ICEpower A/S

Vandtårnsvej 62 A, 3. B., DK-2860 Søborg

Annual Report for 1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017

CVR No 25 05 35 91

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 06/10 2017

Henrik Bjørn Rasmussen
Chairman

Contents

pwc

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of ICEpower A/S for the financial year 1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017.

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 May 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016/17.

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

Søborg, 6 October 2017

Executive Board

Keld Lindegaard Andersen
CEO

Board of Directors

Henrik Bjørn Rasmussen Chairman	Henrik Lund-Nielsen	Ronnie Møller-Thorsøe

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ICEpower A/S

Opinion
In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 May 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of ICEpower A/S for the financial year 1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017, 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 Financials 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Copenhagen, 6 October 2017
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen statsautoriseret revisor	Christian Noe Oest statsautoriseret revisor

Company Information

The Company	ICEpower A/S Vandtårnsvej 62 A, 3. B. DK-2860 Søborg CVR No: 25 05 35 91 Financial period: 1 June - 31 May Municipality of reg. office: Gladsaxe Kommune
Board of Directors	Henrik Bjørn Rasmussen, Chairman Henrik Lund-Nielsen Ronnie Møller-Thorsøe
Executive Board	Keld Lindegaard Andersen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

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

	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit/loss	45,795	48,020	49,394	0	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	14,380	31,961	34,361	31,282	13,973
Net financials	-2,031	935	563	1,996	-196
Net profit/loss for the year	9,633	25,638	27,144	24,814	10,284
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	81,980	82,250	180,867	158,589	125,825
Equity	53,578	49,751	158,155	131,011	106,197
Investment in property, plant and equipment	4,228	672	-4,578	735	591
Number of employees	30	28	31	28	26
Ratios					
Return on assets	17.5%	38.9%	19.0%	19.7%	11.1%
Solvency ratio	65.4%	60.5%	87.4%	82.6%	84.4%
Return on equity	18.6%	24.7%	18.8%	20.9%	10.2%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Management's Review

Financial Statements of ICEpower A/S for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

ICEpower A/S develops, manufactures and markets products based on highly effective amplifier technologies for the global audio industry.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2016/17 shows a profit of TDKK 9,633, and at 31 May 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 53,578.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

Management considers the result satisfactory and in line with expectations for the year.

Intellectual capital resources

The Company operates in a very specialized market and great emphasis is placed on recruiting and retaining the best employees. Focus is on the continued development and training of the employees via ongoing feedback on performance and by offering relevant courses to the associates.

Special risks - operating risks and financial risks

Operating risks

The company's revenue is primarily in USD and results in, the Company being sensitive to fluctuations in the USD exchange rate. This is partially met with currency hedging.

Research and development

In line with its strategy, the Company continuously focuses on the development of its product portfolio in order to create value for both customers and consumers. The Company has an ongoing dialogue with its partners and sees this as an essential driver for future success in the market.
The Company has ongoing development projects that result in products launched on the market.

Management’s Review

External environment

ICEpower is making a continuous effort to limit the environmental impact of the Company's activities.

The main environmental impacts related to ICEpower's activities occur in connection with the consumption of energy, raw material and related material waste.

It is ICEpower's policy to comply with applicable laws and regulations as well as on its own initiative to make progress on environmental impact. When introducing new processes, and investing in new production equipment, consideration is given to the level of safety and environmental impact, such as energy consumption and waste volumes. This ensures the least possible impact on the internal and external environment and compliance with the relevant legal requirements.

Environmental, safety and health considerations are an important part of ICEpower's business policy, and ICEpower's production partners are environmentally certified according to ISO 14 001 and Occupational Health Safety certified by OHSAS18001.

Foreign Branches

The Company is represented with branches in Taiwan and Japan.

