Navigating Change Budgeting in an Era of Uncertainty

November 2023

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The leading commercialization partner for CEE

60+ pharma & biotech partners

200+ pharmaceutical products in our portfolio

Great employer to 400 employees

Sustainable growth

17% average annual revenue growth over the last 5 years

€138M annual sales in 2023



Our growth is driven by our in-depth knowledge of local markets, highly skilled teams and operational excellence

Our Expertise Undisputed pharma expert for CEE markets

We are a trusted partner to global pharmaceutical companies, supporting them in establishing and maintaining a strong presence in complex and very diverse region of Central and Eastern Europe.

With our **expertise** we ensure that our partners' products reach patients.





Agenda Topics Covered

Introduction

Uncertainty is a constant.

Economic Cycle

The 4 seasons of business activity.

Budgeting in an Era of Uncertainty

Volatility and uncertainty are the name of the game now.

Inflation Challenges

The Good and the Bad.

Leveraging Modern Technology

Automated process and better decision making.

Agile Financial Architecture

Pivotal role in budgeting for driving success.

Case 1: Managing PnL Budget

Case 2: Managing WC Budget



Introduction

Uncertainty is a constant.



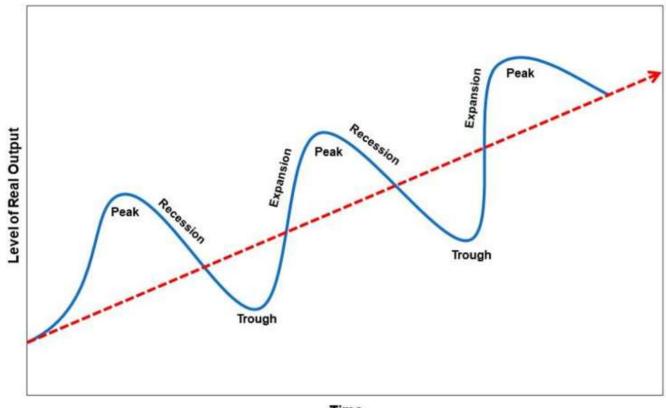
The phrase "the certainty of uncertainty" often refers to the paradoxical or inherent certainty that comes with acknowledging the uncertainty of a situation or outcome. It suggests an acceptance or understanding that uncertainty is a constant in life, and by acknowledging it, one can approach decisions or situations with a certain level of certainty about the unpredictability.

We worry all the time because **something new and unexpected is always happening**. But we need to stop worrying about it. Like our young colleagues who are just starting out, we have to accept this situation as normal, as the norm. **This is our normality now.**

Economic Cycle

Understanding stages of cycle.

Factors such as gross domestic product (GDP), interest rates, inflation rate, total employment, and consumer spending can help determine the current stage of the economic cycle.



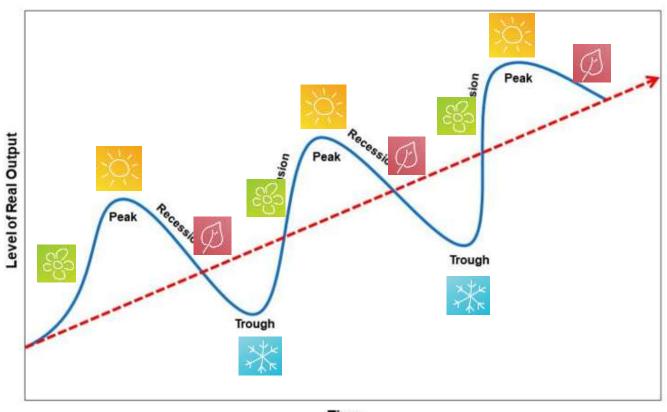
The peak of a cycle is when growth hits its maximum rate, it is the highest point between the end of an economic expansion and the start of a contraction in a business cycle.

The trough of a cycle is when a recession ends and economic recovery or expansion begins. It is the lowest point between the end of a contraction and the start of economic expansion in a business cycle.

