



CHRISTENSEN  
KJÆRULFF  
**PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT**

STATSAUTORISERET  
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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# Hollingsworth Pack ApS

Øster Søgade 22 1. sal, 1357 København K

**Company reg. no. 28 89 76 77**

## Annual report

**1 January - 31 December 2020**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 June 2021.

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Joe Scott Hollingsworth  
Chairman of the meeting



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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23,5 %.



## **Management's report**

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Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of Hollingsworth Pack ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

København K, 28 June 2021

### **Executive board**

Joe Scott Hollingsworth

Neal Scott Hollingsworth



## Independent auditor's report

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**To the shareholder of Hollingsworth Pack ApS**

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hollingsworth Pack ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

### Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements 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.



## Independent auditor's report

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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 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 the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a fair view.

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

### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.



## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2021

**Christensen Kjærulff**

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Peter Lund  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne19771



## Company information

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### The company

Hollingsworth Pack ApS

Øster Søgade 22 1. sal

1357 København K

Phone 40 70 03 01

Web site [www.holl-pack.com](http://www.holl-pack.com)

Company reg. no. 28 89 76 77

Established: 1 July 2005

Domicile: Copenhagen

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### Executive board

Joe Scott Hollingsworth

Neal Scott Hollingsworth

### Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab

Store Kongensgade 68

1264 København K

### Bankers

Bank Nordik, Amager Landevej 56, 2770 Kastrup

### Parent company

Hollingsworth-Pack Corporation

### Associated enterprise

KBHBase ApS, København



## Management commentary

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### The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are consulting in construction and related activities.

### Unusual circumstances

A large number of enterprises in Denmark have been shutdown, however, this has not been the case for the company, and consequently, the financial position and the profit for the financial year 2020 are not significantly affected by the consequences of the coronavirus.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 689.000 against DKK -865.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 670.000 against DKK -930.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.

### Expected developments

In 2021, the financial development will largely depend on the type and the extent of the restrictions maintained or introduced by the Danish authorities in order to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. In anticipation of the company not being subject to shutdown, the management expects the company's financial position and profit for the financial year 2021 to be insignificantly affected by the consequences of the coronavirus.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

Note	2020	2019
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>689.435</b>	<b>-864.681</b>
Depreciation and impairment of equipment	-945	-1.059
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>688.490</b>	<b>-865.740</b>
Income from equity investment in associate	32.651	-45.599
Other financial income	1.138	17.891
1 Other financial costs	-51.531	-36.715
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>670.748</b>	<b>-930.163</b>
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-624	233
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>670.124</b>	<b>-929.930</b>

### Proposed appropriation of net profit:

Transferred to retained earnings	670.124	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-929.930
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>670.124</b>	<b>-929.930</b>



## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>	Note	2020	2019
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
3 Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired		0	0
Total intangible assets		0	0
4 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		14.174	0
Total property, plant, and equipment		14.174	0
5 Equity investments in associate		0	0
6 Receivables from associates		84.051	51.401
7 Deposits		3.278	3.278
Total investments		87.329	54.679
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>101.503</b>	<b>54.679</b>
 <b>Current assets</b>			
Trade receivables		460.753	1.078.871
Receivables from associates		9.546	9.546
Income tax receivables		2.200	166.000
Other receivables		14.823	140.469
Prepayments and accrued income		0	499
Total receivables		487.322	1.395.385
 Cash on hand and demand deposits			
Cash on hand and demand deposits		2.226.152	1.251.135
 <b>Total current assets</b>			
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2.814.977</b>	<b>2.701.199</b>



## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

### Equity and liabilities

Note	2020	2019
<b>Equity</b>		
8 Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
9 Retained earnings	2.243.288	1.573.164
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2.368.288</b>	<b>1.698.164</b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	624	0
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	231.629	570.444
Payables to group enterprises	498	498
Other payables	77.467	145.546
Accruals and deferred income	136.471	286.547
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	446.065	1.003.035
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>446.065</b>	<b>1.003.035</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>2.814.977</b>	<b>2.701.199</b>



