

# AbbVie A/S

Emdrupvej 28C, 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 34 46 28 28

## Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 17 August 2020

Chairman:

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Ulrik Bangsbo Hansen

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## Statement by the Supervisory and Executive Boards

The Supervisory and Executive Boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of AbbVie A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 17 August 2020

Executive Board:

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Thea Larsen  
CEO

Supervisory Board:

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Robert Andrew Michael  
Chairman

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Linn Kristina Mandahl

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Thea Larsen

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Abbvie A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Abbvie A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows 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 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

#### 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 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.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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.

## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 17 August 2020  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Birgit Morville Schrøder  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne21337

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	AbbVie A/S
Address, zip code, city	Emdrupvej 28C, 2100 Copenhagen Ø
CVR no.	34 46 28 28
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Established	14 March 2012
E-mail	finance.dk@abbvie.com
Telephone	+45 72 30 20 28
Supervisory Board	Robert Andrew Michael, Chairman Linn Kristina Mandahl Thea Larsen
Executive Board	Thea Larsen, CEO
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, 2000 Frederiksberg
Bankers	Handelsbanken BNP Paribas Fortis

## Management's review

### Financial highlights

DKK	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
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#### Key figures

Revenue	136,658,301	452,915,118	553,888,872	541,398,058	568,234,723
Operating profit	6,771,608	33,196,218	28,136,052	35,391,474	30,146,618
Net financials	-94,296	-14,562	18,034	-93,233	-162,511
Profit for the year	4,810,512	25,088,496	20,902,364	26,255,288	21,523,179

Balance sheet total	220,544,960	200,679,198	210,474,773	211,017,684	171,116,342
Investments in property, plant and equipment	162,593	805,291	763,474	880,041	2,139,078
Equity	149,689,845	144,879,333	119,790,837	118,888,473	92,633,185

#### Financial ratios in %

Return on assets	3.2	16.1	13.4	18.5	15.7
Equity ratio	67.9	72.2	56.9	56.3	54.1
Return on equity	3.2	17.3	17.4	22.1	23.2

Average number of full-time employees	61	76	78	84	96
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## Management's review

### The company's business review

The company's activities consist of marketing, sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products to the health sector in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Iceland.

### Recognition and measurement uncertainties

Management evaluates that no certain risks are related to recognition and measurement in connection with the presentation of the annual report.

### Financial review

In 2019, the company's revenue came in at DKK 136,658,301 against DKK 452,915,118 last year. The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 4,810,512 against DKK 25,088,496 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 149,689,845.

Financial year 2019 was impacted by severance expenses. Reference is made to note 3.

Actual result for 2019 is in line with the expectations in financial statements 2018.

On October 16th 2018 the patent protection for Humira ended in Denmark and allowed for competition of biosimilar products.

The management considers the company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

### Non-financial matters

No other non-financial matters have been identified.

### Knowledge resources

The company's future economic viability is dependent on the research and development work undertaken by the group, which is described further below. As the company's activities consist of marketing, sale and distribution, knowledge resources in these areas are of significant importance to the future success of the business.

### Special risks

Parallel imports and changes in the European reference prices have an impact on the performance of the company.

### Impact on the external environment

Management does not consider the company's impact on the external environment significant.

### Research and development activities

Future income from products is dependent on the success of research and development activities within the group.

### Statutory CSR report

AbbVie A/S does not have any policies as management has assessed that the company's activities does not have any severe impacts on the environment, climate, human rights, social and employee conditions and anti-corruption.

### Account of the gender composition of management

AbbVie A/S has an equal distribution of men and women both on the board of directors and in the other management.

Supervisory board comprises of one man and two women (33.33%/66.67%).

Other management consists of five men and three women (62.5%/37.5%).

According to The Danish Business Authority this percentage is considered an equal gender balance. The company does not have a policy for the gender composition of management.

## Management's review

### Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to 31 December 2019, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Whilst we have not seen a significant impact on our business to date, the outbreak could interfere with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the activities of our customers. Potential reduced product demand inputs may result in a reduction in revenue and operating cashflows. It is not possible to estimate the impact of the outbreak's near-term and longer effects, if any, or governments' varying efforts to combat the outbreak and support businesses. This being the case, we do not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative or qualitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Company at this time.

No adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 31 December 2019 related to COVID-19.