Time

The Ups and Downs of Cycles The 4 seasons of business activity.

Economic cycles are like the **financial equivalent of seasons**.



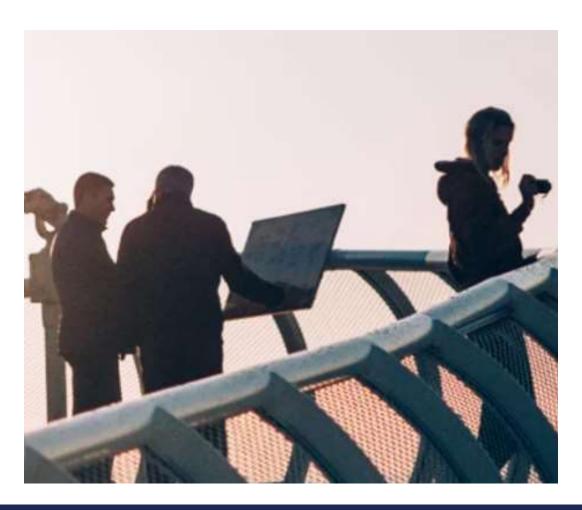
Just like the weather, we have our peaks when everyone's feeling on top of the world – think summer vacation.

Then, of course, there are the troughs, the **financial winters**, where we all huddle for warmth and wonder if we should have invested in that metaphorical economic sweater.

Time

Budgeting in an Era of Uncertainty

Volatility and uncertainty are the name of the game now.



For most businesses, the days of steady, predictable revenue and earnings growth are long gone. Volatility and uncertainty are the name of the game now.

To succeed, companies **must react more quickly** to rapidly changing conditions. Flexibility and agility are in, bureaucratic hierarchies and long-term planning cycles are out.

To win in this new age of uncertainty, finance must do away with long budgeting cycles and rigid, overly detailed budgets. Even if a fundamental rethink of budgeting is not possible right now, several practical improvements can bring relief to the finance organization—and, by extension, to the entire business.

Effects of Inflation on Business The Good and The Bad.

How Does Inflation Affect Businesses Negatively?

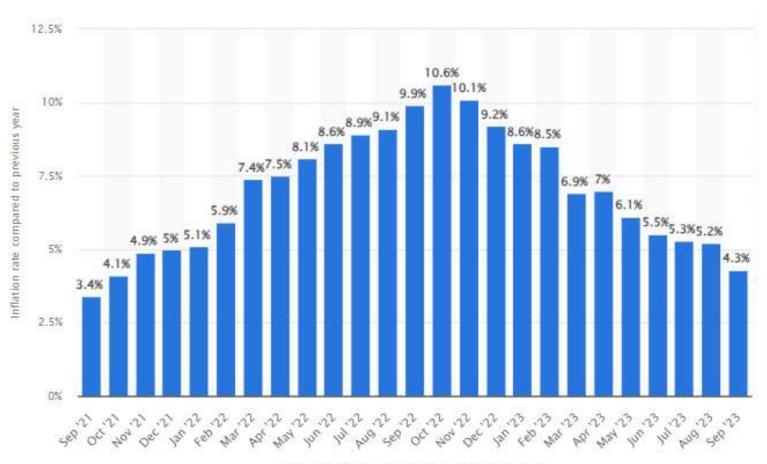
INCREASED COSTS OF GOODS **SUPPLY HIGHER** CHAIN SALARIES DISTUPTION HIGHER COSTS **RENTS INVENTORY** AND **CARRIAGE** UTILITIES COSTS **OVERHEAD** COSTS

How Does Inflation Affect Businesses Positively?

- Price increase grow revenue
- Reduction in unemployment (in some cases)
- Margins improve on existing inventory
- Can make old debt cheaper
- Increased employee costs

Inflation statistics

The euro area annual inflation rate 4.3% in sep23.



