Amer Sports Danmark ApS

Kokkedal Industripark 14 B, DK-2980 Kokkedal

Annual report

for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR no 11 98 08 99

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 26 July 2021

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Company C (medium) for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

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

Kokkedal, 26 July 2021		
Executive Board		
Lars Stigmo	-	
Board of Directors		
Pia Katariina Juthström	Lars Stigmo	Peter Jamvold von der Fehr

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Amer Sports Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amer Sports Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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, that 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 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 the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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.

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

Copenhagen, 26 July 2021 KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no 25 57 81 98

David Olafsson State Authorised Public Accountant MNE19737

Company information

The Company

Amer Sports Danmark ApS Kokkedal Industripark 10-14 DK-2980 Kokkedal

CVR no 11 98 08 99

Financial year 1 January - 31 December

Registered office: Fredensborg

Board of Directors

Pia Katariina Juthström

Lars Stigmo

Peter Jamvold von der Fehr

Executive board

Lars Stigmo

Auditor

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Dampfærgevej 28

DK-2100 København

CVR no 25 57 81 98

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

DKK	2020	2019	2018*	2017*	2016*
Key figures					-
Profit/loss					
Gross profit	23.789.382	38.525.648	12.429.152	13.944.652	14.106.753
Profit before financial income					
and expenses	5.396.605	14.817.589	3.933.733	3.594.551	3.718.162
Net financials	182.060	-520.738	-182.005	-150.552	-92.013
Net profit for the year	6.253.248	10.677.606	2.853.755	2.595.307	2.805.975
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	103.615.280	142.920.515	26.501.706	26.068.929	20.088.245
Equity	45.537.715	39.284.467	5.624.627	7.770.872	5.175.565
Investment in property, plant					
and equipment	1.442.043	17.111.513	134.883	95.960	192.327
Number of employees	49	46	15	18	18
Ratios					
Return on assets	5,2%	10,4%	14,8%	13,8%	18,5%
Solvency ratio	43,9%	27,5%	21,2%	29,8%	25,8%
Return on equity	14,7%	47,6%	42,6%	40,1%	41,4%

^{*} The figures have not been restated for the effect of the implementation of IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 in 2019 and are therefore not comparable.

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Return on assets	Profit before financials * 100
	Total assets
Solvency ratio	Total equity * 100
	Total assets
Return on equity	Net profit for the year * 100
	Average equity

Management's review

Main activities

The Company's activity consists in wholesale trade in sports equipment. The Company markets and sells sports products for both winter and summer activities.

Financial review

The Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a profit of DKK 6.253.248, against DKK 10.677.606 last year and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows an equity of DKK 45.537.715 against DKK 39.284.467 last year.

The result for 2020 is negatively affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. The Company has held costs during the lockdown, which has been partly offset by DKK 1.038.860 in governmental grant. Governmental grant have been recognised in gross profit.

On that basis, Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory and in line with previous expectations.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial yearend.

Outlook

The Company expects growth in revenue for the coming years.

Financial risks

In consequence of its solvency and financial readiness, the Company's exposure to changes in interest level is limited.

Currency risks

The Company is only limited curency risk. The Company primarely invoices in DKK, while a significant part of the purchase of goods and services is made in EUR. Currently, the Company has no hedging of currency risks relating to the purchase of goods and services.

Credit risks

The Company has no significant risks associated with specific customers or collaborators.

Intellectual capital

It is essential for the continuoues growth of the Company to be able to attrac and retain well educated staff. This is pursued through the ongoing training of staff, both in-house and out-of house.

Environmental issues

The Company in environmental conscious and is continuously attempting to ensure the smallest possible impact on the environment by the Company's operations and products. The Company is not liable to and does not prepare green accounts.

