



Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S

Store Strandstræde 18 A, st.
1255 København K
CVR No. 33859198

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 24.04.2024

Merete Lundbye Møller
Chairwoman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S
Store Strandstræde 18 A, st.
1255 København K

Business Registration No.: 33859198
Registered office: Copenhagen
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

James Peter Arthur Benson
Merete Lundbye Møller
Claus Asbjørn Andersson
Sten Verland
Søren Lemonius

Executive Board

Søren Lemonius

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Sunstone Life Science Ventures 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 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.

Copenhagen, 24.04.2024

Executive Board

Søren Lemonius

Board of Directors

James Peter Arthur Benson

Merete Lundbye Møller

Claus Asbjørn Andersson

Sten Verland

Søren Lemonius

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- 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.

Copenhagen, 24.04.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Michael Thorø Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne35823

Rikke Frydkjær Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne46616

Management commentary

Primary activities

Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S is FAIF and EuVECA registered with the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority that provides advisory services and administration to venture capital funds. Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S is located in Copenhagen.

Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S is investment manager for three venture funds:

- Sunstone Life Science Ventures Fund II K/S
- Sunstone Life Science Ventures Fund III K/S
- Sunstone Life Science Ventures Fund IV K/S

that invest in unlisted Life Science companies.

The funds have a total commitment of EUR 269 million. As of year-end 2023, the funds have a portfolio of app. 15 active companies.

Since the establishment, Sunstone Life Science Ventures A/S has received and processed an increasing amount of prospective investment opportunities. All contacts have been evaluated with selected opportunities progressing to further analysis. During 2023, 4 investments in new portfolio companies were completed, as well as 9 follow-up investments were made in existing portfolio companies.

Development in activities and finances

The profit after tax for 2023 was DKK 2,563k. Equity equals DKK 7,163k end of 2023.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The annual report is not influenced by unusual circumstances.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK '000
Revenue		15,918	16,717
Other external expenses		(5,570)	(5,436)
Gross profit/loss		10,348	11,281
Staff costs	1	(7,186)	(8,482)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(140)	(165)
Operating profit/loss		3,022	2,634
Income from investments in group enterprises		85	72
Other financial income		173	23
Other financial expenses		(12)	(46)
Profit/loss before tax		3,268	2,683
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(705)	(583)
Profit/loss for the year		2,563	2,100
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		827	2,000
Retained earnings		1,736	100
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,563	2,100

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		169	283
Property, plant and equipment	3	169	283
Investments in group enterprises		457	372
Other receivables		386	384
Financial assets	4	843	756
Fixed assets		1,012	1,039
Deferred tax		24	12
Other receivables		1,288	441
Joint taxation contribution receivable		32	29
Prepayments		519	661
Receivables		1,863	1,143
Cash		6,271	6,057
Current assets		8,134	7,200
Assets		9,146	8,239

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Contributed capital		502	502
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		276	191
Retained earnings		5,558	3,907
Proposed dividend		827	2,000
Equity		7,163	6,600
Income tax payable		471	17
Other payables		1,512	1,622
Current liabilities other than provisions		1,983	1,639
Liabilities other than provisions		1,983	1,639
Equity and liabilities		9,146	8,239
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Proposed dividend DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	502	191	3,907	2,000	6,600
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(2,000)	(2,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	85	1,651	827	2,563
Equity end of year	502	276	5,558	827	7,163

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	7,052	8,346
Pension costs	81	80
Other social security costs	53	56
	7,186	8,482
Average number of full-time employees	9	9

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Current tax	715	590
Change in deferred tax	(11)	(12)
Adjustment concerning previous years	1	5
	705	583

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	1,480
Additions	25
Disposals	(22)
Cost end of year	1,483
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,196)
Depreciation for the year	(140)
Reversal regarding disposals	22
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(1,314)
Carrying amount end of year	169

4 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK'000	Other receivables DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	181	384
Additions	0	2
Cost end of year	181	386
Revaluations beginning of year	191	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	85	0
Revaluations end of year	276	0
Carrying amount end of year	457	386

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Sunstone LSV General Partner II ApS	Copenhagen	ApS	90.0
Sunstone LSV General Partner III ApS	Copenhagen	ApS	100.0
Sunstone LSV General Partner IV ApS	Copenhagen	ApS	100.0

5 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	1,024	955

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for these entities.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

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

The annual report is presented in DKK'000.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

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.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue comprises management fee for investment advisory service and administration of venture capital funds stated in accordance with management fee agreements.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Company's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, marketing costs, IT-costs and corporate costs, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relate to equipment calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and.

Income from investments in group enterprises

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

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises and currency gains, as well as 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, and currency losses as well as 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 Company is jointly taxed with its subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

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.

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
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

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

Investments in group enterprises

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

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

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

Receivables

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

doubtful debts.

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.

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.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

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

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

Other financial liabilities

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

Tax receivable or payable

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