The euro area annual inflation rate was 4.3% in September 2023, down from 5.2% in August. A year earlier, the rate was 9.9%.
European Union annual inflation was 4.9% in September 2023, down from 5.9% in August. A year earlier, the rate was 10.9%.18, okt. 2023

Months from September 2021 to September 2023

Inflation Challenges

Key strategies to Counter Rising Costs.



- Implementing cost-effective measures
- negotiating favorable contracts with suppliers
- optimizing operational efficiency to control costs
- exploring alternative sourcing options
- regularly reviewing and adjusting pricing models
- Exploring financial hedging strategies to mitigate the impact of inflation on the company's bottom line

Leveraging Modern Technology

Automated process and better decision making.

BUSINESS REPORTING TOOL

Tableau is a powerful data visualization and business intelligence tool that transforms raw data into understandable insights.







ERP SYSTEM

SAP (Systems, Applications, and Products) is an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system that integrates various business processes and functions.

CENTRAL DATA STORAGE

Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehousing platform that provides a scalable and flexible solution for centralizing and managing large volumes of data.

PLANNING TOOL

IBM Planning Analytics is a performance management solution that facilitates dynamic planning, forecasting, and analysis

Agile Financial Architecture

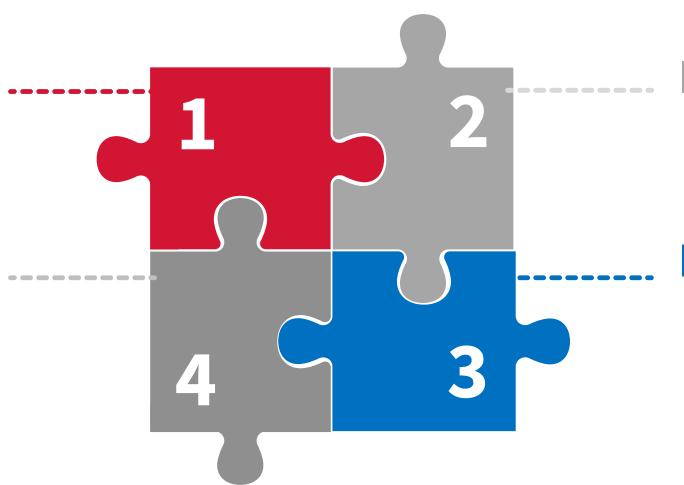
Pivotal role in budgeting for driving success.

Sales and Purchase

Sales and Purchase conditions (prices, discounts, bonus, quantities etc.).

Working capital

Managing working capital with current asset/ current debts and retained profits to healthy support company's growth.



OPEX

Setup of variable and fix Opex recognized as important for the company.

Profit and Loss

View of Sales Margin with Opex give us picture of company's profit

Structure of Sales and Purchase Price Prices as the most important part of Margin.

M01 - Net Sales (P1000)

Net Sales (P1001)

Gross Sales (P1689)

Discount (P1004)

Bonuses in Sales (P1006)

Customs Deviation (P1022)

Costs of Goods Sold (P1011)

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) (P1012)

COGS Distributor (P1569)

COGS Distributor_Natural Rebates (P1121)

COGS Deviation (P1013)

Inventory Deviation (P1014)

Transport Purchase (P1020)

Clawback Tax (P1025)

Deviation in Purchasing Goods (P1028)

Price Reconciliation (P1513)

FOC Reimbursement (P1908)

Tax Reimbursement (P1910)

Inventory Nivelation (P1030)

Commission (P1033)

Bonus in Purchase (P1036)

FX Compensation (P1042)

Inventory Write-off (P1290)

M02 - SM - Sales Margin Value (P1010)

M02 - SM - Sales Margin % (P1010)

Sales Price is connected with the Customer and Sales Contract Conditions. Purchase Price is connected with the Supplier and Purchase's Contract conditions. Revenues and Costs as the most important part of Margin are shown in the structure of PnL.



Structure of Profit and Loss

OPEX as very important part of Profit.

