



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Copenhagen Election A/S

Sankt Annæ Plads 11, 1250 Copenhagen

Company reg. no. 30 71 34 78

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 25 June 2019.

Casper Moltke-Leth
Chairman of the meeting



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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.



Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Copenhagen Election A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, 24 June 2019

Managing Director

Jeppe Handwerk

Board of directors

Casper Moltke-Leth

Jeppe Handwerk

Meta Birgitte Zachau Handwerk



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Copenhagen Election A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Copenhagen Election A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 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 below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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 may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.



Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.



Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 24 June 2019

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Elan Schapiro

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33765



Company data

The company	Copenhagen Election A/S Sankt Annæ Plads 11 1250 Copenhagen
	Company reg. no. 30 71 34 78
	Established: 9 July 2007
	Domicile: Copenhagen
	Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 12th financial year
Board of directors	Casper Moltke-Leth Jeppe Handwerk Meta Birgitte Zachau Handwerk
Managing Director	Jeppe Handwerk
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K
Parent company	Copenhagen Group A/S



Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Profit and loss account:					
Net turnover	5.425	21.823	3.904	8.383	11.284
Gross profit	248	3.178	-3.249	-2.057	-1.507
Results from operating activities	100	2.863	-3.572	-2.429	-1.928
Net financials	233	-317	-205	68	241
Results for the year	260	2.400	-2.943	-1.692	-1.981
Balance sheet:					
Balance sheet sum	7.032	5.861	6.837	4.796	5.445
Investments in tangible fixed assets represent	0	190	0	0	0
Equity	5.913	5.654	3.254	3.697	5.388
Cash flow:					
Operating activities	141	7.215	-6.373	-2.431	-1.969
Investment activities	0	-190	0	0	0
Financing activities	-129	-7.105	6.320	2.519	1.852
Cash flow in total	12	-80	-53	88	-117
Key figures in %:					
Solvency ratio	84,1	96,5	47,6	77,1	99,0
Return on equity	4,5	53,9	-84,7	-37,2	-31,1

The calculation of key figures and ratios follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations.



Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Copenhagen Election manages projects and contracts awarded through direct tendering for the supply of electoral material to international organisations, national governments and independent election commissions.

Copenhagen Election specialises in the supply of ballot boxes, plastic security seals and indelible ink products to support free and fair elections worldwide.

Copenhagen Election's business model is based on rapid delivery of high-quality electoral material manufactured in Europe.

Development in activities and financial matters

In 2018, revenue decreased by 75.2% from DKK 21.8 million to DKK 5.4 million.

The revenue for Copenhagen Election fluctuates heavily from year to year, since it is project based and subject to national elections worldwide, but predominantly developing countries in which the electoral material supplied by Copenhagen Election is used, such as indelible ink for marking voters on election day.

Despite a relatively low revenue in 2018 compared to the year before, Copenhagen Election supported elections in 6 countries during year 2018, resulting in a gross profit of DKK 0.25 million.

In December 2018, we concluded a big order for electoral material for Guinea-Bissau, which impacted our balance sheet in terms of trade debtors, since invoicing done in December with payment done in January 2019. This is also reflected in a slight deterioration in our solvency ratio, i.e. from 96.5% to 84.1%.

Expectations for the future

Given that the procurement of electoral materials has been decentralised during the past few years, it requires a slightly new marketing model to sell our products for national elections. To support this new reality, we are now marketing and selling our electoral materials directly to national independent election commissions. However, year 2019 still holds few elections in developing countries, where our products are used; therefore, expectations for the next financial year are unfortunately again somewhat low.

Risk Management

Proper management of risks is extremely important to us, since our corporate set-up and customer database do not lend us much room for manoeuvring with respect to social acceptability and financial credibility.

Before bidding for a new potential contract we conduct an internal assessment of the customer and scope of work to ensure it meets our obligations to UN Global Compact to which we are a long-standing signatory.

Our suppliers undergo the same level of scrutiny, in particular with respect to ISO 9001 on quality, ISO 14001 on environment and OHSAS 18001 on occupational health and safety.



