



Interim report for May 2006 – January 2007

- Net sales increased by 46 percent to SEK 492.1 (336.2) million
- Operating earnings amounted to SEK 120.4 (52.9) million
- Earnings after tax amounted to SEK 84.5 (30.7) million
- Earnings per share, before and after dilution, amounted to SEK 88.7 (32.3)
- The cash flow from current operations amounted to SEK 60.9 (37.6) million
- The increase in gross profit during the period has mainly arisen from the commencement of distribution of Ammonaps® within the entire EU and the taking over of the distribution* of our own product, Orfadin®, within the entire EU and the Middle East.
- There has been a one-off positive effect of SEK 16.2 million on profits in connection with the acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB

* The company has terminated previous distribution agreements as a result of breach of contract. This termination is the subject of a legal case and arbitration is expected in 2007.

Consolidated earnings trend in brief

SEK Thousands	MAY - JANUARY		NOVEMBER - JANUARY		MAY - APRIL
	2006/2007	2005/2006	2006/2007	2005/2006	2005/2006
Net sales	492,083	336,186	192,848	127,659	465,155
Gross profit	210,353	132,301	86,527	49,041	183,422
Operating earnings	120,361	52,868	48,361	18,198	70,781
Earnings after tax	84,522	30,744	32,595	10,951	41,301
Earnings per share, SEK	88.7	32.3	34.2	11.5	43.3

Swedish Orphan International in brief

Swedish Orphan International is an international growth company specialising in the development, registration, marketing and distribution of drugs for rare and life-threatening conditions, so-called orphan drugs. The company's products satisfy a medical need, where there is no existing treatment today or where the existing treatment is insufficient.

Swedish Orphan International was founded in 1988 and, since then, has entered into a partnership with about 30 different pharmaceutical companies and university institutions. At present, the company provides more than 40 different orphan drugs.



Important events May 2006 – January 2007

- On 1 May 2006, distribution of Ammonaps® was commenced within the entire EU. Ammonaps has a higher gross margin than other products, which means that the gross margin during the period has been positively affected.
- The company has also taken over the distribution* of its own product, Orfadin®, within the entire EU and Middle East from 1 August 2006. The gross margin for this product is significantly higher than for other products.
- The greater part of the increase in gross profits that has arisen during the period can be explained by the above events.
- A distribution agreement has been entered into for the Nordic and Baltic countries with Protherics Molecular Design Ltd, UK with regard to Voraxaze™, a drug for the treatment of methotrexate poisoning. This agreement will only have a slight impact on the gross profits for future periods.
- The establishing of subsidiaries in Germany, France and Spain has been completed while the establishing of subsidiaries in Italy is in its final phase. The establishing of these is well in accordance with Swedish Orphan International's geographical growth targets.
- Metcon Medicin AB was acquired on 1 October 2006.
- The distribution agreement with Gilead Sciences Limited has been renegotiated and extended further until 31 December 2007 in respect of the Nordic Region and to 9 March 2009 in respect of the Baltic States.
- The distribution agreement for the drug, Proleukin, which is owned by Chiron Healthcare Ireland Limited, has been terminated with effect from 31 December 2006 in connection with Novartis acquiring Chiron Healthcare Ireland Limited. Only a small part of the gross profit for the period refers to the sale of Proleukin.

* The company has terminated previous distribution agreements as a result of breach of contract. This termination is the subject of a legal case and arbitration is expected in 2007.

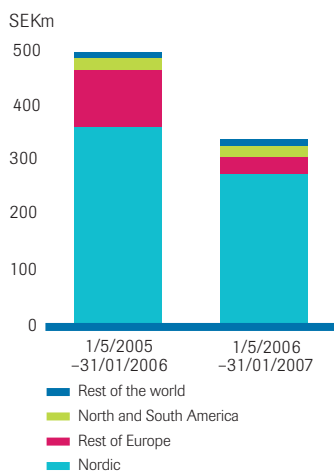


What are orphan drugs?

Orphan drugs, as these specialist drugs are called, make us think of orphan children. And that is exactly the intention. The term was coined in the USA at the beginning of the 1980s. The background was that patient organisations for rare disorders were finding that the pharmaceutical companies were not willing to develop drugs for rare disorders as the volumes were so small and it was not commercially viable. In other words, no one wanted to take responsibility for these disorders – just as the case may be for orphan children.

