BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Clayton Power ApS

Pakhusgården 42-48, 5000 Odense C

CVR no. 29 82 16 31

Annual report for 2019

This annual report has been adopted at the
annual general meeting on 13.08.20

Max Stelvig

Chairman of the meeting

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Company information etc.

The company

Clayton Power ApS
Pakhusgården 42-48
5000 Odense C
Registered office: Odense
CVR no.: 29 82 16 31
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Janick Lauenborg

Supervisory Board

Mads Brønserud
Bart Westerkamp
Janick Lauenborg

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Bank

Nordea

Statement by the Executive Board and Supervisory Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for Clayton Power ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with 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 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

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.

Odense C, August 13, 2020

Executive Board

Janick Lauenborg

Supervisory Board

Mads Brønserud Chairman	Bart Westerkamp	Janick Lauenborg

To the Shareholders of Clayton Power ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clayton Power ApS for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement 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.

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.

Odense, August 13, 2020

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jacob Pedersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33725

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise development of hardware and software design of inverters, chargers, battery management systems and lithium batteries, production of inverters, chargers, battery management systems and lithium batteries, sale of transformers, chargers, battery management systems and lithium batteries, selection, development and production of promotional advertising material.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a profit/loss of DKK 1,021,260 against DKK 2,334,586 for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 15,117,872.

Subsequent events

The company's operations have been negatively affected by the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) in March and April 2020, as many of its customers have fully or partly shut down operations. It remains uncertain how the current outbreak of coronavirus will affect revenue in 2020, as the company's products are sold in several countries and through several different sales channels. The management expects less growth than anticipated and a result similar to 2019.

The company has purchased nom. 37,500 of its own shares in February 2020.

Income statement

Note		2019 DKK	2018 DKK
	Gross profit	**14.363.037**	**14.344.100**
1	Staff costs	-12.623.822	-10.955.603
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**1.739.215**	**3.388.497**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-58.993	-209.579
	Profit before net financials	**1.680.222**	**3.178.918**
2	Financial income	398.221	62.665
3	Financial expenses	-741.314	-232.837
	Profit before tax	**1.337.129**	**3.008.746**
4	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-315.869	-674.160
	Profit for the year	**1.021.260**	**2.334.586**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	1.021.260	2.334.586
Total	**1.021.260**	**2.334.586**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK
	Development projects in progress	3.193.681	2.542.439
5	**Total intangible assets**	**3.193.681**	**2.542.439**
	Leasehold improvements	12.815	17.528
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	134.462	128.351
6	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**147.277**	**145.879**
	Deposits	144.772	144.772
	Total investments	**144.772**	**144.772**
	Total non-current assets	**3.485.730**	**2.833.090**
	Raw materials and consumables	7.854.998	7.662.856
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	8.000.506	5.832.744
	Prepayments for goods	130.000	0
	Total inventories	**15.985.504**	**13.495.600**
7	Work in progress for third parties	0	177.054
	Trade receivables	14.767.711	14.023.044
	Income tax receivable	95.734	0
	Other receivables	307.884	712.017
	Prepayments	116.341	80.164
	Total receivables	**15.287.670**	**14.992.279**
	Cash	**6.598.644**	**2.560.003**
	Total current assets	**37.871.818**	**31.047.882**
	Total assets	**41.357.548**	**33.880.972**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK
	Share capital	125.000	125.000
	Reserve for development costs	2.491.072	1.983.103
	Retained earnings	12.501.800	12.086.509
	Total equity	**15.117.872**	**14.194.612**
	Provisions for deferred tax	512.017	431.391
8	Other provisions	300.000	285.000
	Total provisions	**812.017**	**716.391**
9	Payables to other credit institutions	689.121	684.399
9	Other payables	263.066	0
	Total long-term payables	**952.187**	**684.399**
9	Short-term part of long-term payables	1.071.040	2.118.000
	Payables to other credit institutions	13.653.525	7.597.678
	Trade payables	8.521.965	7.197.344
	Income taxes	0	202.470
	Other payables	1.228.942	1.170.078
	Total short-term payables	**24.475.472**	**18.285.570**
	Total payables	**25.427.659**	**18.969.969**
	Total equity and liabilities	**41.357.548**	**33.880.972**

10 Contingent liabilities
11 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for developmen t costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19				
Balance as at 01.01.19	125.000	1.983.103	12.086.509	14.194.612
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	-132.977	-132.977
Tax on changes in equity	0	0	34.977	34.977
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	507.969	-507.969	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1.021.260	1.021.260
Balance as at 31.12.19	125.000	2.491.072	12.501.800	15.117.872

