# Claudio HoldCo A/S

Dandyvej 19, 7100 Vejle

CVR no. 38 20 44 24

## Annual report 2021

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 27 March 2022

Chairman:

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*Michael Thomsen*

## Contents

## Statement by Management on the annual report

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Claudio HoldCo A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

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

Vejle, 27 May 2022
Executive Board:

Peter Halling
CEO

Board of Directors:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacek Olczak<br>Chairman | Peter Halling | Emmanuel Andre Mane<br>Babeau |

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Claudio HoldCo A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Claudio HoldCo A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, and a consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "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 Group 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group and the Parent 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

## Independent auditor's report

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 27 May 2022
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

| | |
|---|---|
| Tom B. Lassen | Tobias Oppermann |
| State Authorised | State Authorised |
| Public Accountant | Public Accountant |
| mne24820 | mne46362 |

# Management's review

## Financial highlights for the Group

| DKK million | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Key figures** | | | | |
| Revenue | 1,012 | 1,067 | 956 | 816 |
| Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) | 247 | 352 | 256 | 180 |
| Profit/loss from net financials | -59 | -64 | -70 | -69 |
| Profit/loss for the year | -93 | 17 | -54 | -101 |
| Fixed assets | 2,694 | 2,762 | 2,870 | 2,925 |
| Non-fixed assets | 455 | 489 | 400 | 453 |
| Total assets | 3,149 | 3,251 | 3,270 | 3,378 |
| Portion relating to investments in items of property, plant and equipment | -140 | -72 | -76 | -218 |
| Equity | 1,093 | 1,182 | 1,168 | 1,220 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 225 | 300 | 183 | 78 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | -225 | -139 | -187 | -266 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | -23 | -108 | -15 | 237 |
| Total cash flows | -23 | 53 | -19 | 41 |
| **Financial ratios** | | | | |
| Current ratio | 26.3% | 100.4% | 83.3% | 97.4% |
| Equity ratio | 34.7% | 36.4% | 35.7% | 36.1% |
| Return on equity | -8.3% | 1.5% | -4.8% | -8.2% |
| Average number of full-time employees | 827 | 811 | 731 | 738 |

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society.

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Current ratio $$\frac{\text{Current assets x 100}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Equity ratio $$\frac{\text{Equity excl.non-controlling interest,year-end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities,year-end}}$$

Return on equity $$\frac{\text{Profit or Loss for the year excl.non-controlling interest x 100}}{\text{Avarage equity excl.non-controlling interest}}$$

# Management's review

## Business Activities

Claudio Holdco A/S ("the Group") was founded in 2017 with the purpose of investing in the fully owned subsidiary Claudio Bidco A/S, parent company for the subsidiaries Fertin Pharma A/S, NordicCan A/S and NCP NextGen A/S.

The Group is a specialist Contract Development and Manufacturing Organization ("CDMO") offering innovative, high-quality pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products for oral and intra-oral delivery. The Group's current main product formats ("delivery systems") are chewing gum, lozenges, powders, fast dissolvable tablets, Zapliq® chewables, and Zapliq® chewing gum.

The Group is the world's largest independent developer and manufacturer of medicated chewing gum and has over recent years expanded into other specialized solid dosage oral and intra-oral delivery systems. The Group strives to develop innovative oral and intra-oral delivery systems that offer convenient and pleasurable delivery of active pharmaceutical ingredients ("APIs") and nutraceutical ingredients ("AIs") to patients and consumers. In 2021, the largest category continues to be high-quality chewing gum and lozenges systems applied within Nicotine Replacement Therapy ("NRT") category. Following the current diversification strategy, the Group is still utilizing its highly flexible delivery systems to grow business outside the NRT category, applying a wider range og APIs and AIs for OTC pharma and nutraceutical categories. During 2021, execution of the strategy has been materially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused delays in customer's plans to bring new products to market.

The Group is headquartered in Vejle, Denmark, where it owns and operates US FDA and EU GMP approved R&D and manufacturing facilities. Furthermore, the Group owns and operates commercial, R&D and manufacturing facilities in India and Canada.

The ultimate ownership of the Group has changed as of 15 September 2021, as Philip Morris International acquired full ownership from the previous owners EQT Mid-Market Europe and the Bagger-Sørensen family.