Consolidated financial overview for the period from May 2006 – January 2007

COMMENTS ON THE INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET



THIRD QUARTER

During the quarter, the Swedish Orphan International Group's net sales increased by 51 percent to SEK 192.8 (127.7) million and operating earnings increased by 166 percent to SEK 48.3 (18.2) million. This strong positive growth in net sales arose mainly from the launching of new products in previous financial years and sales from the new markets in which Swedish Orphan International has established its operations.

THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD

NET SALES

During the period, the Group's net sales increased by 46 (28) percent to SEK 492.1 (336.2) million. The main reasons behind this positive growth were the successful launches of new drugs during the previous financial year, combined with successful investments in new markets in Central Europe. This geographical expansion, together with the company's ability to bring new products into its product portfolio will provide a good foundation for positive development and growth in the future.

The Nordic Region increased its net sales by 31 (27) percent to SEK 357.4 (273.8) million, which is equivalent to 73 (81) percent of the company's total net sales during the period. The foundation for growth was already established in the last months of the previous financial year when the products, Truvada® and Promixin®, for the therapy area of infectious diseases, and Fosrenol®, for the therapy area of nephrology, were launched.

During the nine-month period, the company's expansion within the rest of Europe region has proceeded according to plan with growth amounted to 246 (58) percent. Net sales increased to SEK 102.8 (29.7) million, which is equivalent to 21 (9) percent of the company's total net sales. This growth has mainly been within the therapy area of metabolic diseases, where Swedish Orphan International has strengthened its range of products with the product, Ammonaps®, from May 2006 and taken over the distribution of Orfadin® from August 2006.

Sales by market

SEKm	MAY - JANUARY		NOVEMBER - JANUARY		MAY - APRIL
	2006/2007	2005/2006	2006/2007	2005/2006	2005/2006
Nordic	357.4	273.8	132.3	102.0	376.6
Rest of Europe	102.8	29.7	50.4	11.8	40.3
North and South America	21.3	20.4	6.7	9.5	33.1
Rest of the world	10.6	12.3	3.5	4.4	15.2
Total	492.1	336.2	192.9	127.7	465.2

EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD

During the nine-month period, the Swedish Orphan International Group has enjoyed strong growth with earnings after tax of SEK 84.5 (30.7) million.

The launches of the new products in the company's portfolio: Truvada®, Fosrenol® and Promixin® have been the foundation for the company's strong growth in the latest financial year. This growth has been further strengthened by the acquisition of Ammonaps® and the taking over of the distribution rights for our own product, Orfadin®. Finally, the company's acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB has had a positive one-off effect of SEK 16.2 million on earnings. Operating earnings amounted to SEK 120.4 (52.9) million, which is equivalent to growth of 128 percent.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets amounted to SEK 217.0 (214.1) million as at 31 January 2007. These mainly consist of goodwill.

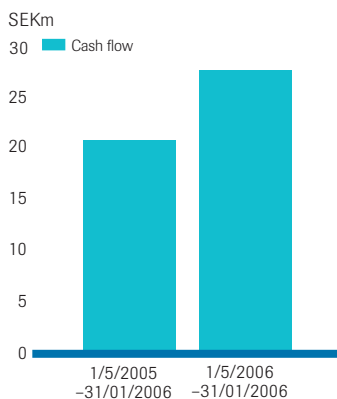
INVENTORIES

Inventories have decreased by 8 percent to SEK 51.3 (56.0) million. This relates, above all, to the restructuring of purchases and fluctuations in buying patterns.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The positive growth in earnings has contributed to strengthening the Group's equity, which has increased during the nine-month period by SEK 84.4 million from SEK 83.9 million at the start of the accounting year to SEK 168.3 million as at 31 January 2007. The equity/asset ratio amounted to 37 (19) percent. The company's net debt has decreased by 32 percent to SEK 90.1 (133.2) million. Liquid assets amounted to SEK 59.4 (32.5) million as at 31 January 2007, an increase of SEK 26.9 million compared with the previous year. Total assets amounted to SEK 460.4 (381.2) million on 31 January 2007. The Group's overdraft facility of SEK 30 million was unused as at 31 January 2007.

The acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB has resulted in deferred tax of SEK 14.7 million.

**CASH FLOW**

The Company's cash flow from operating activities demonstrates positive growth. The operating cash flow increased from SEK 37.6 million for the corresponding period in the previous accounting year to SEK 60.9 million in the present year.

TAX

The Group's relative tax expense has decreased between the years. This is mainly due to the non-taxable one-off effect of SEK 16.2 million through the acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB.

PROFIT PER SHARE

The profit per share (before and after dilution) for the nine-month period, including the one-off effect of SEK 16.2 million through the acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB, amounted to SEK 88.7 (32.3). Equity capital per share amounted to SEK 176.7 (76.7). The number of outstanding shares in Swedish Orphan International Holding AB was 952,592 as at 31 January 2007. The average number of shares during the period was 953,320.

PARENT COMPANY

From 1 May 2006, the Parent Company's activity included Group management and certain group-wide functions as well as financial management. The Parent Company's net sales amounted to SEK 6,778 (0) thousand and earnings after net financial income/expense amounted to SEK -11 495 (-9 795) thousand. Liquid funds in the Parent Company amounted to SEK 523 (32) thousand.

STOCKHOLM, 30 MARCH 2007

Bo Jesper Hansen
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated income statement in brief

Amounts in SEK thousands	Note	May - January		November -January		May-April
		2006/2007	2005/2006	2006/2007	2005/2006	2005/2006
Net sales	3	492,083	336,186	192,848	127,659	465,155
Cost of goods sold		-281,730	-203,885	-106,321	-78,618	-281,733
Gross profit		210,353	132,301	86,527	49,041	183,422
Sales expenses	4	-66,673	-59,682	-22,625	-22,091	-81,764
Administrative expenses	4	-27,325	-16,025	-9,771	-6,661	-24,136
Research and development expenses		-17,595	-17,070	-7,448	-5,696	-24,566
Other profits	5	16,221	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	6	7,116	13,344	1,890	3,605	17,838
Other operating costs		-1,736	-	-212	-	-13
Operating earnings		120,361	52,868	48,361	18,198	70,781
Earnings from participations in Group companies		-	5	-	-	5
Interest income		512	449	215	65	524
Interest expenses		-9,049	-9,682	-2,908	-2,882	-12,682
Earnings after financial items		111,824	43,640	45,668	15,381	58,628
Tax on earnings for the period		-27,302	-12,896	-13,073	-4,430	-17,327
EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD		84,522	30,744	32,595	10,951	41,301
DATA PER SHARE						
Earnings per share, SEK		88.66	32.25	34.19	11.49	43.32
Number of outstanding shares		952,592	953,320	952,592	953,320	953,320
Average number of outstanding shares		953,320	953,320	953,320	953,320	953,320

Consolidated balance sheet in brief

Amounts in SEK thousands	31 Jan	31 Jan	30 April
	2006/2007	2005/2006	2005/2006
Goodwill	213,009	213,009	213,009
Other intangible fixed assets	3,974	1,093	1,029
Tangible fixed assets	1,643	1,622	1,486
Financial fixed assets	532	482	619
Deferred income tax assets	3,315	-	-
Inventories	51,258	56,042	65,763
Current receivables	127,334	76,412	102,364
Cash at bank and in hand	59,384	32,514	14,075
Total assets	460,449	381,174	398,345
Shareholders' equity	168,294	73,126	83,915
Long-term liabilities, interest-bearing	134,106	149,581	149,692
Long-term liabilities, non-interest-bearing	1,270	9,536	12,248
Current liabilities, interest-bearing	15,364	16,171	15,364
Current liabilities, non-interest-bearing	141,415	132,760	137,126
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities	460,449	381,174	398,345

Changes in the Group's equity in brief

Amounts in SEK thousands	31 jan	31 jan	30 april
	2006/2007	2005/2006	2005/2006
Opening balance at the beginning of the account-	83,915	41,196	41,196
Translation differences in the period	-124	-280	-48
Income and expenses for the period reported directly against shareholders' equity	-124	-280	-48
Earnings after tax for the period	84,522	30,744	41,301
Total income and expenses for the period	83,398	30,464	41,253
Repayment to shareholder	-19	1 466	1 466
Closing balance at the end of the period	168,294	73,126	83,915

