Colt Technology Services A/S

Borgmester Christiansens Gade 55
2450 Copenhagen
CVR No. 25760352

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 14 July 2020

DocuSigned by:
Pieter Veenman
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Pieter Veenman
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details

Entity
Colt Technology Services A/S
Borgmester Christiansens Gade 55
2450 Copenhagen

CVR No.: 25760352
Registered office: Copenhagen
Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors
Pieter Veenman, Chairman
Dirk Slooten
Jimmy Palle Stensbirk

Executive Board
Jimmy Palle Stensbirk, Chief Executive Officer

Bank
Danske Bank
Holmens Kanal 2-16
DK-1016 Copenhagen

Attorney
Bech-Bruun
Langelinie Allé 35
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup
CVR No.: 33771231

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Colt Technology Services A/S for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen,

Executive Board

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Jimmy Palle Stensbirk
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Jimmy Palle Stensbirk
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Pieter Veenman
Chairman

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Jimmy Palle Stensbirk

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Dirk Slooten

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Dirk Slooten
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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Colt Technology Services A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Colt Technology Services A/S for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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.

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 for 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 Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary
Management is responsible Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial 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.

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 of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 14 July 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33771231

Martin Lunden
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne32209

Lone Vindbjerg Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34548

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's main activity is the selling and operating of Voice, Network and Datacenter services.

Development in activities and finances

For 2019 the income statement of the Company shows a loss of 2,890,444. The result increased by 1,795,301 compared to 2018 (4,685,745). At 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 60,908,679.

In 2019, Colt was structured along five lines of business: Network, Voice, Data Centre and IT Services, along with Colt Asia (previously known as KVH Asia Limited), acquired by the group in December 2014.
This structure focuses on our assets, providing end-to-end ownership and responsibility for revenue, profits and cash returns with visibility of performance and delivery.

With effect for the financial year 2019, Colt Technology Services A/S has chosen to apply the options cf. the Danish Financial Statements Act of applying IFRS 16, Leases, within the framework. The Group has opted for IFRS 16 without restating the comparative figures for 2018 in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16. We refer to the section “Accounting Policies” in the Financial Statements for a detailed description of the implementation of IFRS 16.

Capital resources

This year's result has been proposed transferred to equity.

Our parent Company has issued a "Letter of Support" for the operation of the company for the next 12 months.

Strategy and objectives

Our strategy is defined by three priorities: a focus on key markets, delivering an exceptional customer experience and optimizing the use of our assets.
We focus on key locations where our target mid-market customers do business. Colt is well placed to help customers through change - with a renewed focus on our core specialism we will transform the way businesses consume network infrastructure and communications services. Colt will serve our customers in a way that they choose - providing them with an intelligent network that enables them to become better at what they do. We understand that delivering the right experience to our customers helps drive improved trust and customer advocacy of Colt, and therefore growth of the business.
We will continue to transform our business so that we are in the optimum operational state to serve our customers and help them overcome their business challenges, now and in the future.
We will focus on getting the most out of all our assets: our physical network assets and our expert people, to better serve our customers and to deliver improved profitability and returns on investment.

Events after the balance sheet date

Colt continues to closely monitor the situation regarding Covid-19 from both Health and Safety and Business Continuity perspectives. The majority of Colt locations have enforced a mandatory work from home (‘WFH’) policy for all staff, except for a minimal group that are approved as needing to access sites in order to perform critical tasks. In addition, certain Colt locations are operating a split working approach with two designated teams created that alternate weeks they are allowed, but not required to be, on site. Substantially all international travel has been banned and local travel restricted to essential services only.

Colt continues to work closely with its customers and suppliers, and does not foresee significant obstacles in fulfilling customer service agreements and maintaining its supply chain. In the first quarter of 2020, alongside decreases in travel related costs and capital expenditure. In terms of cash flow, Colt Group has a strong cash position, is effectively managing its working capital position and has the ability to drawn down from its €430.0m Revolving Credit Facility ('RCF') from a related-party company as required. At present, given the uncertainty surrounding this global pandemic, it is difficult to understand fully the longer term economic impact for 2020 and 2021.