Net Sales Costs of Goods Sold Sales Margin **OPEX - Total OPEX VAR Net Total** SBU Marketing Investments Total SBU Market Access & Medical & Promotion & Business Dev. SBU Staff SBU Local SBU Staff SBU Global BO Business Operations/Areas Total **BO SC Supply Chain** BO RA_Regulatory Affairs BO QA_Quality Assurance BO CM Corpo Marketing and Public Relations **BO EC Ethics and Compliance OPEX FIX Net Total BO HM Human Resources** BO ID_Information Systems and Digitalization **BO AP Asset Protection and Administration BO FA Finance and Controlling** BO MB Management and Organization Financing **Gross Profit Net Profit**

Alignment with a business is crucial for PnL budget. Company is balancing between Sales Margin and Opex, from registration of product to sales.

Case 1: Managing PnL Budget Current Data Overview - from Sales to Profit.

| | | % in |
|--|-------------|--------|
| | Budget | Sales |
| Net Sales | 46.091.498 | 100,0% |
| Costs of Goods Sold | -33.728.595 | -73,2% |
| Sales Margin | 12.362.904 | 26,8% |
| OPEX - Total | -9.771.644 | -21,2% |
| OPEX_VAR_Net Total | -7.909.189 | -17,2% |
| SBU Sales and Marketing Investments Total | -6.233.303 | -13,5% |
| SBU Mark.Access & Medical & Promotion & Bus.Dev. | -1.911.010 | -4,1% |
| SBU Staff SBU Local | -2.654.591 | -5,8% |
| SBU Staff SBU Global | -1.667.702 | -3,6% |
| BO Business Operations/Areas Total | -1.675.886 | -3,6% |
| BO SC_Supply Chain | -1.136.437 | -2,5% |
| BO RA_Regulatory Affairs | -255.669 | -0,6% |
| BO QA_Quality Assurance | -101.268 | -0,2% |
| BO CM_Corpo Marketing and Public Relations | -106.828 | -0,2% |
| BO EC_Ethics and Compliance | -75.684 | -0,2% |
| OPEX_FIX_Net Total | -1.862.455 | -4,0% |
| BO HM_Human Resources | -120.904 | -0,3% |
| BO ID_Information Systems and Digitalization | -596.956 | -1,3% |
| BO AP_Asset Protection and Administration | -670.883 | -1,5% |
| BO FA_Finance and Controlling | -298.866 | -0,6% |
| BO MB_Management and Organization | -174.846 | -0,4% |
| Financing | -97.948 | -0,2% |
| Gross Profit | 2.493.312 | 5,4% |
| Net Profit | 1.994.650 | 4,3% |



Managing inflation and purchase prices

Effect of higer prices on COGS and Distribution.