The Group's cash flow analysis in brief

Amounts in SEK thousands	Note	May - January		November -January		May-April
		2006/2007	2005/2006	2006/2007	2005/2006	2005/2006
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	5	98,701	44,689	43,680	14,858	50,550
Cash flow from changes in working capital		-37,088	-7,114	-10,189	2,142	-31,284
Cash flow from current operations		60,939	37,575	33,491	17,000	19,266
Cash flow from investment activities		354	-611	-52	-229	-770
Cash flow from financing activities		-15,827	-69,838	-10,854	-41,304	-69,838
Cash flow for the period		45,466	-32,874	22,585	-24,533	-51,342
Cash and equivalents at beginning of the period		14,075	65,344	36,840	57,318	65,344
Cash flow for the period		45,466	-32,874	22,585	-24,533	-51,342
Exchange rate difference in liquid assets		-157	44	-41	-271	73
Liquid assets at the end of the period		59,384	32,514	59,384	32,514	14,075

Notes

1 ASSUMPTIONS FOR PREPARING THE GROUP'S FINANCIAL REPORT

The Interim Report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Reporting" and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's Recommendation RR31, Interim Reporting.

2 ESSENTIAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Swedish Orphan International Holding's financial reports have previously been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council's Recommendations. From 1 May 2006, Swedish Orphan International Holding will prepare its consolidated accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The transition to IFRS has meant changes and a need to clarify some of the accounting principles applied by Swedish Orphan International Holdings. In those cases where the introduction of IFRS has led to changes, the new accounting principles are described along with a description of any adjustments identified below. Otherwise, the same accounting principles and valuation methods have been applied as in the latest annual report. The comparative figures for 2005/2006 have been recalculated in accordance with IFRS. The areas that have meant the greatest changes for Swedish Orphan International Holding are goodwill, the reporting of borrowings in accordance with IAS 39 and certain classification matters.

A description of the transition to IFRS, new accounting principles and their effect on Swedish Orphan International Holding's financial position, earnings and cash flow is presented at the end of this Interim Report under the heading, "Implementation of IFRS 2006".

3 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group operates in the development and sale of drugs. Operations comprise a single operating area, which is why there is no reporting of primary segments. In the case of the secondary segments that are geographical areas, see the table on page 3.

4 CHANGES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS

The increase in Administrative costs is partly attributable to changes to the reporting of costs regarding Group staff and partly to increased costs. These costs have previously been spread between Sales expenses and Administrative expenses. As of 1 May 2006, the Company has carried out an assessment that these costs shall, in their entirety, be regarded as Administrative costs as a new organisation was created from 1 May 2006. This change has no effect on earnings, as it only concerns the redistribution of costs between Sales and Administrative costs. No comparative figures have been adjusted as the change applies from 1 May 2006.

5 BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

On 1 October, all shares in Metcon Medicin AB were acquired for SEK 12 thousand. The total acquisition costs in connection with the acquisition amount to SEK 568 thousand divided into outlays on solicitor's fees of SEK 250 thousand, audit fees of SEK 306 thousand and SEK 12 thousand for the shares. In addition to this, a shareholders' contribution of SEK 1,400 thousand was provided in October 2006. The acquisition will be reported in accordance with acquisition accounting. Metcon Medicin AB operates in the development and manufacture of candidate drugs for future sale within the diabetes area.

The assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities included in the acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB come to the following amounts:

SEK thousand	Reported value prior to the acquisition	Actual value adjustment	Actual value
Intangible assets	3,138		3,138
Tangible fixed assets	150		150
Deferred income tax assets	-	14,651	14,651
Other receivables	783		783
Liquid assets	1,407		1,407
Accounts payable	-2,624		-2,624
Other liabilities	-157		-157
Accrued expenses and deferred income	-559		-559
Acquired net assets	2,138	14,651	16,789
Surplus			16,221
Total purchase price			568
Liquid funds in acquired businesses deducted			1,407
Change in the Group's liquid funds upon acquisition			839

The difference between the actual value of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the acquisition value of the business acquisition is reported in the income statement under the heading Other profits and amounted to SEK 16,221 thousand, SEK 14,651 thousand of which is due to the value of tax deficits arising during the year.

