BUUS JENSEN
Statsautoriserede
Revisorer

Scanmarket A/S

Solbjerg Hedevej 39, 8355 Solbjerg

Company reg. no. 26 71 63 81

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 2 July 2024.

Matthew Thomas Bagley
Chairman of the meeting

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Contents

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Scanmarket A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Solbjerg, 2 July 2024

Managing Director

Michal Eisenberg

Board of directors

Matthew Thomas Bagley chairman	Michal Eisenberg	Mark James Clayton

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Scanmarket A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scanmarket A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management’s Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management’s Review.

Copenhagen, 2 July 2024

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

Michael Markussen	Peter Leth Keller
State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34295	mne47790

Company information

The company	Scanmarket A/S Solbjerg Hedevej 39 8355 Solbjerg	
	Company reg. no.	26 71 63 81
	Established:	2 July 2002
	Domicile:	Solbjerg
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December 21st financial year
Board of directors	Matthew Thomas Bagley, chairman Michal Eisenberg Mark James Clayton	
Managing Director	Michal Eisenberg	
Auditors	BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer	
Parent company	Unit4 Group Holding B.V.	
Subsidiaries	Scanmarket.com Ltd., Londen, England Scanmarket North America Inc., Alpharetta, USA Symfact AG, Sugiez, Switzerland	

Description of key activities of the company

Primary activities: Scanmarket is delivering a market-leading global Strategic Sourcing platform. Our proven cloud-based solution is trusted by 500+ customers across more than 80 countries. Our sole focus is on driving real, measurable business results via an easy to deploy, easy to use platform which includes: Spend Analytics, eSourcing (RFx & Auctions), Project Management, Contract Management, and Supply Base Management.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 29,9m against DKK 23,4m last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -186,5m against DKK -30,5m last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory. However, the results must be seen in light of the below-mentioned impairments.

The company has impaired intangible and financial non-current assets totaling 164 million DKK. Management refers to note 1 to the financial statements for a breakdown and presentation of the amounts in the income statement.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2023	2022
	Gross profit	**29.870.471**	**23.403.995**
2	Staff costs	-29.074.847	-32.822.140
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-123.852.391	-18.540.084
	Operating profit	**-123.056.767**	**-27.958.229**
	Income from investments in group enterprises	-62.266.621	-2.265.345
	Other financial income from group enterprises	112.819	0
	Other financial income	58.959	1.460.482
3	Other financial expenses	-3.696.359	-1.857.642
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-188.847.969**	**-30.620.734**
4	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	2.375.373	71.334
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-186.472.596**	**-30.549.400**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	-692.854	-235.076
	Transferred to other statutory reserves	-1.772.329	-1.377.535
	Allocated from retained earnings	-184.007.413	-28.936.789
	Total allocations and transfers	**-186.472.596**	**-30.549.400**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2023	2022
	Non-current assets		
5	Completed development projects	28.295.591	30.567.807
6	Acquired concessions	0	4.451.970
7	Goodwill	0	108.076.759
	Total intangible assets	28.295.591	143.096.536
8	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	248.494	309.193
	Total property, plant, and equipment	248.494	309.193
9	Investments in group enterprises	11.444.808	73.018.575
10	Deposits	571.416	571.416
	Total investments	12.016.224	73.589.991
	Total non-current assets	**40.560.309**	**216.995.720**
	Current assets		
	Trade receivables	4.598.151	5.972.500
	Receivables from group enterprises	21.937.839	11.320.776
	Income tax receivables	0	1.263.880
	Other receivables	0	464.320
	Prepayments	1.720.988	1.030.462
	Total receivables	28.256.978	20.051.938
	Cash and cash equivalents	4.562.291	2.198.880
	Total current assets	**32.819.269**	**22.250.818**
	Total assets	**73.379.578**	**239.246.538**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2023	2022
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	604.890	604.890
	Reserve for development costs	22.070.560	23.842.889
	Retained earnings	-20.031.856	163.975.557
	Total equity	**2.643.594**	**188.423.336**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	0	1.938.266
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	1.938.266
	Bank loans	1	339.749
	Trade payables	2.971.750	3.054.374
	Payables to group enterprises	53.330.916	6.837.086
	Other payables	5.827.478	4.445.619
11	Deferred income	8.605.839	34.208.108
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	70.735.984	48.884.936
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**70.735.984**	**50.823.202**
	Total equity and liabilities	**73.379.578**	**239.246.538**