The Sale, Revenue and Cashflow of the Colt Group by May 2020 is increasing. We see a slide increasing in bookings for Voice and Data . Potential impacts are not expected for Colt Denmark.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**34,654,807**	**21,263,712**
Staff costs	2	(9,283,616)	(8,971,791)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	3	(20,301,542)	(15,102,184)
Operating profit/loss		**5,069,649**	**(2,810,263)**
Other financial income	4	129	0
Other financial expenses	5	(8,265,949)	(1,933,211)
Profit/loss before tax		**(3,196,171)**	**(4,743,474)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	305,727	57,729
Profit/loss for the year		**(2,890,444)**	**(4,685,745)**
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(2,890,444)	(4,685,745)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		**(2,890,444)**	**(4,685,745)**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Land and buildings		75,927,078	0
Plant and machinery		90,214,327	86,436,765
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,296,275	1,266,017
Property, plant and equipment	7	**167,437,680**	**87,702,782**
Fixed assets		**167,437,680**	**87,702,782**
Trade receivables		8,856,440	9,851,861
Other receivables		5,687,952	7,370,736
Prepayments	8	2,729,010	7,317,193
Receivables		**17,273,402**	**24,539,790**
Cash		**27,367,161**	**17,239,359**
Current assets		**44,640,563**	**41,779,149**
Assets		**212,078,243**	**129,481,931**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		58,908,679	61,799,123
Equity		**60,908,679**	**63,799,123**
Deferred tax		0	305,727
Other provisions	9	3,980,319	3,728,625
Provisions		**3,980,319**	**4,034,352**
Finance lease liabilities, long term		76,410,828	0
Payables to group enterprises		50,595,537	46,773,335
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		**127,006,365**	**46,773,335**
Finance lease liabilities		1,817,891	0
Trade payables		15,303,994	10,067,954
Other payables		375,127	2,337,748
Deferred income	10	2,685,868	2,469,419
Current liabilities other than provisions		**20,182,880**	**14,875,121**
Liabilities other than provisions		**147,189,245**	**61,648,456**
Equity and liabilities		**212,078,243**	**129,481,931**
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Related parties with controlling interest	11		
Group relations	12		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	2,000,000	61,799,123	63,799,123
Profit/loss for the year	0	(2,890,444)	(2,890,444)
Equity end of year	**2,000,000**	**58,908,679**	**60,908,679**

Notes

1 Events after the balance sheet date

The parent company has issued a "letter of Support" for the operation of the company for the next 12 months.

Covid-19

Colt continues to closely monitor the situation regarding Covid-19 from both Health and Safety and Business Continuity perspectives. The majority of Colt locations have enforced a mandatory work from home ('WFH') policy for all staff, except for a minimal group that are approved as needing to access sites in order to perform critical tasks. In addition, certain Colt locations are operating a split working approach with two designated teams created that alternate weeks they are allowed, but not required to be, on site. Substantially all international travel has been banned and local travel restricted to essential services only.

Colt continues to work closely with its customers and suppliers, and does not foresee significant obstacles in fulfilling customer service agreements and maintaining its supply chain. In the first quarter of 2020 revenue is slightly increasing while travel related costs and capital expenditure are decreasing. In terms of cash flow, Colt Group has a strong cash position, is effectively managing its working capital position and has the ability to drawn down from its €430.0m Revolving Credit Facility ('RCF') from a related-party company as required. At present, given the uncertainty surrounding this global pandemic, it is difficult to understand fully the longer term economic impact for 2020 and 2021."
Therefor there is no material impact on Colt Denmark due to the Covid-19 crisis.

2 Staff costs

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	11,123,494	10,005,126
Pension costs	812,048	692,656
Other social security costs	30,694	26,697
	11,966,236	**10,724,479**
Staff costs classified as assets	(2,682,620)	(1,752,688)
	9,283,616	**8,971,791**
Average number of full-time employees	**14**	**12**

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

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20,301,542	15,102,184
	20,301,542	**15,102,184**

4 Other financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other interest income	129	0
	129	**0**

5 Other financial expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	3,450,537	1,869,264
Exchange rate adjustments	22,462	40,320
Other financial expenses	4,792,950	23,627
	8,265,949	**1,933,211**

6 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Change in deferred tax	(305,727)	(57,729)
	(305,727)	**(57,729)**

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	0	461,401,660	1,363,654
Transfers	0	2,649,321	0
Additions	78,545,253	19,067,895	135,913
Disposals	0	(7,657,218)	(18,231)
Cost end of year	**78,545,253**	**475,461,658**	**1,481,336**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	0	(374,964,895)	(97,637)
Depreciation for the year	(2,618,175)	(17,577,712)	(105,655)
Reversal regarding disposals	0	7,295,276	18,231
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(2,618,175)**	**(385,247,331)**	**(185,061)**
Carrying amount end of year	**75,927,078**	**90,214,327**	**1,296,275**
Hereof leased	75,927,078	14,239,391	0

8 Prepayments

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

9 Other provisions

Other provisions comprise provisions for vacation of premises.