## Business Review and Outlook

In 2021, the Group continued the planned diversification of the business, aimed at growing the product and customer base across delivery platforms, API's, and nutraceutical ingredients as well as geographies.

During 2021, while overall positive, the business has been challenged by continuing effects from COVID-19, impacting sales across all categories. The NRT category still forms the backbone of the business and has also proven to be more resilient to impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to products in other categories more recently introduced to the market.

Materially reduced foot-traffic in stores, combined with general uncertainty surrounding the development in and related effects from the pandemic, has resulted in customers postponing and - in some cases - cancelling their planned commercial launches of new products.

Even though the current pipeline remains strong, uncertainty around the future impact from the COVID-19 pandemic continues to slow down processes leading to development and introduction of new products in the market.

During 2021, the Group continued the planned investment programme, redirecting a material proportion of its earnings back into R&D and CAPEX investments, supporting the diversification strategy and future growth.

Management expects the 2022 result to continue to be materially impacted by effects from COVID-19, incl. an increasing impact from a negative development in raw material-, logistics- and energy prices, in the range of an estimated 40-50 mDKK. As a result, Management expects the 2022 result to drop by 20-40 mDKK compared to 2021. Revenue is expected in the range of 950 to 1,150 mDKK.

## Financial Review

The Group reported revenue of 1,012 MDKK in 2021 (2020: 1,067 MDKK) and EBITDA of 247 MDKK (2020: 352 MDKK).

This year's result (EBITDA) has been impacted by 23 mDKK in extraordinary salary costs. The costs are related to a one-off payment to all employees from the Group's new owners.

In addition, depreciations have been impacted by 23 mDKK related to impairment adjustments across the R&D pipeline. The value is higher than normal, which is primarily driven by the impact from COVID-19 as described above.

Overall, the financial result of the year is regarded to be satisfactory.

## Investments

In 2021 investments have been focused on increased manufacturing capacity for pharmaceutical products and expanded R&D capabilities, supporting the development in demand from existing and new customers.

## Knowledge resources

It is essential for the Group's continued growth to attract and retain highly educated employees with expertise in the development and production of pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products. The Group offers both internal and external training programmes.

## Special risks apart from generally occurring risks in industry

### Currency risks

The Group primarily invoices in DKK and EUR, and most goods purchased are denominated in DKK or EUR and to a lesser extent USD. Any identified significant risks are hedged using financial instruments.

### Interest-rate risks

Revolving credit facilities are based on floating interest rates.

### Credit risks

In accordance with the Group's policy for assuming credit risks, all major customers and other business partners are credit rated. The credit risk relating to individual customers or partners is considered relatively low.

## Research and development activities in and for reporting entity

Investments in research and development activities have been as expected.

## Management's review

### Data Ethical Code of Conduct

Apart from coherence with the Group's Code of Conduct and general GDPR legislation, Management does not find it relevant to implement additional, independent policies on data ethical code of conduct. In forming this opinion, Management has put emphasis to the fact that the Group does not engage in comprehensive or larger scale collection, storage, or analysis of external personnel data, as a part of the Group's main activity.

### Statutory report on corporate social responsibility

The company's main activity is ownership in Fertin Pharma A/S and reference is therefore made to the Group's report on corporate social responsibility matters and can be found at the following link:

https://fertin.com/about-us/corporate-social-responsibility

### Statutory report on gender distribution in management

The Board of Directors currently consists of three men. The Company has a target of getting at least one female board member by 2026. The Company has previously had an equal gender distribution; however, due to a restructuring of the Board of Directors, the target has not been reached in 2021.

Since the company has less than 50 employees and the management consists of one person, no further goals for the gender distribution in other managerial positions have been established.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Income statement

| | | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Note | DKK'000 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| 3 | Revenue | 1,012,156 | 1,067,253 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,5 | Production costs | 958,052 | -932,719 | 0 | 0 |
| | Gross margin | 54,104 | 134,534 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Distribution costs | -20,038 | -21,938 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,5 | Administrative expenses | -61,868 | -43,770 | -127 | -202 |
| | Operating profit/loss | -27,802 | 68,826 | -127 | -202 |
| | Other operating income | 0 | 40,200 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other operating expenses | -2,228 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Profit/loss before net financials | -30,030 | 109,026 | -127 | -202 |
| 9 | Share of net profit/loss in subsidiaries | 0 | 0 | -93,205 | 17,151 |
| | Financial income | 129 | 326 | 436 | 629 |
| | Financial expenses | -59,128 | -64,878 | 1 | -6 |
| | Profit/loss before tax | -89,029 | 44,474 | -92,895 | 17,572 |
| 6 | Tax for the year | -3,936 | -26,993 | -68 | -91 |
| | Profit/loss for the year | -92,965 | 17,481 | -92,963 | 17,481 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

