



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Delfi Technologies A/S

Galoche Alle 1, 4600 Køge

Company reg. no. 12 55 26 88

Annual report

1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 November 2017.

Svend Aage Dreist Hansen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company data	5
Financial highlights	6
Management's review	7
Annual accounts 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017	
Profit and loss account	9
Balance sheet	10
Notes	12
Accounting policies used	16



Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Delfi Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 30 June 2017 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Køge, 18 October 2017

Managing Director

Palle Normann Svendsen

Board of directors

Svend Aage Dreist Hansen

Palle Normann Svendsen

Claus Justsen



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Delfi Technologies A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Delfi Technologies A/S for the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2017 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:



Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.



Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, 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 believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 18 October 2017

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Torben Laurentz Wiberg
State Authorised Public Accountant



Company data

The company

Delfi Technologies A/S
Galoche Alle 1
4600 Køge

Phone 70 222 555

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Web site www.delfi.com

Company reg. no. 12 55 26 88

Established: 1 November 1988

Domicile: Køge

Financial year: 1 July - 30 June
30th financial year

Board of directors

Svend Aage Dreist Hansen
Palle Normann Svendsen
Claus Justsen

Managing Director

Palle Normann Svendsen

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K

Parent company

Kastaniegården ApS



Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2014/15</u>
Profit and loss account:			
Gross profit	30.587	34.958	24.198
Results from operating activities	1.079	8.301	2.762
Net financials	-385	-122	-138
Results for the year	95	6.463	1.976
Balance sheet:			
Balance sheet sum	49.170	56.550	41.342
Equity	12.529	12.433	11.970
Employees:			
Average number of full time employees	59	46	39
Key figures in %:			
Solvency ratio	25,5	22,0	29,0
Return on equity	0,8	53,0	15,8

The calculation of key figures and ratios follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations.



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Delfi Technologies A/S' principal activities consist of supply of and designing future-oriented and value-added IT solutions for various industries and purposes, primarily for the European markets, including import of innovative hardware solutions supplied with Delfi's own software solutions.

In Delfi Technologies A/S, we have long-standing business relationship. We add value to our partners through our software solutions.

We constantly provide the latest technology and designed innovative ideas in cooperation with our partners.

Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement

The annual report is not influenced by any material issues and there is no significant uncertainty in relation to the calculation of the annual report.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 30,6m against DKK 35,0m last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 0,1m against DKK 6,5m last year. The management considers the results not satisfactory.

Management expects continued growth in revenue and profit for the coming years.

Special risks

Exchange rate risks:

Activities abroad imply earnings, cash flow and equity that are affected by exchange rates and interest rates in a number of currencies. It is Delfi Technologies A/S' policy to continuously monitor and reduce currency risks, why the currency risk is assessed as very limited.

The company does not enter into high-risk currency transactions.

Interest risks:

The company's interest-bearing financing is limited, why interest risks are considered immateriel compared with the company's activity level.

Environmental issues

The company's activities involve no direct environmental impacts. The company also participates in the Danish Producer Responsibility System for disposal of electronic equipment for the products sold.

Know how resources

The employees of the company are the primary know how resources of the company, and their involvement is material for the growth of the business. The company continually strives at creating the best basic for know how resources.

Financially, capitalization of own development of software solutions are made for future sales activities.



Management's review

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.



Profit and loss account 1 July - 30 June

Amounts concerning 2016/17: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2015/16: DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
Gross profit	30.587.395	34.958
1 Staff costs	-27.767.295	-25.154
2 Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-1.741.550	-1.503
Operating profit	1.078.550	8.301
Other financial income from group enterprises	203.599	154
Other financial income	736	126
3 Other financial costs	-589.443	-402
Results before tax	693.442	8.179
4 Tax on ordinary results	-598.172	-1.716
Results for the year	95.270	6.463
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	6.000
Allocated to results brought forward	95.270	463
Distribution in total	95.270	6.463



Balance sheet 30 June

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets		
Fixed assets		
5		
Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	1.067.466	1.382
6		
Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible fixed assets	221.089	0
Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>1.288.555</u>	<u>1.382</u>
7		
Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	2.985.212	1.585
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>2.985.212</u>	<u>1.585</u>
8		
Deposits	640.000	640
Financial fixed assets in total	<u>640.000</u>	<u>640</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>4.913.767</u>	<u>3.607</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and trade goods	11.277.075	15.567
Inventories in total	<u>11.277.075</u>	<u>15.567</u>
Trade debtors	15.921.132	19.910
Amounts owed by group enterprises	14.987.301	15.921
Deferred tax assets	0	159
Accrued income and deferred expenses	904.912	483
Debtors in total	<u>31.813.345</u>	<u>36.473</u>
Available funds	1.165.544	903
Current assets in total	<u>44.255.964</u>	<u>52.943</u>
Assets in total	<u>49.169.731</u>	<u>56.550</u>



Balance sheet 30 June

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Equity		
9 Contributed capital	1.000.000	1.000
10 Other statutory reserves	539.148	0
11 Results brought forward	10.989.402	11.433
Equity in total	12.528.550	12.433
Provisions		
12 Provisions for deferred tax	212.603	0
Provisions in total	212.603	0
Liabilities		
Bank debts	6.322.637	14.070
Trade creditors	13.744.729	16.290
Debt to group enterprises	9.534.070	6.173
Corporate tax	226.610	1.673
Other debts	6.600.532	5.911
Short-term liabilities in total	36.428.578	44.117
Liabilities in total	36.428.578	44.117
Equity and liabilities in total	49.169.731	56.550

13 Contingencies



Notes

Amounts concerning 2016/17: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2015/16: DKK in thousands.

