

---

# *All Things Live Denmark ApS*

Frederiksgade 21, 5., DK-1265 Copenhagen K

## Annual Report for 2023

---

CVR No. 12 48 57 78

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 21/6 2024

Preben Riis Wildau  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Company information	4
Financial Highlights	5
Management's Review	6
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	9
Balance sheet 31 December	10
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13

# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of All Things Live Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen K, 21 June 2024

## Executive Board

Pernille Møller Pedersen  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Preben Riis Wildau  
Chairman

Nicklas Skou Guldberg

Kasper Damgaard Dyhr Øelund

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of All Things Live Denmark ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of All Things Live Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

## 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.

## Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

## 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.

# Independent Auditor's report

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Hellerup, 21 June 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Ulrik Ræbild  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne33262

Christopher Kowalczyk  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne47863

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	All Things Live Denmark ApS Frederiksgade 21, 5. 1265 Copenhagen K  CVR No: 12 48 57 78 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 1 October 1988 Financial year: 35th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Preben Riis Wildau, chairman Nicklas Skou Guldberg Kasper Damgaard Dyhr Øelund
<b>Executive Board</b>	Pernille Møller Pedersen
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

# Financial Highlights

Seen over a 2-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
	12 months	12 months
<b>Key figures</b>		
<b>Profit/loss</b>		
Gross profit	18,794	16,401
Profit/loss of primary operations	4,591	3,954
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	8,498	1,886
Net profit/loss for the year	10,198	5,571
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Balance sheet total	126,909	229,102
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	206
Equity	10,190	-8
Number of employees	24	21
<b>Ratios</b>		
Return on assets	3.6%	1.7%
Solvency ratio	8.0%	0.0%
Return on equity	200.3%	-199.4%

This is the first time reporting under accounting class C in 2023, which is why the main and key figures only cover 2 years. Please refer to the section on accounting policies for a description of the main and key figures.

# Management's review

## Key activities

The activities of All Things Live Denmark ApS are promoting and arranging concerts and shows with domestic and international artists as well as performing booking, agency and management activities for a range of domestic artists.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 10,198,269, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 10,189,973.

The Company's result for 2023 is exceeding the expectations from better than anticipated performance from promoting of international artists.

Management considers the financial performance for 2023 for satisfactory.

## Special risks - operating risks and financial risks

### Operating risks

The key operating risk of the Company relates to its ability to attract commercial artists and its ability to organize and promote profitable shows and concerts. This is not assessed to be a significant risk due to the Company's long standing relationship with both individual artists and agents as well as an experienced employee composition.

### Foreign exchange risks

The foreign exchange risk of the Company is mainly related to artist advances and commitments, trade receivables and payables in foreign currency in especially USD. The Company is mitigating the foreign exchange via various hedging procedures.

### Interest rate risks

The Company has a net positive cash position and is not significantly exposed to changes in interest rates.

### Credit risks

The Group has no material risks relating to individual customers or business partners.

## Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The expected revenue range for the financial year 2024 is around DKK ('million) 180-220 which is lower than 2023. The lower performance is driven by reduced activity from promoting of international artists. The Company is dependent on touring activities of its artists and will see performance fluctuations based hereon.

The Company has a positive liquidity position and has sufficient cash and credit facilities in place to secure the ongoing operations.

## Statement of corporate social responsibility

### Approach to CSR

The Company is under the Danish financial statements act required to report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Company follows the guidelines set out by Waterland Private Equity in their Policy of Responsible Investing and believes that a responsible attitude with respect to CSR has a positive influence on corporate and financial performance. The Company is compliant with the legal requirements in the areas of climate change, environment, human rights, employee conditions and anticorruption.

Going forward the Company closely monitors the CSR areas, and will implement further guidelines, rules and procedures if needed or if the ongoing assessment of the area changes the risk picture.



# Management's review

## Primary CSR Related Risks and Policies

The Company acknowledges that there are CSR related risks associated to its business model, however limited within the areas of climate change, environment, human rights, employee conditions and anti-corruption.

### Climate changes and environment

Due to the nature of the Company's operations, Management does not see significant or specific climate and environmental risks and therefore no specific policy has been implemented. The management of the Company is monitoring the environmental footprint of its operations and will implement necessary policies and procedures if the ongoing assessment changes the risk picture.

### Human Rights

The Company supports and respects internationally proclaimed human and labour rights, including e.g. the UN Declaration and International Conventions on Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILO's core conventions and the UK Modern Slavery Act.

