
Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S

c/o Ascendis Pharma A/S, Tuborg Boulevard 12, DK-
2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 32 32 36 77

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
7 /5 2020

Michael Wolff Jensen
Chairman of the General
Meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance Sheet 31 December	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	8

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for 2019.

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

Hellerup, 2 April 2020

Executive Board

Jan Møller Mikkelsen
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Michael Wolff Jensen
Chairman

Jan Møller Mikkelsen

Anni Lotte Kirstine Pedersen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Copenhagen, 2 April 2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 96 35 56

Sumit Sudan
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33716

Lars Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne24828

Company Information

The Company

Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S
c/o Ascendis Pharma A/S
Tuborg Boulevard 12
DK-2900 Hellerup

CVR No: 32 32 36 77

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>2019</u> EUR	<u>2018</u> EUR
Gross profit/loss		-17.880.176	-14.434.891
Administrative expenses		-117.162	-108.650
Operating profit/loss		-17.997.338	-14.543.541
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-17.997.338	-14.543.541
Financial income		81	0
Financial expenses	5	-1.281.930	-796.123
Profit/loss before tax		-19.279.187	-15.339.664
Tax on profit/loss for the year		253.307	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-19.025.880	-15.339.664

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-19.025.880	-15.339.664
		-19.025.880	-15.339.664

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> EUR	<u>2018</u> EUR
Intellectual property rights		109.091	163.637
Intangible assets		109.091	163.637
Other investments		6.529.096	6.529.096
Fixed asset investments		6.529.096	6.529.096
Fixed assets		6.638.187	6.692.733
Other receivables		1.491.150	1.579.252
Prepayments		637.800	964.989
Receivables		2.128.950	2.544.241
Cash at bank and in hand		335	903.746
Currents assets		2.129.285	3.447.987
Assets		8.767.472	10.140.720

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
Share capital		67.021	67.021
Reserve for unpaid share capital and share premium		-50.266	-50.266
Retained earnings		-57.402.091	-38.376.211
Equity		-57.385.336	-38.359.456
Payables to group enterprises		65.210.722	45.302.044
Long-term liabilities		65.210.722	45.302.044
Other payables		942.086	1.052.858
Deferred income		0	2.145.274
Short-term liabilities		942.086	3.198.132
Liabilities		66.152.808	48.500.176
Liabilities and equity		8.767.472	10.140.720
Going concern	1		
Subsequent events	2		
Main activity	3		
Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Consolidated financial statements	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The Company has lost its share capital. To support the Company, the parent company Ascendis Pharma A/S has confirmed the technical and financial support that it has committed and will further commit to the Company for the period until 31 May 2021.

Ascendis Pharma A/S undertakes to make all reasonable technical efforts to support the Company to conduct all pre-clinical, manufacturing, clinical and regulatory activities with its product candidates for the period.

Ascendis Pharma A/S undertakes to provide the Company with the necessary funds to ensure that the Company can conduct its activities for the period in compliance with Danish company regulation and to ensure that the Company can meet its financial obligations as they fall due during the period.

2 Subsequent events

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, was reported to have surfaced in Wuhan, China. Since then, the COVID-19 coronavirus has spread around the world, including countries in which the Company has planned or have ongoing clinical trials, and countries where the Company relies on third parties to manufacture preclinical and clinical supplies.

If COVID-19 continues to spread in the United States and rest of the world, the Company may experience disruptions that could severely impact the business in many areas.

In order to achieve corporate goals and milestones, it is crucial for the Company to conduct clinical trials. If COVID-19 continues to spread, the Company could potentially experience delays and difficulties in a wide context in conducting clinical trials.

In addition, while the Company relies on third parties to manufacture preclinical and clinical supplies and materials, the Company can potentially experience delays in providing sufficient product supplies according to the planned and ongoing clinical trials.

Management has assessed the COVID-19 outbreak's impact on the financial statements, and since the coronavirus was not classified as an outbreak in 2019, the outbreak is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event, where any impact on the financial statements is accounted for subsequent to 31 December 2019. At the time these financial statements are authorized for issue, management has not found any adjustments necessary to the amounts recognized or disclosed in the financial statements.

At the time these financial statements are authorized for issue, no significant disruptions to clinical trial operations or third-party manufacturers not being able to meet their obligations, are identified. However, while the global outbreak of COVID-19 continues to rapidly evolve, the extent to which the COVID-19 coronavirus impacts the business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be reliably predicted.

No other events have occurred after the reporting date that would influence the evaluation of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Main activity

Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S is a wholly owned subsidiary in the Ascendis Pharma Group which is applying its innovative TransCon technologies to build a leading, fully integrated biopharmaceutical company and to develop a pipeline of product candidates with potential best-in-class profiles to address significant unmet medical needs. The Ascendis Pharma Group has created a portfolio of rare disease endocrinology product candidates by utilizing its TransCon technologies with clinically validated parent drugs. The primary focus of Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S is activities directed towards development of improved products within growth disorders.

	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
4 Staff		
Average number of employees	0	0
5 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	1.281.428	791.786
Other financial expenses	502	1.541
Exchange loss	0	2.796
	1.281.930	796.123

6 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

The Danish group companies of Ascendis Pharma A/S are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Danish group's jointly taxed income.

7 Consolidated financial statements

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

Name	Place of registered office
Ascendis Pharma A/S	Copenhagen, Denmark

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Ascendis Pharma Growth Disorders A/S for 2019 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.

The Financial Statements for 2019 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 exchange 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

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. 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 comprises 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.

Gross profit/loss

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

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for management and other administration services.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 5 years.

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

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.

Due to the risk associated with drug development, future income from development projects cannot be determined with sufficient certainty until the development activities have been completed and the necessary marketing approvals have been obtained. Accordingly, no internally generated intangible assets are recognized.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments, which consist of unlisted shares, are measured at cost price.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and fixed asset investments measured at cost are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If the carrying amount exceed recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount, as an impairment loss through the income statement.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provision for impaired receivables are recognized through the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning expenses incurred for subsequent years.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Liabilities

Payables to group enterprises are measured at amortised cost. Other payables are measured at net-realizable values.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.