1 Special items

12 Charges and security

13 Contingencies

14 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	604.890	0	25.220.424	64.056.412	89.881.726
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	235.076	0	0	235.076
Share of profit or loss	0	-235.076	-1.377.535	-28.936.789	-30.549.400
Capital increase (from Holdco Sourcing A/S)	0	0	0	4.486.148	4.486.148
Capital contributions	0	0	0	124.369.786	124.369.786
Equity 1 January 2023	604.890	0	23.842.889	163.975.557	188.423.336
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	692.854	0	0	692.854
Share of profit or loss	0	-692.854	-1.772.329	-184.007.413	-186.472.596
	604.890	**0**	**22.070.560**	**-20.031.856**	**2.643.594**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2023	2022

1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	2023	2022
Expenses:		
Acquired concessions, Impairment loss for the year	3.642.521	0
Goodwill, Impairment loss for the year	101.321.962	0
Investments in group enterprises, Impairment loss for the year	58.537.662	0
	163.502.145	0
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-104.964.483	0
Income from investments in group enterprises	-58.537.662	0
Profit of special items, net	**-163.502.145**	**0**

2. Staff costs

	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	26.412.573	30.708.629
Pension costs	2.341.205	1.799.955
Other costs for social security	321.069	313.556
	29.074.847	**32.822.140**
Average number of employees	34	41

3. Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
Financial costs, group enterprises	1.247.199	1.076.018
Other financial costs	2.449.160	781.624
	3.696.359	**1.857.642**

All amounts in DKK.

		2023	2022
4.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	0	0
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	-2.375.373	-71.334
		-2.375.373	**-71.334**

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
5.	**Completed development projects**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	91.743.180	82.619.564
	Additions during the year	8.990.748	9.123.616
	Cost 31 December 2023	**100.733.928**	**91.743.180**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-61.175.374	-50.285.689
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-11.262.963	-10.889.684
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-72.438.337**	**-61.175.373**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**28.295.591**	**30.567.807**

Development projects comprise the continuous development of the company's sourcing software, including new features etc. The capitalised costs consist of internal costs relating to employees and to a minor extent assistance purchased from sub-suppliers.

The continuous development of the system etc. is expected to ensure continued development in primary activities, leading to increased market shares. Based on an assessment of the capitalised development projects, management has concluded that the recoverable amount or value in use exceeds the carrying amount.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
6.	**Acquired concessions**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	6.475.593	6.475.593
	Cost 31 December 2023	**6.475.593**	**6.475.593**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-2.023.623	-1.214.173
	Amortisation arising from business combinations (internal group merger)	0	0
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-809.449	-809.450
	Impairment loss for the year	-3.642.521	0
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-6.475.593**	**-2.023.623**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**0**	**4.451.970**
7.	**Goodwill**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	128.341.150	128.341.150
	Cost 31 December 2023	**128.341.150**	**128.341.150**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-20.264.391	-13.509.594
	Amortisation arising from business combinations (internal group merger)	0	0
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-6.754.797	-6.754.797
	Impairment loss for the year	-101.321.962	0
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-128.341.150**	**-20.264.391**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**0**	**108.076.759**
8.	**Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	916.504	916.504
	Cost 31 December 2023	**916.504**	**916.504**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2023	-607.311	-521.158
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-60.699	-86.153
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-668.010**	**-607.311**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**248.494**	**309.193**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
9.	**Investments in group enterprises**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	76.076.898	76.076.898
	Disposals arising from business combinations (internal group merger)	-7	0
	Cost 31 December 2023	**76.076.891**	**76.076.898**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2023	5.168.771	147.245
	Translation at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date	692.854	235.076
	Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	3.491.796	4.786.450
	Reversals for the year concerning disposals	-168.953	0
	Revaluations 31 December 2023	**9.184.468**	**5.168.771**
	Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2023	-8.227.094	-1.175.299
	Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-7.051.795	-7.051.795
	Impairment loss for the year	-58.537.662	0
	Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2023	**-73.816.551**	**-8.227.094**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**11.444.808**	**73.018.575**
	The item includes goodwill with an amount of	0	131.178.914

10.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	571.416	483.070
	Additions during the year	0	88.346
	Cost 31 December 2023	**571.416**	**571.416**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**571.416**	**571.416**

11. Deferred income

Deferred income consists of accruals of revenue from customer contracts. Of the liability recognized, 0 million DKK relates to group enterprises (2022: 11 million DKK).