On May 8, 2020, Abbvie announced that it has completed its acquisition of Allergan plc following receipt of regulatory approval from all government authorities required by the transaction agreement and approval by the Irish High Court. Impact on AbbVie A/S is not defined. No adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 31 December 2019 related to Allergan acquisition.

Reference is made to note 21.

### Outlook

The company expects that the revenue will be around DKK 175MM and profit before tax around DKK 5MM for 2020. The outlook has not been adjusted for the COVID-19 potential impact which cannot be estimated. Please refer to Post balance sheet events for more details.

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
2	<b>Revenue</b>	136,658,301	452,915,118
	Cost of sales	3,351,485	287,583,198
	Other external expenses	<u>42,516,378</u>	<u>41,734,256</u>
	<b>Gross margin</b>	90,790,438	123,597,664
3	Staff costs	83,236,059	88,211,608
4	Amortization/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	<u>782,771</u>	<u>2,189,838</u>
	<b>Operating profit</b>	6,771,608	33,196,218
5	Financial income	0	18,221
6	Financial expenses	<u>94,296</u>	<u>32,783</u>
	<b>Pre-tax profit</b>	6,677,312	33,181,656
7	Tax for the year	<u>1,866,800</u>	<u>8,093,160</u>
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<u>4,810,512</u>	<u>25,088,496</u>
	<b>Recommended appropriation of the profit for the year</b>		
	Retained earnings	<u>4,810,512</u>	<u>25,088,496</u>
		<u>4,810,512</u>	<u>25,088,496</u>

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Non-current assets</b>		
8	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Fixtures and fittings, plant and equipment	<u>792,078</u>	<u>1,412,256</u>
		<u>792,078</u>	<u>1,412,256</u>
9	<b>Financial assets</b>		
	Other receivables	<u>1,853,940</u>	<u>2,256,823</u>
		<u>1,853,940</u>	<u>2,256,823</u>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<u>2,646,018</u>	<u>3,669,079</u>
	<b>Current assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>1,252,864</u>	<u>5,385,433</u>
		<u>1,252,864</u>	<u>5,385,433</u>
10	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	57,115,007	72,028,460
	Receivables from group entities	155,509,060	116,048,231
11	Deferred tax	433,441	465,161
	Income taxes receivable	3,226,901	87,355
12	Prepayments	<u>361,669</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>216,646,078</u>	<u>188,629,207</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,995,479</u>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>217,898,942</u>	<u>197,010,119</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>220,544,960</u></u>	<u><u>200,679,198</u></u>

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
13	Share capital	501,000	501,000
	Retained earnings	149,188,845	144,378,333
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>149,689,845</u>	<u>144,879,333</u>
	<b>Liabilities</b>		
14	<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Other payables	1,441,175	0
		<u>1,441,175</u>	<u>0</u>
15	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
	Trade payables	7,492,242	6,675,503
	Payables to group entities	41,142,130	29,149,536
	Income taxes payable	0	291,149
	Other payables	20,779,568	19,683,677
		<u>69,413,940</u>	<u>55,799,865</u>
	<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<u>69,413,940</u>	<u>55,799,865</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u>220,544,960</u>	<u>200,679,198</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 16 Security for loans
- 17 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations
- 18 Related parties
- 19 Fee for the auditors appointed by the company in general meeting
- 20 Appropriation of profit
- 21 Subsequent events

**Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December**  
**Statement of changes in equity**

Note DKK

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Equity at 1 January 2019</b>	501,000	144,378,333	144,879,333
20 Profit for the year, cf. appropriation of profit	<u>0</u>	<u>4,810,512</u>	<u>4,810,512</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019</b>	<u><u>501,000</u></u>	<u><u>149,188,845</u></u>	<u><u>149,689,845</u></u>

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of AbbVie A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

#### Omission to present a cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has not been presented, cf. ÅRL (Danish Financial Statements Act) section 86(4). The cash flow statement is included in the consolidated accounts for AbbVie Inc., which can be obtained from the following website: <https://investors.abbvie.com/annual-report-proxy>

#### Reporting currency

##### Currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Danish kroner at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Danish kroner at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as financial income/expenses.

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods 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.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the revenue contracts that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., discounts and rebates). In determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

##### Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the entity's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### 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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Payments to temporary workes are included in other external costs.

##### Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of each individual asset. The depreciation basis is the cost plus revaluations and less expected residual value.