The acquired business contributed to the Group with costs amounting to SEK 40 thousand and a net loss of SEK 40 thousand for the period, 1 to 31 October 2006.

It is not possible to provide details of how the Group's income, costs and earnings would have been affected if the acquisition had taken place on 1 May 2006 as Metcon Medicin AB had great expectations of the product, Gluconoct, at that time. The value is difficult to assess, but Metcon Medicin AB had started the process of licensing out Gluconoct to a bigger international pharmaceutical company. The clinical study for Gluconoct, which was concluded in August 2006, showed that Gluconoct did not help diabetes patients any better than a placebo, which is why the activated costs for Gluconoct were written down. The activated costs for the drug, Coloclin, which is in the final stages of its development, remain as an intangible asset in Metcon Medicin AB. As the value is difficult to judge, an estimate has been made that activated costs are equivalent to the actual value of Coloclin at the present time. Metcon Medicin AB is working on mapping Coloclin's market potential.

The first reporting of the business acquisition has been established preliminarily and is based on known circumstances at the time of reporting.

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF EARNINGS FROM PARTICIPATING INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

A reclassification has been carried out of previously reported earnings from participating interests in associated companies, which has been moved to other operating income in the comparative figures of 31.01.2006.

7 DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Swedish Orphan International Holding AB is owned by Investor Growth Capital AB, Skandia Investment, BJH ApS and company management. The three first-mentioned have provided shareholders' loans to a total amount of SEK 110,642 thousand. The Board of the company decides from year to year whether interest will be payable on the loan or not. In those cases when the Board decides that interest should be paid, the rate of interest is 8 percent. The Board has decided that interest will be payable for the calendar year, 1 January 2006 – 31 December 2006. The acquisition of Metcon Medicin AB was from Investor Growth Capital AB.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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FUTURE FINANCIAL REPORTS:

Accounting report, May 2006 to April 2007 19/6/2007

Implementation of IFRS 2006

GENERAL

Swedish Orphan International Holding adopted IFRS from 1 May 2006. As IFRS requires a recalculation of the comparative year, the date of transition to IFRS is 1 May 2005. The company's new accounting principles have been described in the section, Accounting Principles. A full account and description of the transition to IFRS from Swedish Orphan International Holding's previous accounting principles is presented below.

The areas and recommendation that Swedish Orphan International Holding is of the opinion have the greatest effect on shareholders' equity, the balance sheet and reported earnings due to the transition to IFRS are:

GOODWILL

Goodwill is reported in the balance sheet as an intangible asset at the acquisition value with deductions in respect of any accumulated write-downs, i.e. there is no ongoing writing off of goodwill. Goodwill has been allocated to cash generative units and is checked annually for any write-down requirement. This checking of write-down requirements takes place more often, however, if there are any indications that a decrease in value may have occurred during the year. If, in the event of an acquisition, it proves to be the case that the actual values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceed the acquisition value, the surplus will be directly reported as an income in the income statement.

WRITE-DOWNS OF TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (EXCLUDING GOODWILL)

At each time of reporting, there will be an assessment of whether there is any indication of a decrease in value with regard to the Group's fixed assets. If there is any such indication of a decrease in value, it will be checked whether there is a need for a write-down by calculating the asset's recovery value. The recovery value is the higher of the asset's net sale value and its benefit value.

A write-down will be reported in the income statement in those cases where the recovery value is less than the asset's book value. Any write-downs undertaken will be reversed if changes occur in the assumptions that led to the original write-down. The reversal of write-downs will not take place in such a manner that the reported value exceeds what would have been reported, after deductions in respect of depreciation according to plan, if no write-down had taken place. Any reversals of write-downs will be reported in the income statement.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Reporting and valuation" means that certain financial assets and all derivatives are to be valued at the actual value while financial liabilities are to be valued at the accrued acquisition value. The ongoing reporting of the changes in value to the financial instruments is determined by the initial classification of the respective financial instrument. Swedish Orphan International Holding does not possess any derivatives and it is assessed that embedded derivatives only come to an insignificant amount.

According to IAS 39, liabilities are to be reported at the accrued acquisition value, which also means in practice that arrangement fees should be reported net against nominal borrowings. According to Swedish Orphan International Holding's previous accounting principles, arrangement fees were reported as prepaid expenses, i.e. gross accounting figures.