## **Statement of changes in equity**

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2019	125.000	2.503.094	2.350.000	4.978.094
Distributed dividend	0	0	-2.350.000	-2.350.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-929.930	0	-929.930
Equity 1 January 2020	125.000	1.573.164	0	1.698.164
Retained earnings for the year	0	670.124	0	670.124
	<b>125.000</b>	<b>2.243.288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.368.288</b>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	2020	2019
<b>1. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	51.531	36.715
	<b>51.531</b>	<b>36.715</b>
<b>2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	624	-233
	<b>624</b>	<b>-233</b>
<b>3. Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired</b>		
Cost 1 January	46.020	46.020
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>46.020</b>	<b>46.020</b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January	-46.020	-46.020
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-46.020</b>	<b>-46.020</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January	70.080	70.080
Additions during the year	15.119	0
Disposals during the year	-28.228	0
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>56.971</b>	<b>70.080</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-70.080	-69.021
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-945	-1.059
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	28.228	0
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-42.797</b>	<b>-70.080</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>14.174</b>	<b>0</b>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2020	31/12 2019
<b>5. Equity investments in associate</b>		
Cost 1 January	51.802	51.802
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>51.802</b>	<b>51.802</b>
Revaluation, opening balance 1 January	-97.401	-51.802
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	32.650	-45.599
<b>31 December</b>	<b>-64.751</b>	<b>-97.401</b>
Offset against receiveables	12.949	45.599
<b>Set off against debtors and provisions for liabilities</b>	<b>12.949</b>	<b>45.599</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### Financial highlights for the enterprise according to the latest approved annual report

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, Hollingsworth Pack ApS DKK
KBHBase ApS, København	25 %	-219.679	130.602	0

## 6. Receivables from associates

Cost 1 January	97.000	97.000
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>97.000</b>	<b>97.000</b>
Writedown 1 January	-45.599	0
Impairment loss for the year	32.650	-45.599
<b>Writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-12.949</b>	<b>-45.599</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>84.051</b>	<b>51.401</b>

Der specificeres således:

Amounts owed by KBH Base ApS	22.000	22.000
Amounts owed by KBH Base ApS, Additional loan	75.000	75.000
Impairment loss relating to receiveables from associates	-12.949	-45.599



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
<b>7. Deposits</b>		
Cost 1 January	3.278	3.278
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>3.278</b>	<b>3.278</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>3.278</b>	<b>3.278</b>
<b>8. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January	125.000	125.000
	<b>125.000</b>	<b>125.000</b>
<b>9. Retained earnings</b>		
Retained earnings 1 January	1.573.164	2.503.094
Retained earnings for the year	670.124	-929.930
	<b>2.243.288</b>	<b>1.573.164</b>



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Hollingsworth Pack ApS 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.

### **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, writedowns 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.

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.

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.



## Accounting policies

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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 writedown 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.

### Income statement

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of materials and sub-contractors.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration and premises.

#### **Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment**

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown 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 as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

#### **Results from equity investment in associate**

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the associate is recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the associates' 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.



## Accounting policies

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### Statement of financial position

#### Intangible assets

##### Development projects, patents, and licences

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, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown 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	3-5 years	0-20 %

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.

#### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investment in associate are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.



## Accounting policies

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If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown 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.

## Investments

### Equity investment in associate

Equity investment in associate is recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Equity investment in associate is 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.

Equity investment in associate with a negative equity value is 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 investment in associate is transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in associate.

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.



## Accounting policies

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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.

### 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 and accrued income

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

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

### 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.

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.



## **Accounting policies**

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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**

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

### **Accruals and deferred income**

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

# PENNEO

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

## Joe Scott Hollingsworth (CPR valideret)

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-971208438761

IP: 176.20.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 12:46:04Z

NEM ID 

## Neal Scott Hollingsworth

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-716491018689

IP: 176.21.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 12:55:26Z

NEM ID 

## Peter Lund

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF STATSAUTORISERET R...

Serienummer: CVR:15915641-RID:63039673

IP: 212.98.xxx.xxx

2021-06-30 13:41:25Z

NEM ID 

## Joe Scott Hollingsworth (CPR valideret)

Dirigent

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-971208438761

IP: 176.20.xxx.xxx

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