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***Ascendis Pharma,  
Ophthalmology Division  
A/S***

c/o Ascendis Pharma A/S, Tuborg Boulevard 5,  
DK-2900 Hellerup

**Annual Report for  
1 January - 31 December 2016**

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CVR No 32 32 35 02

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
8 /5 2017

Michael Wolff Jensen  
Chairman

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# **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for 2016.

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

Hellerup, 22 March 2017

## **Direktion**

Jan Møller Mikkelsen

## **Bestyrelse**

Michael Wolff Jensen  
Chairman

Jan Møller Mikkelsen

Anni Lotte Kirstine Pedersen

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet 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 December 2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 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

# Independent Auditor's Report

audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 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.

Copenhagen, 22 March 2017

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 96 35 56

Jens Sejer Pedersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

Flemming Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S  
c/o Ascendis Pharma A/S  
Tuborg Boulevard 5  
DK-2900 Hellerup

CVR No: 32 32 35 02

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

### **Board of Directors**

Michael Wolff Jensen, Chairman  
Jan Møller Mikkelsen  
Anni Lotte Kirstine Pedersen

### **Executive Board**

Jan Møller Mikkelsen

### **Auditors**

Deloitte  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
DK-0900 København C

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> EUR	<u>2015</u> EUR
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>3.244.713</b>	<b>5.370.361</b>
Administrative expenses		-117.932	-116.588
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>3.126.781</b>	<b>5.253.773</b>
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>3.126.781</b>	<b>5.253.773</b>
Financial income	2	689.100	796.628
Financial expenses	3	-246.249	-335.244
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>3.569.632</b>	<b>5.715.157</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-124.952	-108.279
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>3.444.680</b>	<b>5.606.878</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		3.444.680	5.606.878
		<b>3.444.680</b>	<b>5.606.878</b>

## Balance Sheet 31 December

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> EUR	<u>2015</u> EUR
Intellectual property rights		11.185	22.370
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>11.185</b>	<b>22.370</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>11.185</b>	<b>22.370</b>
Trade receivables		287.250	1.005.301
Receivables from group enterprises		7.971.111	8.628.996
Other receivables		66.960	133.980
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>8.325.321</b>	<b>9.768.277</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>6.067.053</b>	<b>4.145.164</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>14.392.374</b>	<b>13.913.441</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>14.403.559</b>	<b>13.935.811</b>



# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> EUR	<u>2015</u> EUR
Share capital		134.043	134.043
Retained earnings		<u>14.168.367</u>	<u>10.723.687</u>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>5</b>	<b><u>14.302.410</u></b>	<b><u>10.857.730</u></b>
Other payables		7.398	6.050
Deferred income		<u>93.751</u>	<u>3.072.031</u>
<b>Short-term liabilities</b>		<b><u>101.149</u></b>	<b><u>3.078.081</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		<b><u>101.149</u></b>	<b><u>3.078.081</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b><u>14.403.559</u></b>	<b><u>13.935.811</u></b>
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Related parties and ownership	7		

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Main activity

Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S is a wholly owned subsidiary in the Ascendis Pharma Group, which is a biopharmaceutical company applying its TransCon technology to develop a pipeline of sustained release prodrug therapies with best-in-class profiles to address large markets with significant unmet medical needs. The Ascendis Pharma Group has created a portfolio of potential best-in-class rare disease product candidates to address unmet medical needs by applying TransCon technology to parent drugs with clinical proof-of-concept. The primary focus of Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S is activities directed towards development of improved products within ophthalmology.

	2016	2015
	EUR	EUR
<b>2 Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	213.377	251.146
Other financial income	0	1
Exchange gains	475.723	545.481
	<u>689.100</u>	<u>796.628</u>
<b>3 Financial expenses</b>		
Exchange losses	246.249	335.244
	<u>246.249</u>	<u>335.244</u>
<b>4 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	124.952	108.279
	<u>124.952</u>	<u>108.279</u>

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of EUR 30 thousand in 2016 (EUR 681 thousand in 2015)

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5 Equity

The share capital consists of 1.000.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

The share capital has developed as follows:

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Share capital at 1 January	134.043	134.043	134.043	134.043	0
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	134.043
<b>Share capital at 31 December</b>	<b>134.043</b>	<b>134.043</b>	<b>134.043</b>	<b>134.043</b>	<b>134.043</b>

## 6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income.

## 7 Related parties and ownership

### Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Ascendis Pharma A/S  
Tuborg Boulevard 5, 2900 Hellerup

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company Ascendis Pharma A/S.

The Group Annual Report of Ascendis Pharma A/S may be obtained at the following address:

Tuborg Boulevard 5, 2900 Hellerup

# **Accounting Policies**

## **Basis of Preparation**

Financial Statements of Ascendis Pharma, Ophthalmology Division A/S for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Financial Statements for 2016 are presented in EUR.

## **Recognition and measurement**

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are 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.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

## **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

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.

Exchange rate differences between the transaction date rates and the exchange rate on either the payment date or the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Tangible and intangible assets, inventory and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at historical exchange rates.

# **Accounting Policies**

## **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 is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the benefits can be measured reliably. Recognition moreover requires that all material risks and rewards of the ownership of the rights and services related to arrangements have been transferred to the buyer. Earnings from multiple-element arrangements where the individual elements of the arrangements cannot be separated are recognised over the term of the arrangement. Recognition moreover requires that all material risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods or services related to the arrangement have been transferred to the buyer. Where not all of these risks and rewards have been transferred, revenue is recognised as deferred income until all elements of the arrangement have been delivered.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, indirect taxes and net of discounts relating to sales and is measured at the fair value of the determined consideration.

### **Research and development costs**

Research and development costs comprise expenses incurred to develop the Company's products and to deliver the services under the Company's collaboration agreements, including patent costs and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses. Research and development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

### **Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for consultants for administrative services etc.

### **Financial income and expenses**

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

## **Accounting Policies**

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

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

Current tax liabilities or receivables are recognised in the balance sheet stated as the tax calculated on the taxable income for the year adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as a net tax asset.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

# **Accounting Policies**

## **Balance Sheet**

### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise acquired intellectual property rights and development projects.

Cost of acquired intellectual property rights comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition.

Amortisation of intellectual property rights is based on cost reduced by any expected residual value after the end of the useful life. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are up to 10 years.

Development projects regarding products and processes that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

Cost of development projects comprises costs including salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised over the expected useful lives.

Current development projects are not considered in compliance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act on capitalisation due to the uncertainty in respect of the prospect of completing the projects, including obtaining the required regulatory approval. Consequently, all research and development costs incurred are charged to the income statement.

Intangible assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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 within the same legal tax entity.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Financial liabilities**

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.