The Company will not use child or forced labour and will not tolerate working conditions or treatment that conflicts with international laws and practices. We have a zero-tolerance approach towards modern slavery and human trafficking. The Company shall ensure that, through its operations, it does not cause any infringement of human or labour rights. The Company is committed to minimizing risks of human and labour rights infringements in our own operations and in our supply chain.

The Company is at any time following relevant legislation on human rights, acknowledges international conventions and operates within these boundaries. Due to the nature and geographical location of its operations, no specific/additional policies on human rights have been implemented due to management's assessment of this as a low-risk area.

### Employee conditions

The Company follows relevant legislation in the countries where it operates. The Company considers employees as a significant resource in securing the growth and development of the Company and therefore seeks to have attractive terms of employment. Any risks associated to the area of employee conditions are mitigated by the relatively small number of employees within the Company, which is allowing management to have a close and direct contact with employees. The management consider the risk related to social- and personnel as low.

Employees are presented to the internal guidelines, including the Code of Conduct, or applicable employee handbook when starting at the individual subsidiary. Good and attractive employee conditions are a focus area for the Company.

Going forward the Company will continue to monitor the area closely and implement guidelines and procedures as needed.

### Anti-Corruption, bribery and terrorism

The main operations of the Company is in Denmark and some limited activities within the EU/EEA, where the area of anti-corruption, bribery and terrorism is regulated by local legislation. As the Company is mitigating potential risks within the area by following the applicable legislation and is committed to complying with all anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism laws, the Company conducts business only with reputable customers and business partners involved in legitimate business activities, with funds derived from legitimate resources. Management considers this area as a low-risk.

### Statement on gender composition

## Management's review

All Things Live Denmark ApS has below 50 employees and is therefore not obligated to have an official policy on gender composition, however, the Company strives to have a balanced gender composition and does not favor any gender in their recruitment processes. The Company has in 2023 implemented clear guidelines on diversity and inclusion and does not tolerate discrimination against any employee on the basis of age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, race, nationality, political opinions, religion or ethnic background, or any other basis prohibited by law.

The board of directors in All Things Live Denmark ApS consists of three males. It is the company's goal to have a more balanced composition going forward.

Executive management of the Company consist of 1 person and are therefore under the financial statements act §99b not subject to setting goals for the underrepresented gender or disclosing the gender composition.

2023

### Top management

Total number of members	3
Underrepresented gender %	100%

### Other management levels

Total number of members	1
-------------------------	---

### Statement on data ethics

The Company does not use advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence or machine learning. The Company handles general data such as customer data and employee data. With the limited processing of data, it is the company's assessment that there is no need for a policy on data ethics. The Company will continuously assess whether a policy is necessary.

### Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

### Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2023 have not been affected by any unusual events.

### Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>18,794,311</b>	<b>16,401,125</b>
Staff expenses	1	-13,541,680	-11,591,974
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2	-661,764	-854,738
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>4,590,867</b>	<b>3,954,413</b>
Financial income	3	11,186,187	3,645,926
Financial expenses	4	-2,688,601	-1,760,134
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>13,088,453</b>	<b>5,840,205</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-2,890,184	-269,524
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>	6	<b>10,198,269</b>	<b>5,570,681</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Acquired licenses		59,998	145,210
Goodwill		2,285,715	2,793,651
<b>Intangible assets</b>	7	<b>2,345,713</b>	<b>2,938,861</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		68,615	137,232
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	8	<b>68,615</b>	<b>137,232</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		69,274,151	8,668,028
Deposits		571,663	387,804
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>69,845,814</b>	<b>9,055,832</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>72,260,142</b>	<b>12,131,925</b>
Trade receivables		4,548,169	2,309,723
Receivables from group enterprises		4,810,030	56,456,966
Other receivables		18,717	748,599
Deferred tax asset		39,777	60,572
Prepayments		42,731,731	69,309,374
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>52,148,424</b>	<b>128,885,234</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>2,500,433</b>	<b>88,084,846</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>54,648,857</b>	<b>216,970,080</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>126,908,999</b>	<b>229,102,005</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital	9	200,001	200,001
Retained earnings		0	-208,297
Proposed dividend for the year		9,989,972	0
<b>Equity</b>		<b>10,189,973</b>	<b>-8,296</b>
Prepayments received from customers		107,201,745	208,859,602
Trade payables		2,523,367	16,019,613
Payables to group enterprises		59,518	933,465
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		2,864,651	54,780
Other payables		4,069,745	3,242,841
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>116,719,026</b>	<b>229,110,301</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>116,719,026</b>	<b>229,110,301</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>126,908,999</b>	<b>229,102,005</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	10		
Related parties	11		
Accounting Policies	12		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	200,001	-208,297	0	-8,296
Net profit/loss for the year	0	208,297	9,989,972	10,198,269
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>200,001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,989,972</b>	<b>10,189,973</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	13,190,269	11,302,851
Other social security expenses	210,381	190,383
Other staff expenses	141,030	98,740
	<b>13,541,680</b>	<b>11,591,974</b>