Income Statement 1 June - 31 May

	Note	2016/17 TDKK	2015/16 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		**45,795**	**48,020**
Staff expenses	2	-18,628	-10,143
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-12,787	-5,916
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**14,380**	**31,961**
Financial income	4	1,959	1,279
Financial expenses	5	-3,990	-344
Profit/loss before tax		**12,349**	**32,896**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-2,716	-7,258
Net profit/loss for the year		**9,633**	**25,638**

Balance Sheet 31 May

Assets

	Note	2017	2016
		TDKK	TDKK
Completed development projects		21,321	28,141
Acquired software		2,031	0
Acquired rights		0	0
Development projects in progress		18,518	11,405
Intangible assets	7	**41,870**	**39,546**
Plant and machinery		3,532	164
Other equipment		869	1,620
Leasehold improvements		1,634	0
Tangible assets in course of construction		648	2,397
Property, plant and equipment	8	**6,683**	**4,181**
Investments in subsidiaries	9	141	141
Deposits		554	0
Fixed asset investments		**695**	**141**
Fixed assets		**49,248**	**43,868**
Inventories		**11,403**	**12,114**
Trade receivables		18,503	20,383
Receivables from group enterprises		849	508
Other receivables		1,746	4,805
Prepayments	10	231	506
Receivables		**21,329**	**26,202**
Cash at bank and in hand		**0**	**66**
Currents assets		**32,732**	**38,382**
Assets		**81,980**	**82,250**

Balance Sheet 31 May

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017	2016
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		1,940	1,940
Reserve for development costs		8,418	0
Retained earnings		43,220	47,811
Equity		**53,578**	**49,751**
Provision for deferred tax		3,409	2,911
Other provisions	12	282	282
Provisions		**3,691**	**3,193**
Corporation tax		2,218	0
Long-term debt	13	**2,218**	**0**
Credit institutions		1,723	424
Trade payables		9,498	11,104
Payables to group enterprises		0	279
Corporation tax	13	5,781	9,123
Deposits		36	0
Other payables		5,455	8,376
Short-term debt		**22,493**	**29,306**
Debt		**24,711**	**29,306**
Liabilities and equity		**81,980**	**82,250**

Subsequent events	1
Distribution of profit	11
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	14
Related parties	15
Accounting Policies	16

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 June	1,940	0	47,811	49,751
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	-5,806	-5,806
Development costs for the year	0	8,418	-8,418	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	9,633	9,633
Equity at 31 May	**1,940**	**8,418**	**43,220**	**53,578**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

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

2 Staff expenses

	2016/17	2015/16
	TDKK	TDKK
Wages and salaries	24,092	19,255
Pensions	924	1,043
Other social security expenses	117	201
	25,133	**20,499**
Capitalised as development projects	-6,505	-10,356
	18,628	**10,143**
Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors	**2,257**	**0**
Average number of employees	**30**	**28**

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

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

	2016/17	2015/16
Amortisation of intangible assets	10,093	5,221
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,725	695
Impairment of intangible assets	969	0
	12,787	**5,916**

4 Financial income

	2016/17	2015/16
Interest received from group enterprises	0	1,279
Other financial income	22	0
Exchange adjustments	1,937	0
	1,959	**1,279**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2016/17	2015/16
		TDKK	TDKK
5	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest paid to group enterprises	0	154
	Other financial expenses	376	117
	Exchange adjustments, expenses	3,614	73
		3,990	**344**
6	**Tax on profit/loss for the year**		
	Current tax for the year	2,218	5,903
	Deferred tax for the year	498	1,355
		2,716	**7,258**

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects	Acquired software	Acquired rights	Development projects in progress	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 June	66,555	408	1,533	11,405	79,901
Additions for the year	2,081	2,252	0	9,053	13,386
Transfers for the year	1,940	0	0	-1,940	0
Cost at 31 May	70,576	2,660	1,533	18,518	93,287
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 June	38,414	408	1,533	0	40,355
Impairment losses for the year	969	0	0	0	969
Amortisation for the year	9,872	221	0	0	10,093
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 May	49,255	629	1,533	0	51,417
Carrying amount at 31 May	**21,321**	**2,031**	**0**	**18,518**	**41,870**

The Company’s development projects relate to development of new products, as well as continued development, improvements and upgrading of the Company’s existing products.