## Balance sheet

| | | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Note | DKK'000 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| | ASSETS | | | | |
| | Fixed assets | | | | |
| 7 | Intangible assets | | | | |
| | Completed development projects | 138,100 | 74,169 | 0 | 0 |
| | Customer relationships and technology | 509,359 | 594,949 | 0 | 0 |
| | Patents and licences | 83,167 | 91,110 | 0 | 0 |
| | Goodwill | 558,982 | 604,288 | 0 | 0 |
| | Development projects in progress | 166,911 | 197,322 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1,456,519 | 1,561,838 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Property, plant and equipment | | | | |
| | Land and buildings | 550,147 | 579,110 | 0 | 0 |
| | Equipment and machinery | 520,708 | 536,368 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fixtures and fittings, plant and other equipment | 17,589 | 12,468 | 0 | 0 |
| | Leasehold improvements | 9,601 | 2,761 | 0 | 0 |
| | Property, plant and equipment under construction | 140,119 | 69,146 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1,238,164 | 1,199,853 | 0 | 0 |
| | Investments | | | | |
| 9 | Equity investments in subsidiaries | 0 | 0 | 1,074,331 | 1,163,904 |
| | | 0 | 0 | 1,074,331 | 1,163,904 |
| | Total fixed assets | 2,694,683 | 2,761,691 | 1,074,331 | 1,163,904 |
| | Non-fixed assets | | | | |
| | Inventories | | | | |
| | Raw materials and consumables | 134,762 | 87,966 | 0 | 0 |
| | Work in progress | 17,532 | 27,302 | 0 | 0 |
| | Finished goods and goods for resale | 62,416 | 58,185 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 214,710 | 173,453 | 0 | 0 |
| | Receivables | | | | |
| | Trade receivables | 164,053 | 215,959 | 0 | 0 |
| | Receivables from subsidiaries | 0 | 0 | 18,342 | 18,191 |
| | Joint taxation receivables | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Deferred tax assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other receivables | 18,170 | 22,494 | 0 | 0 |
| | Prepayments | 6,552 | 3,034 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 188,775 | 241,487 | 18,342 | 18,191 |
| | Cash | 51,201 | 74,320 | 58 | 16 |
| | Total non-fixed assets | 454,686 | 489,260 | 18,400 | 18,207 |
| | TOTAL ASSETS | 3,149,369 | 3,250,951 | 1,092,731 | 1,182.111 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

## Balance sheet

| Note | DKK'000 | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent Company 2021 | Parent Company 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | | |
| | Equity | | | | |
| 10 | Share capital | 13,544 | 13,544 | 13,544 | 13,544 |
| | Translation reserve | 3,209 | -3,613 | 3,209 | -3,613 |
| | Retained earnings | 1,075,881 | 1,172,032 | 1,075,881 | 1,172,032 |
| | Dividend proposed for the year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total equity | 1,092,634 | 1,181,963 | 1,092,634 | 1,181,963 |
| | Provisions | | | | |
| 11 | Deferred tax | 287,884 | 293,064 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total provisions | 287,884 | 293,064 | 0 | 0 |
| | Liabilities other than provisions | | | | |
| 12 | Non-current liabilities other than provisions | | | | |
| | Debt to credit institutions | 0 | 1,252,391 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other payables | 37,195 | 36,350 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 37,195 | 1,288,741 | 0 | 0 |
| | Current liabilities other than provisions | | | | |
| 12 | Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Debt to credit institutions | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Payables to Group companies | 1,518,922 | | | |
| | Trade payables | 104,918 | 64,988 | 29 | 53 |
| | Income taxes | 6,640 | 4,675 | 68 | 95 |
| | Other payables | 101,176 | 127,520 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1,731,656 | 487,183 | 97 | 148 |
| | Total liabilities other than provisions | 1,768,851 | 1,775,924 | 97 | 148 |
| | TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | 3,149,369 | 3,250,951 | 1,092,731 | 1,182,111 |