7 [-. 7

| | Budget | % in Sales | Budget | % in Sales | Changes % |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Net Sales | 46.091.498 | 100,0% | 46.091.498 | 100,0% | 0,0% |
| Costs of Goods Sold | -33.728.595 | -73,2% | -34.740.453 | -75,4% | 3,0% |
| Sales Margin | 12.362.904 | 26,8% | 11.351.046 | 24,6% | -8,2% |
| OPEX - Total | -9.771.644 | -21,2% | -9.822.783 | -21,3% | 0,5% |
| OPEX_VAR_Net Total | -7.909.189 | -17,2% | -7.960.329 | -17,3% | 0,6% |
| SBU Sales and Marketing Investments Total | -6.233.303 | -13,5% | -6.233.303 | -13,5% | 0,0% |
| SBU Mark.Access & Medical & Promotion & Bus.Dev. | -1.911.010 | -4,1% | -1.911.010 | -4,1% | 0,0% |
| SBU Staff SBU Local | -2.654.591 | -5,8% | -2.654.591 | -5,8% | 0,0% |
| SBU Staff SBU Global | -1.667.702 | -3,6% | -1.667.702 | -3,6% | 0,0% |
| BO Business Operations/Areas Total | -1.675.886 | -3,6% | -1.727.026 | -3,7% | 3,1% |
| BO SC_Supply Chain | -1.136.437 | -2,5% | -1.187.577 | -2,6% | 4,5% |
| BO RA_Regulatory Affairs | -255.669 | -0,6% | -255.669 | -0,6% | 0,0% |
| BO QA_Quality Assurance | -101.268 | -0,2% | -101.268 | -0,2% | 0,0% |
| BO CM_Corpo Marketing and Public Relations | -106.828 | -0,2% | -106.828 | -0,2% | 0,0% |
| BO EC_Ethics and Compliance | -75.684 | -0,2% | -75.684 | -0,2% | 0,0% |
| OPEX_FIX_Net Total | -1.862.455 | -4,0% | -1.862.455 | -4,0% | 0,0% |
| BO HM_Human Resources | -120.904 | -0,3% | -120.904 | -0,3% | 0,0% |
| BO ID_Information Systems and Digitalization | -596.956 | -1,3% | -596.956 | -1,3% | 0,0% |
| BO AP_Asset Protection and Administration | -670.883 | -1,5% | -670.883 | -1,5% | 0,0% |
| BO FA_Finance and Controlling | -298.866 | -0,6% | -298.866 | -0,6% | 0,0% |
| BO MB_Management and Organization | -174.846 | -0,4% | -174.846 | -0,4% | 0,0% |
| Financing | -97.948 | -0,2% | -97.948 | -0,2% | 0,0% |
| Gross Profit | 2.493.312 | 5,4% | 1.430.315 | 3,1% | -42,6% |
| Net Profit | 1.994.650 | 4,3% | 1.144.252 | 2,5% | -42,6% |



+50 K EUR, +4,5%, OPEX

-850 K EUR, -42,6%, PROFIT



Adapting to inflation

Opex for services and staff still growing.

| | Budget | % in Sales | Budget | % in Sales | Changes % |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Net Sales | 46.091.498 | 100,0% | 46.091.498 | 100,0% | 0,0% |
| Costs of Goods Sold | -33.728.595 | -73,2% | -34.740.453 | 3 -75,4% | 3,0% |
| Sales Margin | 12.362.904 | 26,8% | 11.351.046 | 24,6% | 0,0% |
| OPEX - Total | -9.771.644 | -21,2% | -9.885.694 | -21,4% | 0,6% |
| OPEX_VAR_Net Total | -7.909.189 | -17,2% | -7.948.741 | -17,2% | -0,1% |
| SBU Sales and Marketing Investments Total | -6.233.303 | -13,5% | -6.215.093 | -13,5% | -0,3% |
| SBU Mark.Access & Medical & Promotion & Bus.Dev. | -1.911.010 | -4,1% | -1.719.909 | -3,7% | -10,0% |
| SBU Staff SBU Local | -2.654.591 | L -5,8% | -2.760.774 | -6,0% | 4,0% |
| SBU Staff SBU Global | -1.667.702 | -3,6% | -1.734.410 | -3,8% | 4,0% |
| BO Business Operations/Areas Total | -1.675.886 | -3,6% | -1.733.648 | -3,8% | 0,4% |
| BO SC_Supply Chain | -1.136.437 | 7 -2,5% | -1.187.577 | 7 -2,6% | 4,5% |
| BO RA_Regulatory Affairs | -255.669 | -0,6% | -265.896 | -0,6% | 4,0% |
| BO QA_Quality Assurance | -101.268 | 3 -0,2% | -105.319 | -0,2% | 4,0% |
| BO CM_Corpo Marketing and Public Relations | -106.828 | 3 -0,2% | -96.145 | -0,2% | -10,0% |
| BO EC_Ethics and Compliance | -75.684 | 1 -0,2% | -78.712 | -0,2% | 4,0% |
| OPEX_FIX_Net Total | -1.862.455 | -4,0% | -1.936.953 | -4,2% | 4,0% |
| BO HM_Human Resources | -120.904 | -0,3% | -125.741 | L -0,3% | 4,0% |
| BO ID_Information Systems and Digitalization | -596.956 | -1,3% | -620.834 | -1,3% | 4,0% |
| BO AP_Asset Protection and Administration | -670.883 | 3 -1,5% | -697.718 | 3 -1,5% | 4,0% |
| BO FA_Finance and Controlling | -298.866 | -0,6% | -310.820 | 0,7% | 4,0% |
| BO MB_Management and Organization | -174.846 | -0,4% | -181.840 | 0,4% | 4,0% |
| Financing | -97.948 | -0,2% | -97.948 | -0,2% | 0,0% |
| Gross Profit | 2.493.312 | 5,4% | 1.367.404 | 3,0% | -4,4% |
| Net Profit | 1.994.650 | 4,3% | 1.093.923 | 2,4% | -4,4% |







