



Nestinvest 1 ApS

Hejrevej 39, 2.
2400 København NV
CVR No. 39762560

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 14.06.2024

Mads Renlef Henningsen
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Nestinvest 1 ApS
Hejrevej 39, 2.
2400 København NV

Business Registration No.: 39762560
Registered office: København
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

Lars Mark Poulsen
Mads Renlef Henningsen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor
9000 Aalborg

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Nestinvest 1 ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 14.06.2024

Executive Board

Lars Mark Poulsen

Mads Renlef Henningsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Nestinvest 1 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nestinvest 1 ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aalborg, 14.06.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Sami Nikolai El-Galaly

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne42793

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's purpose is to run trading, advisory and consulting services within the pharmaceutical and medical technology industry.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		1,852,511	1,442,948
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(78,401)	(26,114)
Operating profit/loss		1,774,110	1,416,834
Other financial income	2	14,988	6,031
Other financial expenses	3	(11,196)	(8,162)
Profit/loss before tax		1,777,902	1,414,703
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(391,138)	(311,235)
Profit/loss for the year		1,386,764	1,103,468
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,400,000	600,000
Retained earnings		(13,236)	503,468
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		1,386,764	1,103,468

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Acquired rights		593,696	672,097
Intangible assets	5	593,696	672,097
Fixed assets		593,696	672,097
Receivables from group enterprises		2,309,077	1,266,616
Receivables		2,309,077	1,266,616
Cash		15,723	376,984
Current assets		2,324,800	1,643,600
Assets		2,918,496	2,315,697

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		604,337	617,573
Proposed dividend		1,400,000	600,000
Equity		2,054,337	1,267,573
Deferred tax		13,376	6,393
Provisions		13,376	6,393
Trade payables		4,000	7,000
Payables to group enterprises		0	363,802
Joint taxation contribution payable		384,155	309,942
Other payables		462,628	360,987
Current liabilities other than provisions		850,783	1,041,731
Liabilities other than provisions		850,783	1,041,731
Equity and liabilities		2,918,496	2,315,697
Employees	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Group relations	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	617,573	600,000	1,267,573
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(600,000)	(600,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(13,236)	1,400,000	1,386,764
Equity end of year	50,000	604,337	1,400,000	2,054,337

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	78,401	26,114
	78,401	26,114

2 Other financial income

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	0	6,031
Other interest income	14,988	0
	14,988	6,031

3 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	11,196	0
Other interest expenses	0	8,162
	11,196	8,162

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	384,155	309,942
Change in deferred tax	6,983	1,293
	391,138	311,235

5 Intangible assets

	Acquired rights DKK
Cost beginning of year	770,994
Cost end of year	770,994
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(98,897)
Amortisation for the year	(78,401)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(177,298)
Carrying amount end of year	593,696

6 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

7 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Nest Egg ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

8 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Nest Egg ApS, Copenhagen

Accounting policies

Reporting class

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

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

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's normal activities, including expenses for administration.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to assets comprise depreciation losses for the financial year.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet**Intellectual property rights etc.**

Intellectual property rights etc. comprise intellectual property rights.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Intellectual property rights etc. are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

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

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Deferred tax relating to retaxation of previously deducted losses in foreign subsidiaries is recognised on the basis of an actual assessment of the purpose of each subsidiary.

Other financial liabilities

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

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

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