Income statements for 1 January - 31 December

DKK	Notes	2020	2019
Gross profit		23.789.382	38.525.648
Staff expenses	2	-11.473.853	-17.365.385
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-6.918.924	-6.342.674
Profit before financial income and expenses		5.396.605	14.817.589
Financial income	3	684.678	472.249
Financial expenses	4	-502.618	-992.987
Profit before tax		5.578.665	14.296.851
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	674.583	-3.619.245
Net profit for the year	6	6.253.248	10.677.606

Balance sheet 31 December

DKK	Notes	2020	2019
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7		
Software		17.459	24.899
		17.459	24.899
Property, plant and equipment	8		
Leasehold improvements		1.246.404	4.208.816
Land and property		11.508.699	17.377.047
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.442.175	3.041.715
	_	14.197.278	24.627.578
Fixed asset investments			
Deposits	9	843.257	1.193.257
	_	843.257	1.193.257
Fixed assets total		15.057.994	25.845.734
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		17.335.819	93.318.099
Receivables from group enterprises		31.632.950	10.877.930
Deferred tax asset	10	1.811.344	139.196
Other receivables		6.618.818	0
Prepayments	11	1.398.243	3.261.926
		58.797.174	107.597.151
Cash at bank and in hand		29.760.112	9.477.630
Current assets total		88.557.286	117.074.781
Assets total		103.615.280	142.920.515

Balance sheet 31 December

DKK	Notes	2020	2019
Liabilities and equity			
Equity			
Share capital	12	250.000	250.000
Retained earnings		45.287.715	39.034.467
Equity total		45.537.715	39.284.467
Debt			
Long-term debt	13		
Lease obligations		9.045.798	14.478.163
Short-term debt			
Short-term debt of long-term debt	13	4.103.991	5.047.170
Deferred income		140.225	158.558
Trade payables		3.713.800	4.369.556
Payables to group enterprises		17.942.186	51.354.639
Current tax liabilities		8.760.586	6.250.025
Other payables		14.370.979	21.977.937
		49.031.767	89.157.885
Debt total		58.077.565	103.636.048
Liabilities and equity total		103.615.280	142.920.515
Special items	2		
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	14		
Related party disclosures	15		

Statement of changes in equity

	Retained			
DKK	Share capital	earnings	Total	
Equity 1 January 20219	200.000	5.424.627	5.624.627	
Net effect, merger	50.000	22.932.234	22.982.234	
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	10.677.606	10.677.606	
Equity 31 December 2019	250.000	39.034.467	39.284.467	
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	6.253.248	6.253.248	
Equity 31 December 2020	250.000	45.287.715	45.537.715	

Notes

1 - Accounting policies

The annual report of Amer Sports Danmark ApS has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class medium-C companies as opposed to reporting class B in previous years.

Change of reporting class has not caused changes in accounting policies compared to previous years. The accounting policies applied, as described below, are consistent with those applied last year.

Pusuant to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Intra-group business combinations

The book-value method is applied to business combinations such as acquisition and disposals of equity investments, mergers, demergers, additions of assets and share conversiones, etc. in which entities controlled by the Parent Company are involved, provided that the combination is considered completed at the acquisition ate without any restatement of comparative figures. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquiree are recognised in equity.

Notes

1 - Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for resale and other external expenses.

Revenue

The Company will be applying IFRS 15 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised when the control of the identifiable individual performance obligations has been performed in respect of the customer whereby the customer gains control of the asset or the service. Sales remunerations are allocated proportionally to the individual performance obligations in the agreement.

Revenue is measured at fair value of agreed remunerations, less VAT and expenses. All forms of discount are recognised in revenue.

Expenses for goods for resale

Cost of goods for resale consits of purchase of raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items secondary to the principal activities of the Company.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff expenses. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments as well as extra payments and repayment under the on account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes

1 - Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Software is measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Software is amortised over 5 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs 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 costs, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-5 years Leasehold improvements 5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs 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 costs, respectively.

Leases

The Company will be applying IFRS 16 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

Leases pertaining to property, plant, and equipment for which the enterprise has the right-of-use are recognised in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets. The assets are, at initial recognition, measured at imputed cost, consisting of:

- The imputed lease liability
- Any lease payments paid prior to or on the starting date, less any lease incentives received
- Any direct start-up costs
- Any restoring costs

Hereafter, recognised leased assets are treated like the Company's remaining property, plant, and equipment.

Lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position as liabilities other than provision and are measured, at initial recognition, at the present value of lease payments payable over the lease term. This includes a purchase option in the event that the enterprise expects to purchase the right-ofuse asset. When determining the present value, the internal rate of return or, alternatively, the enterprise's borrowing rate is applied as discount rate.

Hereafter, the lease liability is treated like the remaining financial liabilities, i.e. at amortised cost. The interest element of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement over the contractual term.

Notes

1 - Accounting policies

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and participating interests (including associates) is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, marketing and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the onaccount taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Notes

2 - Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the Company's ordinary operating activities. Special items also include other significant amounts of a non-recurring nature.