Managing sales prices and quantity

Higher sales price +2,7% will cover COGS and Opex.

| | Budget | % in Sales | Budget | % in Sales | Changes % |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Net Sales | 46.091.498 | 100,0% | 47.335.969 | 100,0% | 2,7% |
| Costs of Goods Sold | -33.728.595 | -73,2% | -34.740.453 | -73,4% | 3,0% |
| Sales Margin | 12.362.904 | 26,8% | 12.595.516 | 26,6% | 1,9% |
| OPEX - Total | -9.771.644 | -21,2% | -9.885.694 | -20,9% | 1,2% |
| OPEX_VAR_Net Total | -7.909.189 | -17,2% | -7.948.741 | -16,8% | 0,5% |
| SBU Sales and Marketing Investments Total | -6.233.303 | -13,5% | -6.215.093 | -13,1% | -0,3% |
| SBU Mark.Access & Medical & Promotion & Bus.Dev. | -1.911.010 | -4,1% | -1.719.909 | -3,6% | -10,0% |
| SBU Staff SBU Local | -2.654.591 | -5,8% | -2.760.774 | -5,8% | 4,0% |
| SBU Staff SBU Global | -1.667.702 | -3,6% | -1.734.410 | -3,7% | 4,0% |
| BO Business Operations/Areas Total | -1.675.886 | -3,6% | -1.733.648 | -3,7% | 3,4% |
| BO SC_Supply Chain | -1.136.437 | -2,5% | -1.187.577 | -2,5% | 4,5% |
| BO RA_Regulatory Affairs | -255.669 | -0,6% | -265.896 | -0,6% | 4,0% |
| BO QA_Quality Assurance | -101.268 | -0,2% | -105.319 | -0,2% | 4,0% |
| BO CM_Corpo Marketing and Public Relations | -106.828 | -0,2% | -96.145 | -0,2% | -10,0% |
| BO EC_Ethics and Compliance | -75.684 | -0,2% | -78.712 | -0,2% | 4,0% |
| OPEX_FIX_Net Total | -1.862.455 | -4,0% | -1.936.953 | -4,1% | 4,0% |
| BO HM_Human Resources | -120.904 | -0,3% | -125.741 | -0,3% | 4,0% |
| BO ID_Information Systems and Digitalization | -596.956 | -1,3% | -620.834 | -1,3% | 4,0% |
| BO AP_Asset Protection and Administration | -670.883 | -1,5% | -697.718 | -1,5% | 4,0% |
| BO FA_Finance and Controlling | -298.866 | -0,6% | -310.820 | -0,7% | 4,0% |
| BO MB_Management and Organization | -174.846 | -0,4% | -181.840 | -0,4% | 4,0% |
| Financing | -97.948 | -0,2% | -97.948 | -0,2% | 0,0% |
| Gross Profit | 2.493.312 | 5,4% | 2.611.874 | 5,5% | 4,8% |
| Net Profit | 1.994.650 | 4,3% | 2.089.499 | 4,4% | 4,8% |



+50 K EUR, +4,5%, OPEX

+100 K EUR, +4,8%, PROFIT



Structure of Working Capital

Managing Working capital for Cash flow assurance.

| Working Capital (Value) |
|--|
| Inventory (Value) |
| Receivables (Value) |
| Payables (Value) |
| DWC - Days of Working capital Turnover |
| DIO - Days of Inventory Turnover |
| DRO - Days of Receivables Turnover |

DPO - Days of Payables Turnover



Working capital is an indicator of the short-term financial position that measures the overall efficiency of an organization. Working capital represents the money required to fund the annual operating cash flow.