1 Accounting policies
2 Special items
13 Contractual obligations and contingencies
14 Mortgages and collateral
15 Related parties
16 Fees paid to auditors appointed at the annual general meeting
20 Events after the balance sheet date

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Statement of changes in equity

| | | Group | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Note | DKK'000 | Share capital | Translation reserve | Retained earnings | Dividend proposed for the year | Total |
| | Equity at 1 January 2021 | 13,544 | -3,613 | 1,172,032 | 0 | 1,181,963 |
| | Increase in capital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit/loss" | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Purchase/sale of own shares | 0 | 0 | -92,965 | 0 | -92,965 |
| | Adjustment of investments through foreign exchange adjustments | 0 | 6,822 | -3,186 | 0 | 3,636 |
| | Value adjustment of hedging instruments, year-end | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tax on equity transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Equity at 31 December 2021 | 13,544 | 3,209 | 1,075,881 | 0 | 1,092,634 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Statement of changes in equity

| | | Parent | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Note | DKK'000 | Share capital | Translation reserve | Retained earnings | Dividend proposed for the year | Total |
| | Equity at 1 January 2021 | 13,544 | -3,613 | 1,172,032 | 0 | 1,181,963 |
| | Increase in capital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit/loss" | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Purchase/sale of own shares | 0 | 0 | -92,965 | 0 | -92,965 |
| | Adjustment of investments through foreign exchange adjustments | 0 | 6,822 | -3,186 | 0 | 3,636 |
| | Value adjustment of hedging instruments, year-end | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tax on equity transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Equity at 31 December 2021 | 13,544 | 3,209 | 1,075,881 | 0 | 1,092,634 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Cash flow statement

| Note | DKK'000 | Group 2021 | Group 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Profit/loss before net financials | -30,030 | 109,026 |
| | Amortisation/depreciation charges | 276,919 | 242,743 |
| | Other adjustments of non-cash operating items | 0 | 0 |
| | Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital | 246,889 | 351,769 |
| 18 | Changes in working capital | 22,631 | 13,355 |
| | Cash generated from operations | 269,520 | 365,124 |
| | Interest received | 130 | 326 |
| | Interest paid | -37,488 | -58,584 |
| | Income taxes paid/received | -7,133 | -6,588 |
| | Cash flows from operating activities | 225,029 | 300,278 |
| 7 | Acquisition of intangible assets | -72,697 | -67,264 |
| 8 | Acquisition of property, other plant and equipment | -139,924 | -72,218 |
| | Disposal of property, other plant and equipment | 0 | 0 |
| | Acquisition of subsidiaries and activities | -12,644 | 0 |
| | Cash flows from investing activities | -225,265 | -139,482 |
| | Loan financing: | | |
| | Repayment of non-current liabilities | -1,252,391 | -85,000 |
| | Proceeds from loans | 0 | 0 |
| | Contracting of other short-term liabilities | -290,000 | -22,495 |
| | Purchase/sale of treasury shares | 0 | -2,520 |
| | Debt from shareholders | 1,519,508 | 0 |
| | Shareholders: | | |
| | Paid capital from shareholders | 0 | 1,832 |
| | Cash flows from financing activities | -22,883 | -108,183 |
| | Net cash flows | -23,119 | 52,613 |
| | Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 74,320 | 21,707 |
| 19 | Cash and cash equivalents, year-end | 51,201 | 74,320 |

The cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the other components of the consolidated financial statements.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Claudio HoldCo A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

### Consolidated financial statements

*Control*

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company Claudio HoldCo A/S and subsidiaries controlled by Claudio HoldCo A/S.

Control means the power to exercise decisive influence over a subsidiary's financial and operating decisions. Moreover, the possibility of yielding a return from the investment is required.

In assessing if the Parent Company controls an entity, de facto control is taken into consideration as well.

The existence of potential voting rights which may currently be exercised or converted into additional voting rights is considered when assessing if an entity may become empowered to exercise decisive influence over another entity's financial and operating decisions.