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	11.860.865	10.440.294
Pensions	296.058	284.534
Other social security costs	56.234	41.339
Other staff costs	410.665	189.436
Total	12.623.822	10.955.603
Average number of employees during the year	25	18

2. Financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other interest income	0	251
Foreign exchange gains	398.221	62.414
Total	398.221	62.665

3. Financial expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other interest expenses	308.068	186.512
Foreign exchange losses	282.344	0
Other financial expenses	150.902	46.325
Total	741.314	232.837

4. Tax on profit or loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Tax on profit or loss for the year	200.266	536.470
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	115.603	137.690
Total	315.869	674.160

5. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Development projects in progress
Cost as at 01.01.19	2.542.439
Additions during the year	651.242
Cost as at 31.12.19	3.193.681
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	3.193.681

The development projects in progress is costs used to a new development based on a new approach on contruction, configuration and technology, that will reduce the production cost and increase the applicability and flexilibility for the customer. It is expected to be a game changer on the market.

6. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.19	75.289	1.111.377
Additions during the year	0	60.390
Cost as at 31.12.19	75.289	1.171.767
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.19	-57.760	-983.026
Depreciation during the year	-4.714	-54.279
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.19	-62.474	-1.037.305
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	12.815	134.462

	31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK

7. Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties	0	177.054

8. Other provisions

Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:

Non-current liabilities	300.000	285.000

9. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Total payables at 31.12.19	Total payables at 31.12.18
Payables to credit institutions	1.071.040	1.760.161	2.802.399
Other payables	0	263.066	0
Total	1.071.040	2.023.227	2.802.399

10. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6-48 months and a total lease payment of DKK 1,618k and a total residual value of DKK 220k at the end of lease agreements.

The rental agreement is irrevocable until 30th of June 2020, with a total commitment of DKK 489k.

11. Charges and security

As company for debt to credit institutions, a company charge for DKK 15,000k has been provided comprising goodwill, intelectual property rights, motor vehicles, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, inventories and agricultural stock, trade receivables and cash. The total carrying amount of the comprised assets is DKK 34,094k.

12. Accounting policies

GENERAL

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

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and recognised under other receivables and other payables, respectively.

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and recognised under other receivables and other payables, respectively.

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be included in the cost of the asset or the liability. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an income or an expense, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be recognised together with the hedged income or expense.

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be included in the cost of the asset or the liability. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an income or an expense, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be recognised together with the hedged income or expense.

If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cash flow hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument is transferred to other net financials in the income statement. If the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, but the criteria for cash flow hedging are no longer met, the hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument remains in equity until the transaction occurs.

If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cash flow hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument is transferred to other net financials in the income statement. If the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, but the criteria for cash flow hedging are no longer met, the hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument remains in equity until the transaction occurs.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment are recognised under other net financials in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment are recognised under other net financials in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

LEASES

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

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

GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants received for the production or construction of assets are recognised as deferred income under payables. For depreciable assets, the grant is recognised as the asset is depreciated.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, work performed for own account and capitalised 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.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised installations are recognised as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

Work performed for own account and capitalised

Work performed for own account and capitalised comprises cost of sales, wages and salaries and other internal expenses incurred during the year and included in the cost of self-constructed or self-produced 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.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation and impairment losses

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

12. Accounting policies - continued -

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Leasehold improvements	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

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

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies 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.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Development projects in progress

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and 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 leasehold improvements as well as 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 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.

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.

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.

12. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO principle. 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.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

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.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs less prepayments associated with each piece of work in progress. Interest on loans

12. Accounting policies - continued -

arranged to finance production is ikke included in the cost.

Prepayments

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

Cash

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

Equity

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer associated with the operations of the enterprise, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings. In accordance with act no. 738 amending the Danish Financial Statements Act of 1 June 2015, development costs will initially be recognised in the reserve, with initial recognition in the balance sheet from 1 January 2016.

Provisions

Other provisions comprise expected expenses incidental to warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring etc. and are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date and it is probable that such obligation will draw on the financial resources of the company. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the provision is expected to be settled over the longer term.

Warranty commitments comprise the obligation to repair defective work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Warranty commitments are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on previous years' experience with warranty work.

For assets, the acquisition, construction or use of which entails an obligation to dismandle, remove or restore the asset after use, the estimated expenses incidental thereto are recognised as provisions. The estimated expenses are included in the cost of the asset.

12. 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.

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

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.