Managing Working Capital

Cash flow assurance from business.

Managing Receivables – Payables by Countries and Customers/Suppliers, as value and as days turnover

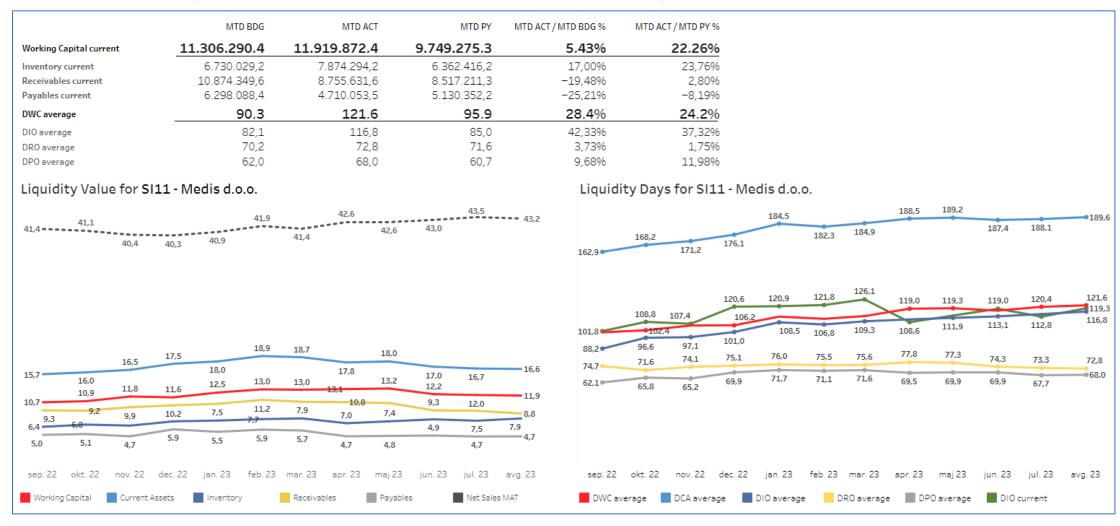
| SALES | RECEIVABLES | Receivables in Sales | DRO Days Receivables Outstanding | Bank Insurance | Action Plan -retain the same conditions |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| ²⁰²³ 3,8 m€ | ^{31.10.2023} 947 k€ | 24,8 % | 31.10.2023 90 days | ^{31.10.2023} 630 k€ | conditions |
| 5y CAGR 28,7 % | 5y CAGR 15,4 % | | | 66,5 % | |

Managing Inventory by Suppliers and Business Units, as value and as days turnover

| | ED | ED | ED | ED | No | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| H3_L1 | 0M - 6M | 6M - 12M | 12M - 24M | 24M+ | Expiry Date | Grand Total |
| Supplier1 | 4.868 | 51.061 | 319.512 | 775.563 | 288.630 | 1.439.634 |
| Supplier2 | 0 | 0 | 3.623 | 17.589 | 0 | 21.211 |
| Supplier3 | 12.219 | 174.742 | 1.468.643 | 820.073 | 1.397 | 2.477.074 |
| Supplier4 | 1.384 | 92.570 | 1.400.877 | 1.982.626 | 18.414 | 3.495.872 |
| Supplier5 | 1.052 | 170.333 | 221.544 | 0 | 45.048 | 437.977 |
| Total | 19.523 | 488.707 | 3.416.724 | 3.595.851 | 353.489 | 7.874.294 |



Case 2: Managing WC Budget Challenges with the Working capital.



Navigating Change into Budget with Confidence

