

Copenhagen Election A/S

Sank Annæ Plads 11, 1250 København K

Company reg. no. 30 71 34 78

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2016

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 4 May 2017.

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 2016.

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 as on 31 December 2016 and of the company's results of its activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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, 20 April 2017

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 2016, 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 2016 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016 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, 20 April 2017

Christensen Kjarulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Elan Schapiro

State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company	Copenhagen Election A/S Sank Annæ Plads 11 1250 København K
	Company reg. no. 30 71 34 78
	Established: 9 July 2007
	Domicile: Copenhagen
	Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 8th financial year
Board of directors	Casper Moltke-Leth Jeppe Handwerk Meta Birgitte Zachau Handwerk
Managing Director	Jeppe Handwerk
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Parent company	Copenhagen Group A/S

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Profit and loss account:					
Net turnover	3.904	8.383	11.284	11.565	75.102
Gross profit	-3.249	-2.057	-1.507	-996	11.794
Results from operating activities	-3.572	-2.429	-1.928	-3.301	7.395
Net financials	-205	68	241	445	-500
Results for the year	-2.943	-1.692	-1.981	-2.177	5.177
Balance sheet:					
Balance sheet sum	6.837	4.796	5.445	7.707	11.728
Equity	3.254	3.697	5.388	7.370	9.547
Cash flow:					
Operating activities	-6.373	-2.431	-1.969	-3.190	2.836
Investment activities	0	0	0	-961	-716
Financing activities	6.320	2.519	1.852	4.026	-1.939
Cash flow in total	-53	88	-117	-125	181
Employees:					
Average number of full time employees	0	0	0	1	3
Key figures in %:					
Return on equity investment	-	-	-	-	36,0
Solvency ratio	47,6	77,1	99,0	95,6	81,4
Return on equity	-	-	-	-	74,9

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 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.

Financial Development

In 2016, revenue decreased by 53.4% from DKK 8.4 million to DKK 3.9 million due to less activity under our long-term agreement for the supply of electoral material funded by the international community compared to the previous years.

Despite an overall negative result (operating profit) for the year of DKK -3.6 million, we managed to obtain a long-term agreement for the supply of indelible ink products to an international organisation supporting elections worldwide. Under this new long-term agreement, we supplied indelible ink for elections intended in Haiti in early 2017.

In 2016, we also managed to establish direct contact to a few national election commissions for the supply of various election materials.

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, initiatives to proactively market and sell our electoral materials directly to national election commissions are under way.

We expect these new sales initiatives to generate revenue and also seek comfort in the number of larger upcoming elections in predominantly Africa in 2017 and 2018.

Management's review

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 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.

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 End of the Financial Year

No events have occurred subsequent to the end of the fiscal year 2016, 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>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net turnover	3.903.656	8.382.569
Raw materials and consumables used	-3.669.085	-6.945.337
Other external costs	-3.483.089	-3.494.024
Gross results	-3.248.518	-2.056.792
1 Staff costs	0	0
2 Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-323.394	-372.527
Operating profit	-3.571.912	-2.429.319
Other financial income	0	106.300
3 Other financial costs	-205.281	-38.238
Results before tax	-3.777.193	-2.361.257
4 Tax on ordinary results	834.595	669.713
5 Results for the year	-2.942.598	-1.691.544

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Fixed assets			
6	Intellectual property	98.785	206.548
	Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>98.785</u>	<u>206.548</u>
7	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	319.813	535.444
	Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>319.813</u>	<u>535.444</u>
	Fixed assets in total	<u>418.598</u>	<u>741.992</u>
Current assets			
	Raw materials and consumables	2.134.144	1.566.375
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	534.084	598.732
	Prepayments for goods	16.000	0
	Inventories in total	<u>2.684.228</u>	<u>2.165.107</u>
	Trade debtors	1.876.844	5.970
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	0	663.140
8	Deferred tax assets	339.354	678.119
	Receivable corporate tax	1.173.360	306.302
	Other debtors	253.687	91.952
	Debtors in total	<u>3.643.245</u>	<u>1.745.483</u>
	Available funds	<u>90.935</u>	<u>143.498</u>
	Current assets in total	<u>6.418.408</u>	<u>4.054.088</u>
	Assets in total	<u>6.837.006</u>	<u>4.796.080</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	2.000.000	2.000.000
Results brought forward	1.254.016	1.696.614
Equity in total	<u>3.254.016</u>	<u>3.696.614</u>
Liabilities		
Bank debts	2.281.656	0
Trade creditors	425.800	1.046.466
Debt to group enterprises	875.534	0
Other debts	0	53.000
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>3.582.990</u>	<u>1.099.466</u>
Liabilities in total	<u>3.582.990</u>	<u>1.099.466</u>
Equity and liabilities in total	<u>6.837.006</u>	<u>4.796.080</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 2015	2.000.000	3.388.158	5.388.158
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-1.691.544	-1.691.544
Equity 1 January 2016	2.000.000	1.696.614	3.696.614
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-2.942.598	-2.942.598
Group grants	0	2.500.000	2.500.000
	2.000.000	1.254.016	3.254.016

Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Results for the year	-2.942.598	-1.691.544
11 Adjustments	-305.907	304.465
12 Change in working capital	-3.225.396	-442.485
Cash flow from operating activities before net financials	-6.473.901	-1.829.564
Interest received and similar amounts	0	106.300
Interest paid and similar amounts	-205.281	-38.238
Cash flow from ordinary activities	-6.679.182	-1.761.502
Corporate tax paid	306.302	-669.713
Cash flow from operating activities	-6.372.880	-2.431.215
Group contribution	2.500.000	0
Available funds	2.281.656	0
Other cash flows from financing activities	1.538.661	2.519.423
Cash flow from financing activities	6.320.317	2.519.423
Changes in available funds	-52.563	88.208
Available funds 1 January 2016	143.498	55.290
Available funds 31 December 2016	90.935	143.498
Available funds		
Available funds	90.935	143.498
Available funds 31 December 2016	90.935	143.498

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
1. Staff costs		
Executive board and board of directors	<u>660.000</u>	<u>330.000</u>
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Management and board fee is paid from parent company.		
2. Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets		
Amortisation of intellectual property	107.763	156.883
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	<u>215.631</u>	<u>215.644</u>
	<u>323.394</u>	<u>372.527</u>
3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	135.224	0
Other financial costs	<u>70.057</u>	<u>38.238</u>
	<u>205.281</u>	<u>38.238</u>
4. Tax on ordinary results		
Group joint taxation	-1.173.360	-306.302
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	338.765	-524.270
Write-down of deferred tax asset	<u>0</u>	<u>160.859</u>
	<u>-834.595</u>	<u>-669.713</u>
5. Proposed distribution of the results		
Allocated from results brought forward	<u>-2.942.598</u>	<u>-1.691.544</u>
Distribution in total	<u>-2.942.598</u>	<u>-1.691.544</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2016</u>	<u>31/12 2015</u>
6. Intellectual property		
Cost 1 January 2016	605.318	605.318
Cost 31 December 2016	<u>605.318</u>	<u>605.318</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2016	-398.770	-241.887
Amortisation for the year	-107.763	-156.883
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2016	<u>-506.533</u>	<u>-398.770</u>
Book value 31 December 2016	<u>98.785</u>	<u>206.548</u>
7. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2016	5.211.931	5.211.931
Cost 31 December 2016	<u>5.211.931</u>	<u>5.211.931</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2016	-4.676.474	-4.460.843
Depreciation for the year	-215.644	-215.644
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2016	<u>-4.892.118</u>	<u>-4.676.487</u>
Book value 31 December 2016	<u>319.813</u>	<u>535.444</u>
8. Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets 1 January 2016	678.119	314.708
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-338.765	524.270
Write-down of deferred tax asset	0	-160.859
	<u>339.354</u>	<u>678.119</u>
The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
Losses brought forward from previous years	339.354	678.119
	<u>339.354</u>	<u>678.119</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

9. Mortgage and securities

For bank debts, tDKK 14.774, for the consolidated entities of Copenhagen Group A/S, 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 2.684
Receivable from sales and services	tDKK 1.877
Other plants, operation assets and fixtures	tDKK 320

10. Contingencies

Contingent assets

Copenhagen Election A/S has a negative basis for tax calculation of tDKK 3,377, which represents a tax value of tDKK 743 at the 2016 Danish corporate tax rate of 22%. This basis stems from past losses as well as postponed tax depreciations and tax amortizations. This deferred tax asset is booked with a value of tDKK 339, which is the minimum value that is expected to be realized within the next three fiscal year's profit.

Contingent liabilities

Guarantee commitment

Guarantee has been provided as security for the consolidated entities of Copenhagen Group A/S' account with the Danske Andelskassers Bank A/S with a total net carrying amount of tDKK 14.774 as of December 31, 2016.

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>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
11. Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortisation	323.407	372.527
Other financial income	0	-106.300
Other financial costs	205.281	38.238
Tax on ordinary results	-812.526	0
Deferred tax	-22.069	0
	<u>-305.907</u>	<u>304.465</u>
12. Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	-519.121	-1.481.968
Change in debtors	-2.032.609	-3.117
Change in trade creditors and other liabilities	-673.666	1.042.600
	<u>-3.225.396</u>	<u>-442.485</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 C enterprises (medium sized 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.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

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.

Accounting policies used

Other external costs

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

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.

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.

Accounting policies used

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

Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture 3-5 years

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.

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.

Equity

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.

Accounting policies used

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.

Liabilities

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

Penneo

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

Meta Birgitte Zachau Handwerk

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-847455552131

IP: 94.18.197.50

2017-05-04 10:10:17Z

NEM ID 

Casper Moltke-Leth

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-386448814352

IP: 195.249.78.109

2017-05-04 10:12:54Z

NEM ID 

Jeppe Handwerk

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-687043937713

IP: 212.98.94.36

2017-05-04 11:22:08Z

NEM ID 

Jeppe Handwerk

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-687043937713

IP: 212.98.94.36

2017-05-04 11:22:08Z

NEM ID 

Elan Schapiro

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF STATS AUTORISERET

REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

Serienummer: CVR:15915641-RID:1174558287756

IP: 212.98.75.202

2017-05-04 12:31:15Z

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Casper Moltke-Leth

Dirigent

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