As mentioned in the management review, the net profit for the year is affected by the covid-19 pandemic. The Company has received compensation from the Danish support schemes for companies that have lost revenue as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

Income:		
Salary compensation	1.038.860	0
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statemen	nts:	
Gross profit	1.038.860	0
Net profit of speciel items	1.038.860	0
3 - Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	10.576.294	16.410.348
Pensions	897.559	
	11.473.853	955.037 17.365.385
; =	11.47 3.033	17.303.303
Average number of employees	49	46
4 - Financial income	•	0.504
Interest received from group enterprises	0	2.591
Other financial income	684.678	469.658
=	684.678	472.249
5 - Financial ecpenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	171.212	428.513
Other financial expenses	331.406	564.474
	502.618	992.987
6 - Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	1.727.012	3.224.941
Deferred tax for the year	-1.672.148	-27.009
Current tax adjustment concerning previous years	-1.942.004	27.009
Deferred tax adjustment concerning previous years	1.212.557	421.313
	-674.583	3.619.245
=	07 11000	0.010.210
7 - Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	6.253.248	10.677.606
	6.253.248	10.677.606

Notes

DKK			
8 - Intangible assets			
		<u>-</u>	Software
Cost at 1 January		_	2.682.013
Cost at 31 December		=	2.682.013
Amortisation at 1 January			2.657.114
Amortisation for the year		_	7.440
Amortisation at 31 December		-	2.664.554
Carrying amount at 31 December		=	17.459
9 - Property, plant and equipment			
	Leasehold		Other fixtures and fittings, tools and
	improvements	Land and property	equipment
Cost at 1 January	16.900.143	21.291.946	4.447.745
Reclassifications	1.681.115	0	-1.681.115
Additions for the year	100.086	0	1.341.957
Disposals for the year	-5.904.853	-3.405.025	-204.775
Cost at 31 December	12.776.491	17.886.921	3.903.812
Depreciation at 1 January	12.691.327	3.914.899	1.406.032
Depreciation for the year	1.627.185	4.057.484	1.226.816
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-2.787.639	-1.594.160	-161.341
Depreciation at 31 December	11.530.873	6.378.223	2.471.507
		24.696.971	
Carrying amount at 31 December	1.245.618	11.508.698	1.432.305
Including assets under finance leases amounting to	0	11.508.699	1.394.495
10 - Fixed asset investments			
		_	Deposits
Cost at 1 January			1.193.257
Additions for the year			100.000
Disposals for the year Cost at 31 December		-	-450.000
Cost at 31 December		=	843.257
Carrying amount at 31 December		-	843.257
11 - Deferred tax assets			
Deferred toy coast at 1 leavens	_	2020	2019
Deferred tax asset at 1 January		139.196	112.187
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year Deferred tax asset at 31 December	-	1.672.148 1.811.344	27.009 139.196
Deletied tax asset at ST December	=	1.011.344	133.130
Intangible assets		3.841	5.477
Property, plant and equipment		1.077.768	4.150.900
Lease obligations		-2.892.954	-4.295.573
5	_	-1.811.344	-139.196

Deferred tax asset has been activated at 22 % corresponding to the current tax rate.

12 - Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums and subscriptions as well.

Notes

DKK

13 - Share capital

The share capital consists of 250 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

Changes in the share capital during the last 5 years:

 Share capital, 1 January 2015
 200.000

 Capital increase, 2019
 50.000

 Share capital, 31 December 2020
 250.000

14 - Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2020	2019
Lease obligations		
Between 1 and 5 years	9.045.798	14.478.163
Within 1 year	4.103.991	5.047.170
	13.149.789	19.525.333

15 - Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	0	712.927
Between 1 and 5 years	0	498.488
	0	1.211.415
Rental obligation buildings, period of non-terminability	0	4.696.860

16 - Related party disclosures

Controlling interest

Amer Sports Holding GmbH, Østrig Main shareholder

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Amer Sports Holding GmbH, Østrig.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest group: Amer Sports OY, Finland

Related party transactions

The Company was engaged in the below related party transactions:

	2020	2019
Sale of goods and services to group companies	22.639.953	277.905.784
Purchase of goods and services to group companies	166.149.752	179.830.554

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Payables and receivables to group companies are disclosed in the balance sheet and expensed interest is disclosed in income statement.