	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	24.573.199	21.742
Pension costs	1.534.543	1.429
Other costs for social security	545.310	483
Other staff costs	1.114.243	1.500
	<u>27.767.295</u>	<u>25.154</u>
Average number of employees	<u>59</u>	<u>46</u>
2. Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets		
Amortisation of development projects	955.408	939
Depreciation on decoration of rented premises	391.555	240
Depreciation on installations	94.398	3
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	252.593	314
Profit/loss on sale of tangible assets	47.596	7
	<u>1.741.550</u>	<u>1.503</u>
3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	108.245	60
Other financial costs	481.198	342
	<u>589.443</u>	<u>402</u>
4. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year	226.610	1.673
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	371.562	43
	<u>598.172</u>	<u>1.716</u>



Notes

Amounts concerning 2016/17: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2015/16: DKK in thousands.

5. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects		
Cost 1 July 2016	4.178.008	2.386
Additions during the year	640.884	1.792
Cost 30 June 2017	4.818.892	4.178
Amortisation and writedown 1 July 2016	-2.796.018	-1.857
Amortisation for the year	-955.408	-939
Amortisation and writedown 30 June 2017	-3.751.426	-2.796
Book value 30 June 2017	1.067.466	1.382
6. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible fixed assets		
Additions during the year	221.089	0
Cost 30 June 2017	221.089	0
Book value 30 June 2017	221.089	0
7. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 July 2016	7.237.766	6.776
Additions during the year	2.256.530	665
Disposals during the year	-821.250	-203
Cost 30 June 2017	8.673.046	7.238
Depreciation and writedown 1 July 2016	-5.653.302	-5.405
Depreciation for the year	-738.546	-377
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year, assets disposed of	704.014	129
Depreciation and writedown 30 June 2017	-5.687.834	-5.653
Book value 30 June 2017	2.985.212	1.585



Notes

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

	<u>30/6 2017</u>	<u>30/6 2016</u>
8. Deposits		
Cost 1 July 2016	640.000	640
Cost 30 June 2017	640.000	640
Book value 30 June 2017	640.000	640
9. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 July 2016	1.000.000	1.000
	1.000.000	1.000
<p>The share capital consists of 1.000 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000. No shares hold particular rights.</p>		
10. Other statutory reserves		
Other statutory reserves 1 July 2016	0	0
Reserve for development costs	539.148	0
	539.148	0
11. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 July 2016	11.433.280	10.970
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	95.270	463
Reserve for development costs	-539.148	0
	10.989.402	11.433



Notes

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

	<u>30/6 2017</u>	<u>30/6 2016</u>
12. Provisions for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax 1 July 2016	-158.959	-159
	<u>371.562</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>212.603</u>	<u>-159</u>
The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
Intangible fixed assets	283.482	-90
Tangible fixed assets	<u>-70.879</u>	<u>-69</u>
	<u>212.603</u>	<u>-159</u>

13. Contingencies

Contingent assets

The company has signed leases with 18 months' notice. As per 30 June 2017 the liability represents tDKK 1.813.

The company has provided guarentees against the consolidated company's bank debt of tDKK 10.055.

Contingent liabilities

Leasing liabilities

The company has entered into eight operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of tDKK 707. The leasing contracts have 5-48 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is tDKK 1.403.

Joint taxation

Kastaniegården ApS, company reg. no 77186328 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.



Accounting policies used

The annual report for Delfi Technologies A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.



Accounting policies used

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).



Accounting policies used

The balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise e.g. salaries, wages, and amortisation which directly and indirectly refer to the development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. Usually, the amortisation period is 10 years.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is between 5 and 25 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an expected payback period, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and an expected long-term earnings profile.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years
--	-----------

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.



Accounting policies used

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

As regards assets of own production, the cost comprises direct and indirect costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs form specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leasing contracts

All leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.



Accounting policies used

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax 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 previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Delfi Technologies A/S is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Palle Normann Svendsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-645193514680

IP: 171.253.36.70

2017-11-28 00:35:58Z

NEM ID 

Palle Normann Svendsen

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-645193514680

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2017-11-28 00:35:58Z

NEM ID 

Claus Justsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-978801284173

IP: 77.213.70.243

2017-11-28 08:46:39Z

NEM ID 

Svend Aage Dreist Hansen

Bestyrelsesformand

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-313826526914

IP: 94.18.240.6

2017-11-28 13:06:10Z

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Torben Laurentz Wiberg

Statsautoriseret revisor

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REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

Serienummer: CVR:15915641-RID:1297678658811

IP: 176.23.84.253

2017-11-28 13:07:23Z

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Svend Aage Dreist Hansen

Dirigent

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-313826526914

IP: 94.18.240.6

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