10 Deferred income

Received prepayments concerns deferred income.

11 Related parties with controlling interest

The Company has registered the following related parties.

Controlling shareholder
Colt Technology Services Europe Ltd., Beaufort House, 15 St. Botolph Street, EC3A 7QN, London.

Controlling shareholder in Colt Group S.A.
Colt Technology Services Europe Ltd., Beaufort House, 15 St. Botolph Street, EC3A 7QN, London.

Except for transactions with group enterprises and normal management remuneration there have been no transactions with supervisory and Executive Boards, senior employees, shareholders or related parties. Please see the consolidated accounts for Colt Group S.A.

12 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of Colt Group S.A.

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of Colt Group S.A.

The Group Annual Report may be obtained from Colt Group S.A
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Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The Entity has decided to change its accounting policy on recognition of leases.

To better achieve a fair presentation of the Entity's financial position and results, leases are recognised in accordance with the accounting principles of the International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 16 Leases, effective 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 does not distinguish between operating leases and finance leases but requires the recognition of a lease asset (right-of-use asset) and a lease liability when entering into leases, except for leases with a lease term ending within 12 months (short-term leases) and contracts to lease assets of low value.

The change in accounting policy for leases has resulted in an increase in Property plant and Equipment and lease debt. The increase in property, plant and equipment is TDKK 78,615 and the lease liability of TDKK 78,615 recognized as debt.

According to the transition requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the comparative figures are not restated.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, cost of sales and other expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.
Income concerning installation is recognized over the estimated term of the contract (3-5 year)

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition up until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straightline depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Plant and machinery	4-20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are recognized 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.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other provisions

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

Finance lease liabilities

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities other than provisions, and, at the time of inception of the lease, measured at the present value of future lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost. The difference between present value and nominal amount of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the leases.

Operating leases

A lease asset (right-of-use asset) and a similar lease liability are recognised for all leases for which the Entity is a lessee. However, this policy does not apply to short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term ending within 12 months) and contracts to lease assets of low value. For such leases, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Lease liabilities

On initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity's incremental borrowing rate shall be used.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments:

- Fixed payments less any lease incentives provided by the lessor to the lessee.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if it is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are recognised in the income statement as "Production costs" or "Other external expenses" in the period in which the event or the circumstance triggering the payments in question takes place.

On subsequent measurement, lease liabilities are adjusted for accrued interest and repayments made, calculated by the effective interest rate method.

Lease liabilities are remeasured and the corresponding lease assets are similarly adjusted when:

- There is a change in the lease term, e.g. as a result of a change in the assessment of whether an option to extend or to purchase will be exercised. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using a discount rate revised at the time of changing the lease.
- There is a change in lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate, or in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using the original discount rate. However, a revised discount rate is used if the change reflects a change in the floating interest rate.
- There is a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

If the remeasurement results in the reduction of a lease liability exceeding the carrying amount of the corresponding lease asset, the excess amount is recognised in the income statement.

Lease assets
On initial recognition, lease assets are measured at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities, any lease payments made before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the lease assets, or restoring the underlying assets, are recognised as a separate provision. The costs are added to the cost of the lease assets unless the liability is incurred to produce inventories in which case the costs are recognised in the cost of the manufactured goods. Subsequently, lease assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Lease assets are depreciated over the lower of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying assets. If the lease transfers the ownership of the lease assets by the end of the lease term or if the exercise of a purchase option is expected, the lease assets are depreciated over their useful life. Depreciation begins at the commencement date.

Lease assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount

Lease assets are adjusted upon remeasurement of the lease liabilities; see above in the lease liability section.

Lease assets are recognised as fixed assets within the asset item in which the underlying assets of the lease would be recognised if the Company owned them.

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

Deferred income
Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.