*Preparation of consolidated financial statements*

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared as a consolidation of the Parent Company's and the individual subsidiaries' financial statements, which are prepared according to the Group's accounting policies. On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends, and realised and unrealised gains on intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions with associates are eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains unless they do not reflect impairment.

In the consolidated financial statements, the items of subsidiaries are recognised in full. Non-controlling interests' share of the profit/loss for the year and of the equity of subsidiaries which are not wholly owned are included in the Group's profit/loss and equity, but are disclosed separately.

Acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests which are still controlled are recognised directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.

Business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The date of acquisition is the date when the Group actually obtains control of the acquiree.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The purchase method is applied to acquisitions of new businesses over which the Group obtains control. The acquired businesses' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax related to the revaluations is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquiree, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as goodwill under "Intangible assets". Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, which subsequently form the basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a functional currency different from the presentation currency used in the consolidated financial statements are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are, on initial recognition, translated into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The consideration paid for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued. If part of the consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of contingent considerations are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Where, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities or the determination of the consideration is associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional values. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Hereafter, any adjustments are recognised as misstatements.

Gains or losses from divestment or winding-up of subsidiaries which imply that control is no longer maintained are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the selling price less selling expenses and, on the other hand, the proportionate share of the carrying amount of net assets. If the entity still holds equity investments in the divested entity, the remaining proportionate share of the carrying amount forms the basis for the measurement of equity investments in associates or securities and equity investments.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rate at the transaction date and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at closing rates. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Foreign subsidiaries and associates are considered separate entities. Items in such entities' income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at closing rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign entities to closing rates and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to closing rates are taken directly to equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with separate foreign subsidiaries which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary are taken directly to equity. Foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of foreign subsidiaries are also recognised directly in equity.

On recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are integral entities, monetary items are translated at closing rates. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the acquisition date or at the date of any subsequent revaluation or impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, although items derived from non-monetary items are translated at the historical exchange rates applying to the non-monetary items.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables and payables, respectively.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability are recognised in the income statement together with fair value adjustments of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of future assets or liabilities are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in equity. If the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity must be transferred to the cost of the asset or liability, respectively. If the hedged forecast transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously recognised in equity must be transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the income statement.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement on a current basis.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments held to hedge net investments in separate foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

#### Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including depreciation and amortisation and salaries, incurred in generating revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs related to raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leases as well as impairment losses on production plant.

Production costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

#### Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising and exhibitions.

#### Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses paid in the year to manage and administer the Company, including expenses related to administrative staff, Management, office premises, office expenses and amortisation/depreciation.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the entities' activities, including gains on disposal of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

#### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items secondary to the entities' activities, including losses on disposal of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

#### Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Completed development costs | 5-20 years |
| Customer relationships and technology | 10-12 years |
| Software | 3-10 years |
| Goodwill | 10-20 years |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land and buildings | 10-70 years |
| Equipment and machinery | 5-20 years |
| Fixtures and fittings, plant and other equipment | 3-5 years |
| Leasehold improvements | 6-30 years |

### Profit/loss from equity investments in subsidiaries and associates

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries and associates are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries. Only proportionate elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in associates.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

### Tax for the year

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.

The entity is jointly taxed with other subsidiaries. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption). Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

## Balance sheet

### Intangible assets

*Goodwill*

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 20 years. The amortisation period is fixed on the basis of the expected repayment horizon.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

*Customer relationships and technology*

Customer relationships and technology are amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Customer relationships and technology are amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 10-12 years. The amortisation period is fixed on the basis of the expected repayment horizon.

*Development projects, patents and licences*

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities. Some external customers are paying for part of the development costs. These payments are offset against the booked asset.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the

Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 5 years and cannot exceed 20 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the patent, and licences are amortised over the term of the licence, however not exceeding 20 years. Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects. Investment in software programmes includes the cost of direct software cost and internally as externally related labour cost regarding the development process.

Gains and losses on the disposal of development projects, patents and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less costs to sell and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

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 and salaries as well as borrowing costs relating to specific and general borrowing directly attributable to the construction of the individual asset.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Leases

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other leases are disclosed in contingencies, etc.

#### Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured according to the equity method in the parent company financial statements. Equity investments in associates are also measured according to the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding the consolidated financial statements above.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

#### Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is tested annually for impairment.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. Assets are written down to the lower of the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the net present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and production overheads. Indirect production overheads include the indirect cost of material and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are assessed for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the country of domicile and credit ratings of the debtors in accordance with the Group's credit risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the net present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Current assets" comprise expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### Equity

*Treasury shares*

The purchase- and sales price of treasury shares are recognized directly in the capital under retained earnings.

*Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method*

Net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised at cost in the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method.

The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or a change in accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

*Dividend*

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability at the date when it is adopted at the general meeting (declaration date). Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior-year taxable income and tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contribution payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes or on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting neither the profit/loss for the year nor the taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and disposals of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows from corporate acquisitions are recognised in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition. Cash flows from disposals of entities are recognised up until the date of disposal.

#### Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Group's share of the profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and income taxes paid.

#### Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities, activities and intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and financial assets.

#### Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Group's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt, and payment of dividend to shareholders.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term to maturity of three months or less, which are subject to only minor risks of changes in value.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

| DKK'000 | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2 Special items** | | | | |
| **Income** | | | | |
| Compensation | 0 | 40.200 | 0 | 0 |
| **Expenses** | | | | |
| Extraordinary impairment adjustments on development projects due to COVID-19 | -23,585 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Extraordinary one-off salary payment to all employees due to the sale of Claudio BidCo A/S Group | -27,288 | 0 | -369 | 0 |
| | -50,873 | 0 | -369 | 0 |

Special items consist of a non-recurring compensation from a customer and are recognised in the below items of the financial statement:

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other operating income | 0 | 40,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Production cost | -44,209 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distribution cost | -1,218 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administration cost | -5,446 | 0 | -369 | 0 |
| | -50,873 | 40,200 | -369 | 0 |

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3 Segment information** | | | | |
| **Activities – primary segment** | | | | |
| Medical products | 828,758 | 925,985 | 0 | 0 |
| Other products | 183,398 | 141,268 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,012,156 | 1,067,253 | 0 | 0 |
| **Geographic** | | | | |
| North America | 615,913 | 674,576 | 0 | 0 |
| Europe | 280,851 | 270,062 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 115,392 | 122,615 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,012,156 | 1,067,253 | 0 | 0 |

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4 Expenses** | | | | |
| Wages and salaries | 404,150 | 349,055 | 0 | 0 |
| Pensions | 31,577 | 31,602 | 0 | 0 |
| Other social security costs | 5,946 | 7,044 | 0 | 0 |
| | 441,673 | 387,701 | 0 | 0 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

| DKK'000 | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff costs are recognised in the financial statements under the following line items: | | | | |
| Production costs | 389,802 | 352,467 | 0 | 0 |
| Distribution costs | 15,171 | 19,749 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative expenses | 36,700 | 15,485 | 0 | 0 |
| | 441,673 | 387,701 | 0 | 0 |
| Average number of full-time employees | 827 | 811 | 0 | 0 |

Remuneration and pensions to the members of the Parent Company's Executive Board and Board of Directors:

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remuneration and pension | 7,630 | 5.907 | 0 | 0 |

### 5 Amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intangible assets | 153,158 | 149,479 | 0 | 0 |
| Impairment of intangible assets | 23,585 | 0 | | |
| Property. plant and equipment | 100,175 | 93,264 | 0 | 0 |
| | 276,918 | 242,743 | 0 | 0 |
| Amortisation/depreciation charges and impairment losses are recognised in the financial statements under the following line items: | | | | |
| Production costs | 262,860 | 231,715 | 0 | 0 |
| Distribution costs | 424 | 299 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative expenses | 13,634 | 10,729 | 0 | 0 |
| | 276,918 | 242,743 | 0 | 0 |

### 6 Tax for the year

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current tax charge for the year | 9,097 | -7,562 | 68 | -93 |
| Adjustment of the deferred tax charge for the year | -5,161 | -19,431 | 0 | 2 |
| | 3,936 | -26,993 | 68 | -91 |

Analysed as follows:

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tax for the year | -3,936 | -26,993 | 68 | -91 |
| Tax on changes in equity | 0 | 236 | 0 | 0 |
| | -3,936 | -26,757 | 68 | -91 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes

## 7 Intangible assets

| | Group | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DKK'000 | Completed develop-ment projects | Customer relation-ships and technology | Patents and licences | Goodwill | Develop-ment projects in progress | Total |
| Cost at 1 January 2021 | 132,967 | 933,300 | 126,851 | 753,590 | 198,019 | 2,144,727 |
| Additions | 0 | 0 | 242 | 0 | 72,455 | 72,697 |
| Disposals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -408 | -408 |
| Transferred | 78,867 | 0 | 4,458 | -5,317 | -78,873 | -865 |
| Cost at 31 December 2021 | 211,834 | 933,300 | 131,281 | 748,273 | 191,193 | 2,215,881 |
| Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021 | 58,798 | 338,351 | 35,471 | 149,302 | 697 | 582,619 |
| Amortisation | 14,936 | 85,590 | 12,643 | 39,989 | 0 | 153,158 |
| Transferred | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,585 | 23,585 |
| Amortisation, disposals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021 | 73,734 | 423,941 | 48,114 | 189,291 | 24,282 | 759,362 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2021 | 138,100 | 509,359 | 83,167 | 558,982 | 166,911 | 1,456,519 |
| Amortised over | 5-20 years | 10-12 years | 3-10 years | 10-20 years | - | |

### Rationale for choice of goodwill amortisation periods

*Fertin Pharma A/S*

The Group's investment in the subsidiary is considered to be strategically important to the Company. Due regard being had to the Group's expected plans to increase the level of activity and earnings, the economic life of goodwill has been set at 10-20 years.

### Development projects (continued)

Development of medical products is defined as products with an active pharmaceutical ingredient requiring regulatory approval for the product to be developed, manufactured and sold legally.

Development projects regarding medical products comprise salaries, wages and other costs for development and test of products for customers.

The carrying amount of completed projects is 138,100 tDKK. The impairment test shows a higher commercial value.

The carrying amount of projects in progress is 166,911 tDKK. The impairment test shows a higher commercial value.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

### 8 Property, plant and equipment

| | Group | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DKK'000 | Land and buildings | Equipment and machinery | Fixtures and fittings, plant and other equipment | Leasehold improve-ments | Property, plant and equipment under construc-tion | Total |
| Cost at 1 January 2021 | 694,404 | 725,831 | 51,507 | 7,597 | 69,146 | 1,548,485 |
| Additions | 0 | 542 | 8,088 | 4,104 | 127,190 | 139,924 |
| Transferred | 3,999 | 51,782 | 297 | 5,603 | -56,187 | 5,494 |
| Disposals | 0 | 0 | -57 | 0 | -30 | -87 |
| Cost at 31 December 2021 | 698,403 | 778,155 | 59,835 | 17,304 | 140,119 | 1,693,816 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses at1 January 2021 | 115,294 | 189,463 | 39,039 | 4,836 | 0 | 348,632 |
| Depreciation | 32,962 | 62,755 | 3,729 | 730 | 0 | 100,176 |
| Transferred | 0 | 5,229 | -522 | 2,137 | 0 | 6,844 |
| Disposals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021 | 148,256 | 257,447 | 42,246 | 7,703 | 0 | 455,652 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2021 | 550,147 | 520,708 | 17,589 | 9,601 | 140,119 | 1,238,164 |
| Depreciated over | 10-70 years | 5-20 years | 3-5 years | 6-30 years | - | |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

| DKK'000 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **9 Equity investments in subsidiaries** | | |
| Cost at 1 January | 1,346,574 | 1,346,574 |
| Additions | 0 | 0 |
| Cost at 31 December | 1,346,574 | 1,346,574 |
| Value adjustments at 1 January | -182,670 | -197,043 |
| Other value adjustments of equity | 3,209 | -3,613 |
| Foreign exchange adjustment and adjustment of hedging instruments | 423 | 835 |
| Profit/loss for the year | -93,205 | 17,151 |
| Value adjustments at 31 December | -272,243 | -182,670 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December | 1,074,331 | 1,163,904 |
| Non-amortised differences | 1,091,584 | 1,214,992 |

| Name and registered office | Voting rights and ownership |
|---|---|
| Claudio BidCo A/S, Vejle, Denmark | 100% |
| Fertin Pharma A/S, Vejle, Denmark | 100% |
| Fertin Pharma R&D India Pv. Ltd., India | 100% |
| Fertin India Private Ltd., India | 100% |
| Tab Labs Inc., Canada | 100% |
| Cogent International Manufacturing Inc., Canada | 100% |
| NordicCan A/S | 100% |
| NCP NextGen A/S | 100% |

All subsidiaries are considered separate entities.