Management's review

To hedge our financial risks, we aim to quote customers in the same currency as that quoted to us by our suppliers. Our business transactions are, for the most part, also restricted to DKK, EUR and USD; hence, the biggest risk relates to fluctuations in the USD exchange rate towards EUR and DKK.

The vast majority of our contracts are with stable national governments and reputable international organisations; hence, a loss on debtors or a long delay in payments by a customer is rarely a problem for us.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the end of the fiscal year 2018, which could be of significant detriment to the Copenhagen Election's financial position.



Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net turnover	5.424.584	21.822.859
Raw materials and consumables used	-4.220.547	-14.871.708
Other external costs	-955.773	-3.773.622
Gross results	248.264	3.177.529
1 Staff costs	0	0
2 Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-148.313	-314.578
Operating profit	99.951	2.862.951
Other financial income from group enterprises	264.401	56.590
Other financial income	455	2.461
3 Other financial costs	-31.729	-376.509
Results before tax	333.078	2.545.493
4 Tax on ordinary results	-73.455	-145.738
Results for the year	259.623	2.399.755
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated to results brought forward	259.623	2.399.755
Distribution in total	259.623	2.399.755



Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fixed assets			
5	Intellectual property	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
6	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	<u>145.541</u>	<u>293.854</u>
	Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>145.541</u>	<u>293.854</u>
	Fixed assets in total	<u>145.541</u>	<u>293.854</u>
Current assets			
	Raw materials and consumables	277.006	345.929
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	<u>473.799</u>	<u>915.909</u>
	Inventories in total	<u>750.805</u>	<u>1.261.838</u>
	Trade debtors	1.820.446	0
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	4.079.066	3.948.152
7	Deferred tax assets	212.897	180.268
	Receivable corporate tax	0	13.348
	Other debtors	<u>0</u>	<u>152.495</u>
	Debtors in total	<u>6.112.409</u>	<u>4.294.263</u>
	Available funds	<u>22.916</u>	<u>10.617</u>
	Current assets in total	<u>6.886.130</u>	<u>5.566.718</u>
	Assets in total	<u>7.031.671</u>	<u>5.860.572</u>



Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Equity			
8	Contributed capital	2.000.000	2.000.000
	Results brought forward	3.913.394	3.653.771
	Equity in total	<u>5.913.394</u>	<u>5.653.771</u>
Liabilities			
	Bank debts	1.847	0
	Trade creditors	904.237	206.801
	Corporate tax	106.084	0
	Other debts	106.109	0
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>1.118.277</u>	<u>206.801</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>1.118.277</u>	<u>206.801</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>7.031.671</u>	<u>5.860.572</u>
9	Mortgage and securities		
10	Contingencies		



Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Results brought forward</u>	<u>In total</u>
Equity 1 January 2017	2.000.000	1.254.016	3.254.016
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	2.399.755	2.399.755
Equity 1 January 2018	2.000.000	3.653.771	5.653.771
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	259.623	259.623
	2.000.000	3.913.394	5.913.394



Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Results for the year	259.623	2.399.755
11 Adjustments	-11.359	777.774
12 Change in working capital	-353.372	3.181.427
Cash flow from operating activities before net financials	-105.108	6.358.956
Interest received and similar amounts	264.858	59.051
Interest paid and similar amounts	-31.729	-376.509
Cash flow from ordinary activities	128.021	6.041.498
Corporate tax paid	13.346	1.173.360
Cash flow from operating activities	141.367	7.214.858
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	0	-189.834
Cash flow from investment activities	0	-189.834
Available funds	1.846	-2.281.656
Other cash flows from financing activities	-130.914	-4.823.686
Cash flow from financing activities	-129.068	-7.105.342
Changes in available funds	12.299	-80.318
Available funds 1 January 2018	10.617	90.935
Available funds 31 December 2018	22.916	10.617
Available funds		
Available funds	22.916	10.617
Available funds 31 December 2018	22.916	10.617



