Only related party transactions not conducted on an arm's length basis are disclosed in the annual report. No such transactions have been conducted in the financial year.

24 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Stevanato Group SpA, Via Molinella 17, 35017 Piombino Dese PD, Italy

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (large).

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

Pursuant to section 96 (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, please see the annual report of Stevanato Group SpA for 2023 regarding auditors fee.

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.

Business combinations

The book-value method is applied on acquisition of enterprises, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and exchanges of shares, etc where the enterprises concerned are controlled by the Parent. Under the book-value method, the acquiree's assets and liabilities are recognised at their carrying amounts, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies. The difference between the consideration agreed and the carrying amount of the acquiree is recognised in equity. The comparative figures are not restated.

Foreign currency translation

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

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it (i) typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer, (ii) is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service, (iii) has inventory risk before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer, (iv) has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Based on the five-step model introduced in IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers, the Company recognizes revenue after the following requirements have been met:

a) the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other common commercial practices) and are committed to fulfilling the respective performance obligations;

b) the rights of each of the parties in relation to the services to be transferred can be identified;

c) the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;

d) the contract has commercial substance;

e) it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the services transferred to the customer. If the consideration referred to in the contract has a variable component, the Company will estimate the amount of the consideration it will be entitled to in exchange for the services transferred to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of products and services in the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment

Revenue from the sale of products in the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment is mainly recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products at the customer's location and generally considering applicable Incoterms.

In determining the transaction price for the sale of glass and plastic products, both part of the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company estimates the impact of potential returns from customers based on the Company's right of return policies and practices along with historical data on returns, in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognized as revenue. A refund liability is recognized for the goods that are expected to be returned. Any advance payments or deposits from customers are not recognized as revenue until the control of the relevant good is transferred to the customer.

The Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment also develops, contracts for and sells to customers molds, tools and equipment necessary to produce plastic products. If the tooling is highly customized with no alternative use to the Company, and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date, revenue is recognized over time by measuring progress towards completion using the input method based on costs incurred relative to total estimated costs to completion. Otherwise, revenue for the molds, tools and equipment is recognized at the point in time when the performance obligations are satisfied by transferring of control.

The Company enters in certain contracts whereby it provides customers with the right to access certain intellectual properties for a defined short period of time. These contracts do not result in additional performance obligations for the Company and have been assessed to result in revenue to be recognized over the time the customer can benefit from the access to the intellectual property.

The normal credit term is 60 to 90 days upon delivery.

There are no post-delivery obligations other than product warranties, if required by local law; these warranties do not represent a separate performance obligation and are accounted for applying IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Contract costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred unless they create an asset which mainly generates or enhances resources that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately in the income statement following requirements on onerous contracts in IAS 37.

Costs to obtain a contract

According to IFRS 15 the Company recognizes incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an asset if the required criteria are met. Any capitalized contract costs asset is amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the entity's transfer of the related goods or services to the customer.

The Company presents these costs in the statement of financial position as a separate class of intangible asset, with the amortization in the same line item as amortization of intangible assets within the scope of IAS 38 - Intangible Assets.

Capitalized contract costs are subject to an impairment assessment at the end of each reporting period. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the years revenue.

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

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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

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

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

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. 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).

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

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life determined on the basis of management's experience within the indvidual business areas. The amortisation period is usually 10 years and longest for strategically acquired entities with a strong market psotion and long-term earnings profile.

Intellectual property rights etc

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are accounted for as accounting estimates, and the effect on amortisation is recognised prospectively.

Intellectual property rights, etc. comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Acquired intangible assets are depreciated over a period of 3-5 years.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the entity can be established, and where is an intention to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are expensed in the income satement as incurred.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects

Indirect production overheads in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation on property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in the cost based on time spent on the individual project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortisation period is 5 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum amortisation period is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. Development projects are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment
Plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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. For self-constructed assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, subsuppliers and labour costs. For assets held under finance leases, cost is the lower of the asset's fair value and present value of future lease payments.

Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling prices less costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively. Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

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:

	Useful life
Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	3-7 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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 to 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.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts, and finance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

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

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

Cash
Cash comprises cash in bank deposits.

Other provisions
Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments, returns, loss on contract work in progress, decided and published restructuring, etc.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Non-recourse guarantee commitments comprise commitments to remedy defects and deficiencies within the guarantee period.

On acquisition of enterprises and investments in group enterprises, provisions are made for costs relating to restructuring in the acquired enterprise that were decided and published at the acquisition date at the latest.

Once it is probable that total costs will exceed total income from a contract in progress, provision is made for the total loss estimated to result from the relevant contract.

Operating leases
Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

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

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes and taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments, and purchase, development, improvement and sale, etc of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, including acquisition of assets held under finance leases.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs, and the raising of loans, inception of finance leases, repayments of interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury shares and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities with an insignificant price risk less short-term bank loans.