

# Triscan A/S

Engmarken 11, 8220 Brabrand  
CVR no. 27 75 59 68

## Annual report for 2021

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.06.22

Morten Hallum  
Dirigent

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**The company**

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Triscan A/S  
Engmarken 11  
8220 Brabrand  
Tel.: 87 43 33 33  
Registered office: Aarhus  
CVR no.: 27 75 59 68  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Michael Juul Hansen

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**Board of Directors**

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John Blom Iversen  
Michael Juul Hansen  
Hans Eric Nicolass Destrée  
Bente Jørgensen  
Leif Børge Larsen

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for Triscan A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Brabrand, June 30, 2022

### Executive Board

Michael Juul Hansen

### Board of Directors

John Blom Iversen  
Chairman

Michael Juul Hansen

Hans Eric Nicolass Destrée

Bente Jørgensen

Leif Børge Larsen

**To the Shareholders of Triscan A/S****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Triscan A/S for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "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 responsibility for the financial statements**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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 Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Skive, June 30, 2022

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Bjørn Jakobsen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne24813



**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS****Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Gross profit	55,008	45,098	42,635	50,296	49,253
Operating profit	18,814	8,037	3,556	10,334	11,542
Total net financials	578	-177	-566	-1,228	-775
Profit for the year	15,635	6,353	2,634	7,084	8,548
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	167,310	141,831	147,418	181,185	171,166
Investments in property, plant and equipment	2,067	576	1,531	7,826	1,475
Equity	51,385	35,570	29,382	26,839	37,454
<i>Cashflow</i>					
Net cash flow:					
Operating activities	-7,794	20,483	15,144	-2,717	3,237
Investing activities	-1,721	-2,998	-695	-7,874	-3,053
Financing activities	5,260	-13,610	-18,747	12,151	-5,955
Cash flows for the year	-4,255	3,875	-4,298	1,560	-5,771

**Ratios**

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	36.0%	19.7%	9.4%	22.0%	25.5%

*Equity ratio*

Solvency ratio	30.7%	25.1%	19.9%	14.8%	21.9%
Solvency ratio incl. subordinate loan capital	47.6%	46.3%	40.3%	31.4%	39.4%

*Others*

Number of employees (average)	75	72	80	88	83
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*Ratios definitions*

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

**Primary activities**

The company manufacture, sells and distributes auto spare parts in the independent European aftermarket and invest in manufacturing companies as a part of our sourcing strategy.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement of the Company including subsidiaries for 2021 shows a consolidated profit before tax of DKK 20,264,881 and a profit after tax of DKK 15,635,232 as tax in subsidiaries has reduced the income of investments with DKK 872,573, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 51,385,013.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

**Outlook**

Sales and earnings in the first quarter of 2022 were at a satisfactory level, but the remaining year will be impacted negatively by the uncertainty from the situation in Ukraine.

**Financial risks***Foreign currency risks*

The company is exposed to foreign currency risks due to purchase and sales transactions that are settled in currencies other than DKK.

*Interest rate risks*

The company has a large proportion of variable-rate assets and liabilities and is therefore exposed to interest rate risks.

**External environment**

As part of the strategy for the company's overall environmental activities, an environmental policy has been prepared setting out a number of environmental objectives. Focusing on environmentally sound operations, this policy forms a natural part of the company's objectives concerning product quality and production conditions.

**Research and development activities**

The company is continuously developing and improving the products. The costs associated with this are expensed on an ongoing basis through the income statement.

**Corporate social responsibility**

Triscan A/S with affiliates works according to a defined code that clarifies the behavior of employees and managers in relation to ethical and legal challenges. This ensures uncompromising access to high ethics and morals in all circumstances.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

## Income statement

Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>55,008,447</b>	<b>45,098,397</b>
1 Staff costs	-33,603,421	-34,308,452
<b>Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>21,405,026</b>	<b>10,789,945</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-2,509,672	-2,705,821
Other operating expenses	-80,904	-47,300
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>18,814,450</b>	<b>8,036,824</b>
2 Income from equity investments in group enterprises	2,055,381	1,037,522
Income from other investments and receivables that are fixed assets	109,868	0
3 Financial income	301,568	176,469
4 Financial expenses	-1,888,959	-1,390,891
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>19,392,308</b>	<b>7,859,924</b>
Tax on profit for the year	-3,757,076	-1,506,442
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>15,635,232</b>	<b>6,353,482</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	2,015,381	1,077,522
Proposed dividend for the financial year	2,000,000	0
Retained earnings	11,619,851	5,275,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,635,232</b>	<b>6,353,482</b>