The expected useful lives and the residual value of the assets are as follows:

Plant and machinery	3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income/expenses include realised and unrealised exchange gains/losses, interest receivable due to the Company from cash deposits with affiliated companies and interest payable to third party banks and the tax office.

##### Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

##### Balance sheet

##### Intangible assets

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

##### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses arising from the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under 'Other operating income' or 'Other operating expenses', respectively. Gains and losses are calculated by reference to the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Financial assets (other receivables)

Other investments comprise from other receivables, which covers rental deposits. Deposits are measured at nominal value.

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or market using weighted average cost method. Cost of goods for resale consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

Every year, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment. Where there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively, generating independent cash flows. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount. Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss must first be allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Provisions are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables are impaired. Provisions are made to the lower of the net realisable value and the carrying amount.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Assets' comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash balances and bank balances.

##### Income tax

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax charge in respect of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior years' taxable income and tax paid on account.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, as well as temporary differences on non-amortisable goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured according to the taxation rules and taxation rates in the respective countries applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or through a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same jurisdiction.

##### Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

##### Segment information

Segment information is given for revenue broken down by business segment and geographical segment. The segmentation is in accordance with the entity's internal financial management.

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios.

##### Definition of financial ratios:

Return on assets:

Profit/loss from ordinary operating activities / Average assets \* 100

Equity ratio:

Closing equity / Equity & liabilities at year-end \* 100

Return on equity:

Profit/loss for the year / Average equity \* 100

#### 2 Segment information

##### Activities – primary segment

AbbVie has sales in various products and therapy areas, and several of these constitute significant segments. Therapy areas often only contain 1 product and therefore segmental disclosures split by therapy will show the net sales per product. The unit sales per product are published by IMS / DLI and thus such therapy segmentation will mean that the net price per unit can be determined by the public (as well as competitors). For competitive reasons, no therapy segment information has been disclosed.

##### Geographical – secondary segment

As the company's markets do not deviate significantly from one another, no geographical segment information has been disclosed.

DKK	2019	2018
<b>3 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	78,310,279	81,354,132
Pensions	4,444,534	6,315,109
Other social security costs	481,246	542,367
	83,236,059	88,211,608
Average number of full-time employees	61	76

In 2019 payroll expenses include severance costs.

Incorporated in the salary figure is a cost relating to severance amounting to DKK 8,615,583.

Staff costs include remuneration to management, totalling DKK 5,647,775, pensions totalling DKK 308,590 and other social security costs totalling DKK 8,598.

By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to management in 2018 is not disclosed.

#### 4 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	749,684	1,143,064
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	33,087	1,046,774
	782,771	2,189,838

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK	2019	2018
<b>5 Financial income</b>		
Interest receivable, group entities	0	7,645
Exchange gain	0	10,576
	0	18,221
<b>6 Financial expenses</b>		
Exchange losses	66,229	0
Interest surcharge, income taxes	28,067	32,783
	94,296	32,783
<b>7 Tax for the year</b>		
Estimated tax charge for the year	1,835,080	8,306,628
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	31,720	-237,557
Tax adjustments, prior years	0	24,089
	1,866,800	8,093,160

### 8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	10,585,741	8,580,722	19,166,463
Additions	33,087	129,506	162,593
	10,618,828	8,710,228	19,329,056
Cost at 31 December 2019	10,618,828	8,710,228	19,329,056
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	10,585,741	7,168,466	17,754,207
Depreciation	0	749,684	749,684
Impairment losses	33,087	0	33,087
	10,618,828	7,918,150	18,536,978
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	10,618,828	7,918,150	18,536,978
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>	0	792,078	792,078

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 9 Financial assets

<b>DKK</b>	<b>Other receivables and deposits</b>
Cost at 1 January 2019	2,256,823
Additions	797
Disposals	-403,680
Cost at 31 December 2019	1,853,940
Value adjustments at 1 January 2019	0
Value adjustments in the year	0
Value adjustments at 31 December 2019	0
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1,853,940</b>

#### 10 Receivables

Of the company's trade receivables DKK 0 falls due for payment after more than one year after the balance sheet date.

<b>DKK</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>11 Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	465,161	227,604
Adjustment of the deferred tax charge for the year	-31,720	237,557
<b>Deferred tax asset at 31 December</b>	<b>433,441</b>	<b>465,161</b>

#### 12 Prepayments

Prepayments include accrual of expenses relating to subsequent financial years, and mainly relate to insurance.

