BUUS JENSEN
STATSAUTORISEREDE REVISORER

Vernon Sport ApS

Vermundsgade 40 B, 2., 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 17 01 63 42

Annual report

1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 December 2018.

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Morten Vernon Jørgensen
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

Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Vernon Sport ApS for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 30 June 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

I am 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.

Copenhagen, 14 December 2018

Managing Director

Morten Vernon Jørgensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Vernon Sport ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Vernon Sport ApS for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, 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 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 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:

- 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.

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, 14 December 2018

BUUS JENSEN
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Michael Markussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34295

Company data

The company	Vernon Sport ApS Vermundsgade 40 B, 2. 2100 København Ø	
	Company reg. no.	17 01 63 42
	Established:	13 May 1993
	Domicile:	Copenhagen
	Financial year:	1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018
Managing Director	Morten Vernon Jørgensen	
Auditors	BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer	
Parent company	Vernon Holding ApS	
Subsidiary	Kajen Drift ApS, København	

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activity of the company consists of wholesale of sports and fashion items

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is T.DKK 14.905 against T.DKK 17.630 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are T.DKK 3.979 against T.DKK 5.968 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Vernon Sport ApS 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.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Derived financial instruments

At the first recognition, derived financial instruments are recognised at cost in the balance sheet. Afterwards they are measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derived financial instruments are recognised under other debtors and other creditors respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the profit and loss account together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows are recognised under amounts owed or other debt in the equity.

If the future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts which have been recognised in the equity previously, are transferred to the cost for the asset or the liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or costs, amounts which have been recognised in the equity currently, are transferred to the profit and loss account in the period in which the hedged item influenced the profit and loss account.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, costs of sales, other operating income and costs, 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 operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including rental income from temporary production facilities leased out as well as gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

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 on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

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.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss and deduction of amortisation of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the profit and loss account at a proportional share of the group enterprises' results after tax.

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).

The balance sheet

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.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

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 and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years	0%

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.

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 losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

Group enterprises with negative equity are recognised without any value, and to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are written down by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the debtors, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of the subsidiary.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be decided before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserves. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly taken over or newly established companies are recognised in the annual accounts as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised at the time of cession.

Profit or loss in connection with the sale of group enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the book value of net assets at the time of the sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs for sale and cession. Profit and loss are recognised in the profit and loss account under net financials.

In connection with the acquisition of new group enterprises, the acquisition method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for decided restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of the revaluations carried out is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable, acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in group enterprises, and they are amortised over their estimated useful life. The useful life is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a long-range earnings potential. The book value of goodwill is evaluated currently and written down in the profit and loss account in those cases where the book value exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity, to which the goodwill is attached.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist.

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 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.

Equity

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method comprise net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

The reserves may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in the financial estimates.

It is not possible to recognise the reserves with a negative amount.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

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, Vernon Sport ApS is proportionally 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 assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

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.

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.

Profit and loss account 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2017/18	2016/17
	Gross profit	**14.905.280**	**17.629.699**
1	Staff costs	-9.729.120	-9.684.824
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-173.301	-174.931
	Other operating costs	-71.000	0
	Operating profit	**4.931.859**	**7.769.944**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	150.535	0
	Other financial income	81.906	77.146
2	Other financial costs	-65.345	-133.271
	Results before tax	**5.098.955**	**7.713.819**
3	Tax on ordinary results	-1.119.984	-1.745.536
	Results for the year	**3.978.971**	**5.968.283**
	Proposed distribution of the results:		
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	150.535	0
	Dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	5.500.000
	Allocated to results brought forward	0	468.283
	Allocated from results brought forward	-171.564	0
	Distribution in total	**3.978.971**	**5.968.283**

Balance sheet 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2018	2017
	Fixed assets		
4	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	753.819	447.571
	Tangible fixed assets in total	753.819	447.571
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	180.585	0
6	Deposits	573.226	122.572
	Financial fixed assets in total	753.811	122.572
	Fixed assets in total	**1.507.630**	**570.143**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	9.099.364	10.911.382
	Prepayments for goods	1.300.262	1.010.273
	Inventories in total	10.399.626	11.921.655
	Trade debtors	4.462.052	6.432.580
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	335.528	0
	Deferred tax assets	0	22.000
7	Other debtors	373.901	197.634
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	251.676	183.951
	Debtors in total	5.423.157	6.836.165
	Available funds	6.816.728	3.489.739
	Current assets in total	**22.639.511**	**22.247.559**
	Assets in total	**24.147.141**	**22.817.702**