### 10 Share capital

The share capital comprises:

12,132,094 A-shares of DKK 1 each.

1,412,067 B-shares of DKK 1 each.

The Company sold all its treasury shares equivalent to 14,774 treasury shares of nominally DKK 1 each.

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

## Notes

| DKK'000 | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **11 Deferred tax** | | | | |
| Deferred tax at 1 January | 293,064 | 273,307 | 0 | 2 |
| Adjustment of the deferred tax charge for the year | -5,161 | 19,431 | 0 | -2 |
| Other adjustments | -19 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Addition of subsidiary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred tax on equity | 0 | 236 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred tax at 31 December | 287,884 | 293,064 | 0 | 0 |

The deferred tax charge relates to:

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intangible assets | 197,455 | 210,659 | 0 | 0 |
| Property. plant and equipment | 83,322 | 81,246 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments (internal gains) | -615 | -494 | 0 | 0 |
| Current assets | 7,917 | 7,586 | 0 | 0 |
| Liabilities | 0 | -5,738 | 0 | 0 |
| Net operating loses | -195 | -195 | 0 | 0 |
| | 287,884 | 293,064 | 0 | 0 |

Deferred tax is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 287,884 | 293,064 | 0 | 0 |
| | 287,884 | 293,064 | 0 | 0 |

**12 Debt to mortgage credit institutions and other credit institutions**

Analysis of liabilities:

| | Group 2021 | Group 2020 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit institutions | | | | |
| Long-term | 0 | 1,252,391 | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Overdraft facility | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 1.542.391 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-current liabilities falling due more than five years after the financial year-end (carrying amount) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

**13 Contractual obligations and contingencies. etc.**

**Contingent liabilities**

The Parent Company is jointly taxed with its Danish subsidiaries. As management company, the Company has joint and several unlimited liability, together with the subsidiaries, for all Danish income taxes and withholding taxes on dividend, interest and royalties within the group of jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability in respect of income taxes and withholding taxes payable on dividend, interest and royalties amounted to 0 tDKK at 31 December 2021. Any subsequent corrections of income subject to joint taxation and withholding taxes, etc. could entail an increase in the entities' tax liability. The Group as a whole is not liable vis-à-vis any third parties.

**Operating lease liabilities**

The group entities have entered into operating leases. The leases have a remaining term of 0-7 years and a total nominal residual lease liability of 28,898 tDKK.

**14 Mortgages and collateral**

| | Group | | Parent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DKK'000 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| The following assets have been placed as collateral for the Group's debt to credit institutions: | | | | |
| Land and buildings with a carrying amount of | 0 | 522,537 | 0 | 0 |

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes

### 15 Related parties

Claudio HoldCo A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

PMI Global Services Inc., USA holds the majority of the share capital in the entity.

Related party transactions

Remuneration/fees to members of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors of the Parent Company are reflected in note 4.

### 16 Fees paid to auditors appointed at the annual general meeting

| | Group | | Parent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DKK'000 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Total fee to EY | | | | |
| Fee for statutory audit | 354 | 350 | 18 | 16 |
| Fees for tax advisory services | 194 | 412 | 16 | 16 |
| Assurance engagements | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Other assistance | 1,355 | 271 | 12 | 21 |
| | 1,903 | 1,114 | 46 | 53 |

# Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes

| DKK'000 | Parent 2021 | Parent 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **17 Appropriation of profit/loss** | | |
| Recommended appropriation of profit/loss | | |
| Transferred to reserves under equity | -92,965 | 17,481 |

| DKK'000 | Group 2021 | Group 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **18 Changes in working capital** | | |
| Change in inventories | -41,257 | 27,604 |
| Change in receivables | 51,906 | -55,137 |
| Change in trade and other payables | 11,982 | 41,959 |
| Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments recognised in equity | 0 | -1,071 |
| | 22,631 | 13,355 |

### 19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | 51,201 | 74,320 |
| Short-term debt to banks | 0 | 0 |
| | 51,201 | 74,320 |

### 20 Events after the balance sheet date

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date.