



## **Aristo Pharma Nordic ApS**

Tonsbakken 16, 2., 2740 Skovlunde


**CVR no. 32 32 87 68**

**Annual report for the period  
1 January to 31 December 2023**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 27 March 2024

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John Hudson Kriwet  
Chairman

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Aristo Pharma Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Ballerup, 27 March 2024

### Executive board

Sascha Rauschke

### Supervisory board

John Hudson Kriwet  
chairman

Robert Maciej Szymanski

Sascha Rauschke

## Independent auditor's report

*To the shareholder of Aristo Pharma Nordic ApS*

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aristo Pharma Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

## Independent auditor's report

### 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

## Independent auditor's report

### Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 27 March 2024

**Baker Tilly Denmark**  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Ramazan Turan  
statsautoriseret revisor  
mne32779

## Company details

The company	Aristo Pharma Nordic ApS Tonsbakken 16, 2. 2740 Skovlunde  CVR no.: 32 32 87 68  Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023 Incorporated: 8 February 2011  Domicile: Ballerup
Supervisory board	John Hudson Kriwet, chairman Robert Maciej Szymanski Sascha Rauschke
Executive board	Sascha Rauschke
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby

## Management's review

### Business review

The company's purpose is to sell quality medicine to pharmacies in the Nordic countries.

### Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of EUR 25.848, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of EUR 138.095.

### Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>326.645</b>	<b>717.126</b>
Staff costs	1	-295.703	-657.231
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-2.555	-2.871
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>28.387</b>	<b>57.024</b>
Financial income		2.854	8.036
Financial costs	2	-5.393	-13.535
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>25.848</b>	<b>51.525</b>
Tax on profit for the year		0	0
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>25.848</b>	<b>51.525</b>
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		25.848	51.525
		<b>25.848</b>	<b>51.525</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
<b>Assets</b>			
Software		368	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>	3	<b>368</b>	<b>0</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	3.696	6.225
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>3.696</b>	<b>6.225</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>4.064</b>	<b>6.225</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		1.848.592	1.302.447
Other receivables		25.756	17.490
Prepayments		0	7.975
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1.874.348</b>	<b>1.327.912</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>79.009</b>	<b>41.931</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1.953.357</b>	<b>1.369.843</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1.957.421</b>	<b>1.376.068</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		14.434	14.434
Retained earnings		123.661	97.813
<b>Equity</b>		<b>138.095</b>	<b>112.247</b>
Payables to group enterprises		1.764.998	1.085.586
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1.764.998</b>	<b>1.085.586</b>
Banks		30	15
Trade payables		9.142	80.838
Other payables		45.156	97.382
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>54.328</b>	<b>178.235</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1.819.326</b>	<b>1.263.821</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1.957.421</b>	<b>1.376.068</b>
Contingent liabilities	5		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 1 January	14.434	97.813	112.247
Net profit/loss for the year	0	25.848	25.848
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>14.434</b>	<b>123.661</b>	<b>138.095</b>

## Notes

	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	255.606	587.376
Other social security costs	40.097	69.855
	<b>295.703</b>	<b>657.231</b>
Number of fulltime employees on average	3	5
<b>2 Financial costs</b>		
Financial expenses, group entities	4.927	4.248
Other financial costs	466	9.287
	<b>5.393</b>	<b>13.535</b>
<b>3 Intangible assets</b>		
		Software
		EUR
Cost at 1 January		0
Additions for the year		394
Cost at 31 December		394
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January		0
Depreciation for the year		26
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December		26
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>		<b>368</b>

## Notes

### 4 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	EUR
Cost at 1 January	11.255
Cost at 31 December	11.255
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	5.030
Depreciation for the year	2.529
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	7.559
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>3.696</b>

### 5 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into premises agreement. The rental commitment amounts to TEUR 27 at 31 december 2023 .

## Accounting policies

The annual report of Aristo Pharma Nordic ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

## Accounting policies

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

### Depreciation

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## Balance sheet

### Intangible assets

Software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence term, however maximally 8 years.

### Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Andre anlæg, driftsmateriel og inventar	3-5 years
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## Accounting policies

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

### Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to warranty commitments, losses on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.