The effect of the transition to IAS 39 does not affect Swedish Orphan International Holding's shareholders' equity.

CLASSIFICATION MATTERS

In connection with the transition to IFRS, a number of classification matters relating to the balance sheet and income statement have been identified. These adjustments have not affected earnings or the position: only the classification in the income statement and balance sheet. The adjustments made are as follows:

- Distribution charges paid to distributors have previously been partly shown as a reduced income and partly as costs of goods sold. According to IFRS, these distribution charges (which cannot be compared in any way with allowing a discount) are to be reported as a cost of goods sold.
- According to IFRS, frozen bank balances are not to be reported as liquid funds. In accordance with Swedish Orphan International Holding's previous accounting principles, frozen bank balances were reported as liquid funds with separate details in a note.

APPLICATION OF THE TRANSITIONAL RULES

The transition to IFRS will be reported in accordance with IFRS 1, "First-time adoption of IFRS". The principal rule in IFRS 1 requires a company adopting all IFRS standards to establish retrospectively an opening balance in accordance with IFRS. Certain exceptions from this retrospective adoption are, however, allowed. Swedish Orphan International Holding has decided to apply the following:

• GOODWILL (IFRS 3)

The rules in IFRS 3, "Business Combinations" are being applied forwardly to acquisitions and mergers with effect from the date of transition, 1 May 2005. This means that goodwill previously reported has been frozen at this date.

• REMUNERATION TO EMPLOYEES (IAS 19)

Swedish Orphan International Holding will report all accumulated actuarial gains and losses against shareholders' equity at the transitional date of 1 May 2005. The application of the transitional rules does not however coincide with the date that IAS 19 was implemented on the basis of Swedish accounting rules, which is why there will be no effect on shareholders' equity at the date of transition.

EFFECTS OF THE TRANSITION TO IFRS ON INCOME STATEMENTS, BALANCE SHEETS AND THE CASH FLOW

In the following tables, the effects of the transition to IFRS are presented and quantified. The information below has been prepared in accordance with IFRS standards that are expected to apply as far as Swedish Orphan International Holding is concerned as at 30 April 2007.

Consolidated income statement

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPORTING AND IFRS MAY – JANUARY 2005/2006

Amounts in SEK thousands	Reference	Previous accounting principles 2005/2006	Effects of transition to IFRS 2005/2006	According to IFRS 2005/2006
Net sales	A	330,217	5,969	336,186
Cost of goods sold	A	-197,916	-5,969	-203,885
Gross profit		132,301	0	132,301
Sales expenses	B	-68,767	9,085	-59,682
Administrative expenses		-16,025		-16,025
Research and development expenses		-17,070		-17,070
Other operating income		13,344		13,344
Operating earnings		43,783	9,085	52,868
Earnings from participations in Group companies		5		5
Interest income		449		449
Interest expenses		-9,682		-9,682
Earnings after financial items		34,555	9,085	43,640
Tax on earnings for the period		-12,896		-12,896
EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD		21,659	9,085	30,744

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPORTING AND IFRS NOVEMBER – JANUARY 2005/2006

Amounts in SEK thousands	Reference	Previous accounting principles 2005/2006	Effects of transition to IFRS 2005/2006	According to IFRS 2005/2006
Net sales	A	123,431	4,228	127,659
Cost of goods sold	A	-74,390	-4,228	-78,618
Gross profit		49,041	0	49,041
Sales expenses	B	-25,119	3,028	-22,091
Administrative expenses		-6,661		-6,661
Research and development expenses		-5,696		-5,696
Other operating income		3,605		3,605
Operating earnings		15,170	3,028	18,198
Interest income		65		65
Interest expenses		-2,882		-2,882
Earnings after financial items		12,353	3,028	15,381
Tax on earnings for the period		-4,430		-4,430
EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD		7,923	3,028	10,951

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPORTING AND IFRS MAY–APRIL 2005/2006