The development, improvement and upgrading is completed on an ongoing basis and the projects are ready for use upon completion. The products form the basis of a large part of the Company’s existing business, hence, there are markets and customers for the products. Projects in progress, consist of supplementary products as well as customer-specific products; hence, there is a market herefore.

The improvements and upgrades are expected to have lives of three to five years which are considered to reflect the useful lives.

The projects are progressing according to plan through the use of the resources allocated by Management to the development.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Tangible assets in course of construction	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 June	2,073	7,365	907	2,397	12,742
Additions for the year	1,373	712	1,695	447	4,227
Transfers for the year	2,196	0	0	-2,196	0
Cost at 31 May	5,642	8,077	2,602	648	16,969
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 June	1,909	5,745	907	0	8,561
Depreciation for the year	201	1,463	61	0	1,725
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 May	2,110	7,208	968	0	10,286
Carrying amount at 31 May	**3,532**	**869**	**1,634**	**648**	**6,683**

9 Investments in subsidiaries

	2017	2016
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 June	141	141
Carrying amount at 31 May	**141**	**141**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
ICEpower USA	San Diego	25.000 USD	100%	303,034	161,784

10 Prepayments

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Distribution of profit

	2016/17	2015/16
	TDKK	TDKK
Extraordinary dividend paid	5,806	49,042
Retained earnings	3,827	-23,404
	9,633	**25,638**

12 Other provisions

The Company provides warranties of 1 to 5 years on some of its products and is therefore obliged to repair or replace goods which are not satisfactory. Based on previous experience in respect of the level of repairs and returns, other provisions of kDKK 282 (2016: kDKK 282) have been recognised for expected warranty claims.

Other provisions	282	282
	282	**282**

13 Long-term debt

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

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2017	2016
	TDKK	TDKK
Corporation tax		
Between 1 and 5 years	2,218	0
Long-term part	2,218	0
Within 1 year	5,781	9,123
	7,999	**9,123**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	TDKK	TDKK

14 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:
For assurance of all accounts with Financial institute, credit facility totalling DKK 15,000k, are given floating charge.

Inventory totally DKK 11,403k at external partner will be subjects to a lien for any unpaid charges and advances.

Rental and lease obligations

	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	1,502	16
Between 1 and 5 years	5,942	0
	7,444	**16**

Other contingent liabilities

ICEpower A/S is jointly and severally liable for tax on the B&O Group's jointly taxed income up to April 30, 2016 and Parent company jointly taxed income from May 1, 2016.

There are no further security and contingent liabilitites at 31 May 2017, other than what is normal in the line of business.

15 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company

Name	Place of registered office
ICEpower Holding ApS	Søborg

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of ICEpower A/S for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2016/17 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of ICEpower Holding ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 ICEpower Holding ApS, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

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.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods 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 from license and royalty agreements is recognised as risks and rewards transfer during the course of the underlying agreement.

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial items include interest, amortization and allowance, fair value adjustments and realized and unrealized foreign exchange adjustments.

Extraordinary income and expenses

Extraordinary income and expenses comprise income and expenses resulting from events or transactions which clearly differ from ordinary activities and which are not expected to be of a recurring nature.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding 5 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Development projects are measured initially at cost. The cost of development projects comprises costs, including salaries and depreciation directly attributable to the development projects, which are necessary to complete the project, from the date when the development project first qualifies for recognition as an asset. Reimbursements and grants for development projects are deducted from the cost in line with the completion.

Completed decelopment projects are amortised over the expected useful life. The amortisation period is normally 3 - 6 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum amortisation period is the remaining term of the rights.

An amount corresponding to the capitalised development projects in the Balance Sheet, which have been incurred after 1 January 2016, has been recognised under Equity as “Reserve for development costs”. The reserve is reduced with amortisation of development projects.

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 raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

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:

Plant and machinery	3 - 10 years
Other equipment	8 - 10 years
Leasehold Improvements	3 - 10 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

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

Equity

Dividend

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets 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 within the same legal tax entity.

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Debts

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$