BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Paranova Danmark A/S

Stationsalleen 42 1, 2730 Herlev

CVR no. 19 25 21 91

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.04.25

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Paranova Danmark A/S
Stationsalleen 42 1
2730 Herlev
Tel.: 44 66 32 00
Registered office: Herlev
CVR no.: 19 25 21 91
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

Board of Directors

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer
Hans-Joachim Oltersdorf
Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Paranova Danmark A/S.

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 company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Herlev, April 30, 2025

Executive Board

Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

Board of Directors

Erik Bernhard Pfeiffer Chairman	Hans-Joachim Oltersdorf	Dirk Andreas Oltersdorf

To the Shareholder of Paranova Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Paranova Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 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 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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Soeborg, Copenhagen, April 30, 2025

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jan Nygaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne11743

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
	Gross profit	**2,451**	**3,103**
2	Staff costs	-183	-1,191
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**2,268**	**1,912**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,613	-1,661
	Other operating expenses	0	-42
	Operating profit	**655**	**209**
3	Financial income	60	873
	Financial expenses	-15	-8
	Profit before tax	**700**	**1,074**
4	Tax on profit for the year	-135	-604
	Profit for the year	**565**	**470**

Proposed appropriation account

	2024	2023
Retained earnings	565	470
Total	**565**	**470**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.24 DKK '000	31.12.23 DKK '000
	Acquired rights	2,440	2,140
5	**Total intangible assets**	**2,440**	**2,140**
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	55	10
6	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**55**	**10**
7	Deposits	245	240
	Total investments	**245**	**240**
	Total non-current assets	**2,740**	**2,390**
	Trade receivables	22,304	18,470
	Receivables from group enterprises	2,349	1,074
8	Deferred tax asset	5,370	5,598
	Prepayments	54	57
	Total receivables	**30,077**	**25,199**
	Cash	**8,467**	**2,216**
	Total current assets	**38,544**	**27,415**
	Total assets	**41,284**	**29,805**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK '000	31.12.23 DKK '000
	Share capital	501	501
	Retained earnings	19,531	19,090
	Total equity	**20,032**	**19,591**
	Trade payables	2,225	2,018
	Payables to group enterprises	13,293	1,596
	Income taxes	0	93
	Other payables	5,734	6,507
	Total short-term payables	**21,252**	**10,214**
	Total payables	**21,252**	**10,214**
	Total equity and liabilities	**41,284**	**29,805**

9 Contingent liabilities
10 Charges and security
11 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	501	18,620	19,121
Net profit/loss for the year	0	470	470
Balance as at 31.12.23	501	19,090	19,591
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	501	19,090	19,591
Other changes in equity	0	-124	-124
Net profit/loss for the year	0	565	565
Balance as at 31.12.24	501	19,531	20,032

1. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in distribution of parallel imported pharmaceuticals.

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	883	1,577
Pensions	170	232
Other social security costs	22	29
Other staff costs	-892	-647
Total	183	1,191
Average number of employees during the year	2	3

3. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	0	815
Other interest income	60	58
Total	60	873

4. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	0	93
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	228	511
Adjustment of tax in respect of previous years	-93	0
Total	135	604

5. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Acquired rights
Cost as at 01.01.24	26,863
Additions during the year	1,906
Disposals during the year	0
Cost as at 31.12.24	28,769
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-24,723
Amortisation during the year	-1,606
Reversal of amortisation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-26,329
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	2,440

6. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.24	11
Additions during the year	51
Cost as at 31.12.24	62
Depreciation during the year	-7
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-7
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	55

7. Non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.24	240
Additions during the year	5
Cost as at 31.12.24	245
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	245

	31.12.24 DKK '000	31.12.23 DKK '000
8. Deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax as at 01.01.24	5,598	6,109
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-228	-511
Provisions for deferred tax as at 31.12.24	5,370	5,598
Deferred tax is distributed as below:		
Intangible assets	1,207	3,048
Property, plant and equipment	-4	-2
Tax losses	4,166	2,553
Total	5,369	5,599

9. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6 months and total lease payments of DKK 43k.

The company has entered into a rent obligation with a non-cancellation period until January 1, 2029, followed by a 6-month notice period. As of 31.12, the obligation is calculated at DKK 2,193k.

Other contingent liabilities

A competing enterprise has instituted legal proceedings against the company with a claim for infringement of trademark rights. The trial is still at an early stage, and the outcome of the legal proceedings remains uncertain at the present time. However, the management of the company is of the opinion that the company has acted in accordance with the applicable regulations in the area.

10. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

11. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Paranova Group A/S, Herlev.

12. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class by applying the exemption set out in section 78a of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	3	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the

12. Accounting policies - continued -

date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.