Amounts in SEK thousands	Reference	Previous account-	Effects of transition	According
		ing principles	to IFRS	to IFRS
		2005/2006	2005/2006	2005/2006
Net sales	A	457,072	8,083	465,155
Cost of goods sold	A	-273,650	-8,083	-281,733
Gross profit		183,422	0	183,422
Sales expenses	B	-93,878	12,114	-81,764
Administrative expenses		-24,136		-24,136
Research and development expenses		-24,566		-24,566
Other operating income		17,838		17,838
Other operating costs		-13		-13
Operating earnings		58,667	12,114	70,781
Earnings from participations in Group companies		5		5
Interest income		524		524
Interest expenses		-12,682		-12,682
Earnings after financial items		46,514	12,114	58,628
Tax on earnings for the period		-17,327		-17,327
EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD		29,187	12,114	41,301

Consolidated balance sheet

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPORTING AND IFRS 01.05.2005

Amounts in SEK thousands	Reference	Previous account-	Effects of transition	According
		ing principles	to IFRS	to IFRS
		2005-05-01	2005-05-01	2005-05-01
Goodwill	B	213,009		213,009
Other intangible fixed assets		1,286		1,286
Tangible fixed assets		1,411		1,411
Financial fixed assets	C	296	227	523
Inventories		33,103		33,103
Current receivables	D	63,777	-1,359	62,418
Cash at bank and in hand	C	65,588	-227	65,361
Total assets		378,470	-1,359	377,111
Shareholders' equity	B	41,196		41,196
Liability to credit institutions (long-term Kaupt)	D	84,554	-915	83,639
Other long-term liabilities (shareholders' loans)		110,642		110,642
Provision for pensions		297		297
Deferred tax liabilities		8,968		8,968
Current liabilities	D	132,813	-444	132,369
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities		378,470	-1,359	377,111

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPORTING AND IFRS 31.01.2006

Amounts in SEK thousands	Reference	Previous account-	Effects of transition	According
		ing principles	to IFRS	to IFRS
		2006-01-31	2006-01-31	2006-01-31
Goodwill	B	203,924	9,085	213,009
Other intangible fixed assets		1,093		1,093
Tangible fixed assets		1,622		1,622
Financial fixed assets	C	250	232	482
Inventories		56,042		56,042
Current receivables	D	77,438	-1,026	76,412
Cash at bank and in hand	C	32,746	-232	32,514
Total assets		373,115	8,059	381,174
Shareholders' equity	B	64,041	9,085	73,126
Liability to credit institutions (long-term Kaupt)	D	39,521	-582	38,939
Other long-term liabilities (shareholders' loans)		110,642		110,642
Provision for pensions		664		664
Deferred tax liabilities		8,872		8,872
Current liabilities	D	149,375	-444	148,931
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities		373,115	8,059	381,174

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PREVIOUS REPORTING AND IFRS 30.04.2006

Amounts in SEK thousands	Reference	Previous accounting principles	Effects of transition to IFRS	According to IFRS
		2006-04-30	2006-04-30	2006-04-30
Goodwill	B	200,895	12,114	213,009
Other intangible fixed assets		1,029		1,029
Tangible fixed assets		1,486		1,486
Financial fixed assets	C	375	244	619
Inventories		65,763		65,763
Current receivables	D	103,279	-915	102,364
Cash at bank and in hand	C	14,319	-244	14,075
Total assets		387,146	11,199	398,345
Shareholders' equity	B	71,801	12,114	83,915
Liability to credit institutions (long-term Kaupt)	D	39,521	-471	39,050
Other long-term liabilities (shareholders' loans)		110,642		110,642
Provision for pensions		786		786
Deferred tax liabilities		11,462		11,462
Current liabilities	D	152,934	-444	152,490
Total shareholders' equity, provisions and liabilities		387,146	11,199	398,345

REFERENCE

- A) Reclassification of distribution charges from net sales to cost of goods sold.
- B) Reversal of write-down of goodwill in accordance with Swedish Orphan International Holding's previous accounting principles.
- C) Reclassification of frozen funds previously reported as liquid funds (affects both balance sheet and cash flow analyses' liquid funds. Reclassification of liquid funds to financial fixed assets amounted to SEK 227 thousand as at 01.05.2005.
- D) Adjustment in respect of accrued acquisition value regarding borrowings in accordance with IAS 39.

The adjustment items have had no effect on deferred tax. The transition to IFRS has not affected the cash flow, but has led to small changes related to the classification of liquid funds and the consequences of goodwill depreciation being reversed, which affects pre-tax earnings..