Balance sheet 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2018	2017
	Equity		
8	Contributed capital	250.000	250.000
9	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	150.535	0
10	Results brought forward	4.314.442	4.245.825
11	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	5.500.000
	Equity in total	**8.714.977**	**9.995.825**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	59.000	0
	Provisions in total	**59.000**	**0**
	Liabilities		
	Tax payables to group enterprises	1.105.984	1.713.536
	Long-term liabilities in total	1.105.984	1.713.536
	Trade creditors	3.022.840	2.621.811
	Debt to group enterprises	6.646.191	2.917.579
	Tax payables to group enterprises	1.713.536	0
	Other debts	2.232.306	5.137.197
	Accrued expenses and deferred income	652.307	431.754
	Short-term liabilities in total	14.267.180	11.108.341
	Liabilities in total	**15.373.164**	**12.821.877**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**24.147.141**	**22.817.702**

12 Mortgage and securities

13 Contingencies

14 Financial risks

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2017/18	2016/17
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	9.006.181	9.007.452
	Pension costs	147.442	147.135
	Other costs for social security	176.333	175.297
	Other staff costs	399.164	354.940
		9.729.120	**9.684.824**
	Average number of employees	28	27
2.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	55.116	122.947
	Other financial costs	10.229	10.324
		65.345	**133.271**
3.	**Tax on ordinary results**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	1.105.984	1.713.536
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	14.000	32.000
		1.119.984	**1.745.536**
4.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost 1 July 2017	1.736.097	1.736.097
	Additions during the year	546.249	0
	Disposals during the year	-276.000	0
	Cost 30 June 2018	**2.006.346**	**1.736.097**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 July 2017	-1.288.526	-1.113.594
	Depreciation for the year	-173.301	0
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	209.300	-174.932
	Depreciation and writedown 30 June 2018	**-1.252.527**	**-1.288.526**
	Book value 30 June 2018	**753.819**	**447.571**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		30/6 2018	30/6 2017
5.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 July 2017	0	0
	Additions during the year	30.050	0
	Cost 30 June 2018	**30.050**	**0**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 July 2017	0	0
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	150.535	0
	Revaluation 30 June 2018	**150.535**	**0**
	Book value 30 June 2018	**180.585**	**0**

The financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Share of ownership	Equity	Results for the year	Book value at Vernon Sport ApS
Kajen Drift ApS, København	60,1 %	300.475	250.475	180.585

		30/6 2018	30/6 2017
6.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 July 2017	122.571	120.012
	Additions during the year	450.655	2.560
	Cost 30 June 2018	**573.226**	**122.572**
	Book value 30 June 2018	**573.226**	**122.572**

7. Other debtors

Other debtors represent t.DKK 374, which t.DKK 40 due after 1 year.

		30/6 2018	30/6 2017
8.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 July 2017	250.000	250.000
		250.000	**250.000**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		30/6 2018	30/6 2017
9.	**Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method**		
	Reserves for net revaluation 1 July 2017	0	0
	Share of results	150.535	0
		150.535	**0**
10.	**Results brought forward**		
	Results brought forward 1 July 2017	4.245.825	3.899.925
	Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-171.564	468.283
	Currency futures for hedging future purchases and sales in foreign currency	307.181	-156.383
	Deferred tax	-67.000	34.000
		4.314.442	**4.245.825**
11.	**Proposed dividend for the financial year**		
	Dividend 1 July 2017	5.500.000	354.000
	Distributed dividend	-5.500.000	-354.000
	Dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	5.500.000
		4.000.000	**5.500.000**

12. Mortgage and securities

At the balance date the company´s bank has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of T.DKK 618

13. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in tousands
Rent obligations	547
Contingent liabilities in total	**547**

All amounts in DKK.

13. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation

Vernon Holding ApS, company reg. no 20 87 40 07 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and it is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum corresponding to that share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

The total tax payable under the joint taxation amounts to DKK 395 thousand.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0 thousand.

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

14. Financial risks

Exchange rate risks

For currency hedging of the future purchase of goods US dollars, the company has entered into forward exchange contracts of a total T.DKK 2.933. Compared to the forward price at the balance sheet date, the contracts have a positive value of approximately T.DKK 151. The capital loss is recognised in the equity.