<b>DKK</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>13 Share capital</b>		
Analysis of the company's share capital, DKK 501,000: 501 shares of DKK 1,000 each	501,000	501,000
	501,000	501,000

The company's share capital has remained DKK 501,000 in the past 5 years.

#### 14 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Other payables relates to the accrued holiday allowance from 1 September 2019 to 31 December 2019 under the new Danish Holiday Act, which is presented as long-term payables at 31 December 2019.

#### 15 Liabilities

Of the company's liabilities DKK 0 falls due for payment after more than one year after the balance sheet date.

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 16 Security for loans

The company has not placed any assets or other as security for loans at 31 December 2019.

#### 17 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

##### Other financial obligations

DKK	2019	2018
Rent and lease liabilities	5,297,041	9,539,842

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling DKK 1,518,616 in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of 1 year. Furthermore, the company has liabilities under operating leases for cars totalling DKK 3,778,425 with remaining contract terms of 1-5 years.

Analysis of liabilities:

0-1 year	3,406,978	6,308,779
1-5 years	1,890,063	3,231,063
	5,297,041	9,539,842

#### 18 Related parties

##### Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial
AbbVie Inc.	North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.	Ultimate parent company	<a href="https://investors.abbvie.com/annual-report-proxy">https://investors.abbvie.com/annual-report-proxy</a>

##### Information about shareholders holding 5% or more of the share capital or the voting rights

Name	Domicile
AbbVie Investments S.á.r.l. (reg. no. B166925)	16 Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg

##### Receivables at 31 December

DKK	2019	2018
AbbVie Finance B.V.	144,266,721	116,048,231
AbbVie Central Finance BV	1,807,401	0
AbbVie Logistics B.V.	9,354,148	0
Other related parties	80,790	0
	155,509,060	116,048,231

##### Liabilities at 31 December

AbbVie Logistics B.V.	8,259,311	29,028,791
AbbVie AB	7,624,525	0
AbbVie Central Finance BV	25,190,638	0
Other related parties	67,656	120,745
	41,142,130	29,149,536

## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 18 Related parties (continued)

##### Profit and loss transactions

##### Cross reimbursement

DKK	2019	2018
AbbVie Central Finance BV	26,153,986	25,041,490
AbbVie Logistics B.V.	9,474,273	0
AbbVie Inc.	65,185	844,133
Other related parties	80,790	39,600
	<u>35,774,234</u>	<u>25,925,223</u>

##### Expenses arising from related party transactions for the year

##### Purchase of goods

AbbVie Logistics B.V.	8,802,363	291,736,790
Other	0	52,938
	<u>8,802,363</u>	<u>291,789,728</u>

##### Purchase of services

AbbVie Central Finance BV	7,360,106	9,298,204
AbbVie AB	7,566,874	0
AbbVie Inc.	1,271,482	846,047
AbbVie Logistics B.V.	891,791	1,308,902
AbbVie Biopharmaceutical SARL	832,543	812,357
AbbVie AS	223,959	264,886
AbbVie Biopharmaceuticals GmbH	0	531,576
Other related parties	213,141	138,036
	<u>18,359,896</u>	<u>13,200,008</u>

#### 19 Fee for the auditors appointed by the company in general meeting

Fee for the statutory audit of the financial statements	326,642	318,675
Fee for tax consultancy	42,207	37,925
	<u>368,848</u>	<u>356,600</u>

#### 20 Appropriation of profit

##### Recommended appropriation of profit

Retained earnings	4,810,512	25,088,496
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## Financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 21 Subsequent events

Subsequent to 31 December 2019, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Whilst we have not seen a significant impact on our business to date, the outbreak could interfere with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the activities of our customers. Potential reduced product demand inputs may result in a reduction in revenue and operating cashflows. It is not possible to estimate the impact of the outbreak's near-term and longer effects, if any, or governments' varying efforts to combat the outbreak and support businesses. This being the case, we do not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative or qualitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Company at this time.

No adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 31 December 2019 related to COVID-19.

On May 8, 2020, Abbvie announced that it has completed its acquisition of Allergan plc following receipt of regulatory approval from all government authorities required by the transaction agreement and approval by the Irish High Court. Impact on AbbVie A/S is not defined. No adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 31 December 2019 related to Allergan acquisition.