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
1. Staff costs		
Executive board and board of directors	<u>504.000</u>	<u>584.000</u>
Average number of employees Board fee is paid from parent company.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2. Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets		
Amortisation of intellectual property	0	98.785
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	<u>148.313</u>	<u>215.793</u>
	<u>148.313</u>	<u>314.578</u>
3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	0	24.331
Other financial costs	<u>31.729</u>	<u>352.178</u>
	<u>31.729</u>	<u>376.509</u>
4. Tax on ordinary results		
Group joint taxation	106.084	-13.348
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>-32.629</u>	<u>159.086</u>
	<u>73.455</u>	<u>145.738</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
5. Intellectual property		
Cost 1 January 2018	605.318	605.318
Disposals during the year	<u>-605.318</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>0</u>	<u>605.318</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-605.318	-506.533
Amortisation for the year	0	-98.785
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year, assets disposed of	<u>605.318</u>	<u>0</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>0</u>	<u>-605.318</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
6. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2018	5.401.765	5.211.931
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>189.834</u>
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>5.401.765</u>	<u>5.401.765</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-5.107.911	-4.892.118
Depreciation for the year	<u>-148.313</u>	<u>-215.793</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>-5.256.224</u>	<u>-5.107.911</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>145.541</u>	<u>293.854</u>
7. Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets 1 January 2018	180.268	339.354
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>32.629</u>	<u>-159.086</u>
	<u>212.897</u>	<u>180.268</u>
The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
Tangible fixed assets	167.765	135.136
Write-down of tax asset	<u>45.132</u>	<u>45.132</u>
	<u>212.897</u>	<u>180.268</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
8. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2018	<u>2.000.000</u>	<u>2.000.000</u>
	<u>2.000.000</u>	<u>2.000.000</u>

The share capital consists of 2.000 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000.

9. Mortgage and securities

For bank debts, tDKK 11.360, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of tDKK 17.000. This security comprises the below assets, stating the book values:

Inventories	tDKK 751
Receivable from sales and services	tDKK 1.820
Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	tDKK 146

10. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Recourse guarantee commitments	<u>11.360</u>
Contingent liabilities in total	<u>11.360</u>

Comprising:

Contingent liabilities, group enterprises	<u>11.360</u>
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Joint taxation

Handwerk Holding A/S, company reg. no 33055889 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

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

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
11. Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortisation	148.313	314.578
Other financial income	-264.856	-59.051
Other financial costs	31.729	376.509
Tax on ordinary results	73.455	145.738
	<u>-11.359</u>	<u>777.774</u>
12. Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	511.033	1.422.390
Change in debtors	-1.667.951	1.978.036
Change in trade creditors and other liabilities	803.546	-218.999
	<u>-353.372</u>	<u>3.181.427</u>



Accounting policies used

The annual report for Copenhagen Election A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss account

Net turnover

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Cost of sales

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.



Accounting policies used

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year and gains and losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

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

The balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Intellectual property

Intellectual property is measured at cost price less accumulated amortization and is amortized by the straight-line method over the expected useful life estimated to three to five years.



Accounting policies used

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of 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 book value, the amortisation discontinues.

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

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to 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.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
<i>Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i>	<i>3-5 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.



Accounting policies used

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Copenhagen Election A/S is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.



Accounting policies used

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

The cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flow of the company for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities, and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and the available funds at the beginning and the end of the year respectively.

The effect of cash flow deriving from purchase and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flow from investment activities. In the cash flow statement, cash flow deriving from purchased enterprises is recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flow deriving from sold enterprises is recognised until the sales date.

Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities are calculated as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, the change in the working capital, and corporate tax paid.

Cash flow from investment activities

Cash flow from investment activities comprises payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets and fixed asset investments respectively.

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities comprises changes in the size or the composition of the share capital and the costs in this connection. Furthermore, these activities comprise borrowings, instalments on interestbearing debt, and payment of dividend to the shareholders.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash funds and short-term securities with a term of less than 3 months which can easily be converted into cash funds and on which only an insignificant risk of value changes exists.

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Meta Birgitte Zachau Handwerk

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