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

Average number of employees	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>
-----------------------------	-----------	-----------

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</b>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	593,148	587,799
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	68,616	266,939
	<b>661,764</b>	<b>854,738</b>

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	5,279,278	3,398,023
Other financial income	5,906,909	247,903
	<b>11,186,187</b>	<b>3,645,926</b>

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>4. Financial expenses</b>		
Other financial expenses	1,272,205	304,949
Exchange loss	1,416,396	1,455,185
	<b>2,688,601</b>	<b>1,760,134</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>5. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	2,870,625	54,780
Deferred tax for the year	20,795	214,744
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-1,236	0
	<b>2,890,184</b>	<b>269,524</b>

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>6. Profit allocation</b>		
Proposed dividend for the year	9,989,972	0
Retained earnings	208,297	5,570,681
	<b>10,198,269</b>	<b>5,570,681</b>

	Acquired licenses	Goodwill
	DKK	DKK
<b>7. Intangible fixed assets</b>		
Cost at 1 January	285,810	6,079,366
Cost at 31 December	285,810	6,079,366
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	140,600	3,285,715
Amortisation for the year	85,212	507,936
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	225,812	3,793,651
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>59,998</b>	<b>2,285,715</b>
Amortised over	3 years	10 years



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	910,886
Cost at 31 December	910,886
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	773,654
Depreciation for the year	68,617
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	842,271
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>68,615</b>
Amortised over	3 years

## 9. Share capital

The share capital consists of 200,001 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

## 10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Rental and lease obligations

The Company has entered into a lease agreement with a minimum lease obligation during the irrevocable period of

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
	552,496	1,032,703

# Notes to the Financial Statements

2023	2022
DKK	DKK

## 10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of StandbyCo IV ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

### Guarantee obligations

The company is jointly and severally liable with other group companies for engagements in credit institutions.

## 11. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
StandbyCo IV ApS	Copenhagen

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 12. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of All Things Live Denmark ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

### Correction of material misstatements

With accounting effect from 1 January 2023, the company has changed its accounting practices in relation to prepayments received from customers and prepaid expenses. Previously, the company showed the netto effect of prepayments received from customers and prepaid expenses. From now on, the financial lines will be shown separately. The Executive board assesses that this change in accounting practices gives a fair view of the company's activities.

The change means that prepayments received from customers in 2022 will increase by DKK 69 million and the prepaid expense will increase by DKK 69 million. The change has no effect on profit or equity.

### Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of , the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

### 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.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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; however, see the section on hedge accounting.

Income statements of enterprises that are integrated entities are translated at transaction date rates or approximated average exchange rates; however, items derived from non-monetary balance sheet items are translated at the transaction date rates of the underlying assets or liabilities. Monetary balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date, whereas non-monetary items are translated at transaction date rates. Exchange adjustments arising on the translation are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Income statement

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the services sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Other external expenses

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

### Gross profit

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

### Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

### Other operating income and expenses

Government grants, such as economic stimulus packages, are recognised when it is reasonably certain that the Company complies with the conditions for receiving the grant, and it is reasonably certain that the Company will receive the grant. The grant is systematically recognised in the income statement over the period to which it relates, or immediately if the grant is not conditional upon incurrence of future costs or investments. Government grants are recognised as other operating income, or in the balance sheet if the purpose of the grant is investment in an asset.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans 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 year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with StandbyCo IV ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Balance sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

#### *Goodwill*

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of years, determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

#### *Other intangible fixed assets*

are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and less any accumulated impairment losses or at a lower value in use.

### 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.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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 years
--	---------

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

### Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

### Prepayments

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Equity

### Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured 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 set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

### Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

### Financial liabilities

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

## Financial Highlights

### Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\text{Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Solvency ratio	$\text{Equity at year end} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Return on equity	$\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{Average equity}$