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

12. Charges and security

For bank commitments, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of 4.000 t.DKK. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	DKK in thousands
Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	28.296
Goodwill	0
Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	0
Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	248
Trade receivables	4.598

13. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	677
Rent liabilities	6.393
Total contingent liabilities	**7.070**

Joint taxation

With UNIT4 A/S, company reg. no 26570433 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

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

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

14. Related parties

Controlling interest

Unit4 Group Holding B.V. Stationspark 1010, 3364 DA Sliedrecht, Netherlands	Majority shareholder

All amounts in DKK.

Transactions

Transactions with related parties are not disclosed, as all transactions have been carried out on fair market terms.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Ultimate parent company Unit4 Group Holding B.V., Stationspark 1000 Sliedrecht, 3364 DA, Netherlands.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Scanmarket A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Scanmarket A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Bock CapitalTopco B.V, Stationspark 1000 Sliedrecht, 3364 DA Sliedrecht, Netherlands, reg. no. 82220123.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Business combinations

Acquisitions completed (method of consolidation)

Acquisition of group enterprises are dealt with in accordance with the acquisition method, and afterwards the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If it is possible to measure the value reliably, acquired contingent liabilities are measured at fair value under the item Equity investments in group enterprises.

The date of acquisition is the date when control of the acquired entity is obtained.

The cost of the acquired entity represents the fair value of the consideration agreed upon, including the considerations that are conditional on future events. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Positive differences between the cost of the acquired entity and the identified assets and liabilities are recognised in the equity investment as goodwill, which is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the expected useful life. Amortisation of goodwill is allocated to the functions to which the goodwill relates. If the difference is negative, this is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If the allocation of the purchase price is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired group enterprises may, as a result of changes in recognition and measurement of the identified net assets, be adjusted up to 12 months from the date of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including depreciation already made.

If the cost includes contingent considerations, these are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, contingent considerations at fair value are measured again. Value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

In case of step-by-step acquisitions, the value of the hitherto equity holding in the acquired entity is measured again at the fair value at the date of acquisition. The difference between the carrying amount of the hitherto equity investment and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Gorup internal vertical or reverse vertical mergers
Mergers carried out between a parent company and its subsidiary (vertical and reverse vertical mergers) are not considered a business combination, as no control is established in the transaction. Instead, the previous control continues in a modified legal form. The merger is therefore carried out according to the group method.

The group method implies that the values used in the consolidated financial statements for the Scanmarket Group are used as the continuing values in the continuing business.

Expenses incurred in connection with the group method are recognized in the income statement as costs in the period they are incurred.

Income statement

Gross profit
Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IFRS 15 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

The revenue is recognised when the control of the identifiable individual performance obligations has been performed in respect of the customer whereby the customer gains control of the asset or the service. Sales remunerations are allocated proportionally to the individual performance obligations in the agreement.

Revenue from software licenses is recognised on a linear basis over the period during which the service is performed. Revenue from consultancy services are recognized at the time of delivery.

Revenue is measured at fair value of agreed remunerations, less VAT and expenses. All forms of discount are recognised in revenue.

Revenue from contracts, including variable considerations such as quantity discounts and performance-related payments are recognised at the most probable consideration value. Revenue is not recognised until it is deemed most likely that changes in the estimated variable consideration will not subsequently result in the reversal of a material part of the amount, thus reducing revenue.

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred in generating revenue for the year.

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period. The amortisation periods used are 5-10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost with deduction of accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised over the estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of management’s experience in the individual business areas. Goodwill is amortised on a straightline basis over the amortisation period, which is set at 19 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an expected pay-back period, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and an expected longterm earnings profile.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

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

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value of the asset being leased or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

Investments in group enterprises with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

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

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises 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. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Scanmarket A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, 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. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under deferred income.