## Balance sheet

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Goodwill	1,500,000	1,750,000
6	<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5,900,879	6,410,129
7	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5,900,879</b>	<b>6,410,129</b>
8	Equity investments in group enterprises	6,829,397	4,594,468
8	Other investments	465,282	465,282
9	Deposits	4,049,332	4,049,332
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>11,344,011</b>	<b>9,109,082</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>18,744,890</b>	<b>17,269,211</b>
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	102,735,077	83,800,771
	Prepayments for goods	11,442,604	7,168,998
	<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>114,177,681</b>	<b>90,969,769</b>
	Trade receivables	14,636,833	23,910,629
	Receivables from group enterprises	14,317,159	1,059,519
	Other receivables	2,993,434	2,072,546
10	Prepayments	2,250,518	2,104,475
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>34,197,944</b>	<b>29,147,169</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>189,113</b>	<b>4,444,811</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>148,564,738</b>	<b>124,561,749</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>167,309,628</b>	<b>141,830,960</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	666,667	666,667
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	4,466,288	2,271,359
	Retained earnings	44,252,058	32,632,207
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	2,000,000	0
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>51,385,013</b>	<b>35,570,233</b>
11	Provisions for deferred tax	357,000	493,000
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>357,000</b>	<b>493,000</b>
12	Subordinate loan capital	30,000,000	30,000,000
12	Lease commitments	1,037,615	1,786,310
12	Payables to group enterprises	0	20,000,000
	<b>Total long-term payables</b>	<b>31,037,615</b>	<b>51,786,310</b>
12	Short-term part of long-term payables	739,791	729,041
	Payables to other credit institutions	26,973,397	0
	Trade payables	16,870,754	15,514,496
	Payables to group enterprises	19,846,874	12,569,227
	Income taxes	3,893,076	1,685,442
	Other payables	16,206,108	23,483,211
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>84,530,000</b>	<b>53,981,417</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>115,567,615</b>	<b>105,767,727</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>167,309,628</b>	<b>141,830,960</b>
13	Contingent liabilities		
14	Charges and security		
15	Related parties		

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20					
Balance as at 01.01.20	666,667	1,359,216	27,356,247	0	29,382,130
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	-14,896	0	0	-14,896
Other changes in equity	0	-150,483	0	0	-150,483
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,077,522	5,275,960	0	6,353,482
Balance as at 31.12.20	666,667	2,271,359	32,632,207	0	35,570,233
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21					
Balance as at 01.01.21	666,667	2,271,359	32,632,207	0	35,570,233
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	-49,100	0	0	-49,100
Other changes in equity	0	228,648	0	0	228,648
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,015,381	11,619,851	2,000,000	15,635,232
Balance as at 31.12.21	666,667	4,466,288	44,252,058	2,000,000	51,385,013



## Cash flow statement

Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>15,635,232</b>	<b>6,353,482</b>
16 Adjustments	5,769,794	4,436,463
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	-23,207,912	7,908,280
Receivables	-5,050,775	152,554
Trade payables	1,356,258	-866,547
Other payables relating to operating activities	976,369	4,195,516
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before net financials</b>	<b>-4,521,034</b>	<b>22,179,748</b>
Interest income and similar income received	301,568	176,469
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-1,888,959	-1,390,891
Income tax paid	-1,685,442	-482,790
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>-7,793,867</b>	<b>20,482,536</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-2,066,998	-576,008
Sale of property, plant and equipment	235,672	135,600
Purchase of securities and equity investments	0	-2,557,675
Dividend received	109,868	0
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>-1,721,458</b>	<b>-2,998,083</b>
Arrangement of payables to credit institutions	26,973,397	-19,677,866
Repayment of lease commitments	-737,945	-717,586
Arrangement of payables to group enterprises	-20,975,825	6,785,207
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>5,259,627</b>	<b>-13,610,245</b>
<b>Total cash flows for the year</b>	<b>-4,255,698</b>	<b>3,874,208</b>
Cash, beginning of year	4,444,811	570,603
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>189,113</b>	<b>4,444,811</b>
Cash, end of year, comprises:		
Cash	189,113	4,444,811
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,113</b>	<b>4,444,811</b>

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK

### 1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	29,274,859	30,629,411
Pensions	2,461,813	2,276,396
Other social security costs	169,467	163,535
Other staff costs	1,697,282	1,239,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,603,421</b>	<b>34,308,452</b>

Average number of employees during the year	75	72
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Remuneration for the management:

Remuneration for the Executive Board and Board of Directors	3,521,946	3,285,669
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### 2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	2,055,381	1,037,522
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### 3. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	18,879	6,257
Foreign exchange gains	0	15,639
Other financial income	282,689	154,573
<b>Other financial income</b>	<b>282,689</b>	<b>170,212</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,568</b>	<b>176,469</b>

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>4. Financial expenses</b>		
Interest, group enterprises	930,330	975,866
Other interest expenses	486,983	343,817
Foreign exchange losses	372,331	0
Other financial expenses	99,315	71,208
Other financial expenses	958,629	415,025
Total	1,888,959	1,390,891

**5. Proposed appropriation account**

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	2,015,381	1,077,522
Retained earnings	11,619,851	5,275,960
Total	15,635,232	6,353,482

**6. Intangible assets**

Figures in DKK	Goodwill
Cost as at 01.01.21	5,000,000
Cost as at 31.12.21	5,000,000
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-3,250,000
Amortisation during the year	-250,000
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-3,500,000
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	1,500,000

## 7. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.21	24,217,882
Additions during the year	2,066,998
Disposals during the year	-5,188,647
Cost as at 31.12.21	21,096,233
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-17,807,753
Depreciation during the year	-2,259,672
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	4,872,071
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-15,195,354
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	5,900,879
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.21	1,072,084

## 8. Investments

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises	Other invest- ments
Cost as at 01.01.21	2,363,109	465,282
Cost as at 31.12.21	2,363,109	465,282
Revaluations as at 01.01.21	2,231,359	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-49,100	0
Net profit/loss from equity investments	2,055,381	0
Other adjustments relating to equity investments	228,648	0
Revaluations as at 31.12.21	4,466,288	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	6,829,397	465,282

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
Triscan Manufacturing ApS, Brabrand	100%
Triscan GmbH, Iserlohn	100%
Triscan Software Solutions ApS, Brabrand	100%

### 9. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.21	4,049,332
Cost as at 31.12.21	4,049,332
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	4,049,332

### 10. Prepayments

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

	31.12.21 DKK	31.12.20 DKK
<b>11. Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax as at 01.01.21	493,000	672,000
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-136,000	-179,000
Deferred tax as at 31.12.21	357,000	493,000

**12. Long-term payables**

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Total payables at 31.12.21	Total payables at 31.12.20
Subordinate loan capital	0	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease commitments	739,791	1,777,406	2,515,351
Payables to group enterprises	0	0	20,000,000
Total	739,791	31,777,406	52,515,351

**13. Contingent liabilities***Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 2-25 months and a total obligation of DKK 1,118k.

The company has entered a commitment on rental of buildings with a non-cancellation agreement from 6 months to 126 months with a total obligation on DKK 55,550k.

*Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

#### 14. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

#### 15. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
John Blom Iversen	Shareholder of Iverson Invest ApS
Iverson Invest ApS	Controlling shareholder
Triscan Holding A/S	Parent Company

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

Remuneration for the management is specified in note 1. Staff costs.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Iverson Invest ApS.

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>16. Adjustments for the cash flow statement</b>		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2,509,672	2,705,821
Other operating expenses	80,904	47,300
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-2,055,381	-1,037,522
Income from other investments and receivables that are fixed assets	-109,868	0
Financial income	-301,568	-176,469
Financial expenses	1,888,959	1,390,891
Tax on profit or loss for the year	3,757,076	1,506,442
Total	5,769,794	4,436,463

## 17. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The company is a subsidiary of Iverson Invest ApS, , CVR no. , which prepares consolidated financial statements.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is



**17. Accounting policies** - continued -

recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Costs of raw materials and consumables**

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Goodwill	20	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	0

Goodwill is amortised over 20 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

**Other operating expenses**

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Income from equity investments in group enterprises**

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -

amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

**Income from other investments and receivables that are fixed assets**

Interest income, dividends, unrealised capital gains and realised gains on disposal are recognised under this item.

Dividends from other equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

**BALANCE SHEET****Intangible assets***Goodwill*

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -

in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

**Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -

For equity investments measured according to the equity method, the proportionate share of the equity investments' equity value is determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, stated in the other sections.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

**Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed, unless goodwill is included in the carrying amount of equity investments.

**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

**Other investments**

Equity investments that are not classified as group enterprises, associates or participating interests and which are not traded in an active market are measured in the balance sheet at cost.

**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

**Equity**

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -**Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

With subordinate loan capital, the creditor has subordinated its claim to those of all other creditors of the company.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

**17. Accounting policies** - continued -**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the company's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables. Cash flows from financing activities also comprise finance lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.