

Helgstrand Dressage ApS

Uggerhalnevej 80, 9310 Vodskov
CVR no. 31 75 46 15

Annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 19.12.22

Morten Bradsted Nielsen
Dirigent

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Company's

Helgstrand Dressage ApS
Uggerhalnevej 80
9310 Vodskov
Registered office: Danmark
CVR no.: 31 75 46 15
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Morten Bradsted Nielsen
Lars Andreas Helgstrand

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 for Helgstrand Dressage ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.22 and of the results of company's activities for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22.

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.

Vodskov, November 24, 2022

Executive Board

Morten Bradsted Nielsen

Lars Andreas Helgstrand

To the capital owner of Helgstrand Dressage ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Helgstrand Dressage ApS for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22, 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 the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30.06.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, November 24, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Agner Hansen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne28682

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Revenue	528,403	439,511	271,275	416,808	382,504
Gross profit	185,339	170,437	64,026	147,862	153,574
Operating profit	153,757	139,710	27,176	121,542	135,717
Total net financials	673	721	-8,247	2,155	5,521
Index	12	13	-149	39	100
Profit for the year	119,615	110,179	13,068	93,411	110,272
Index	108	100	12	85	100
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	639,838	504,250	334,483	338,611	282,105
Index	227	179	119	120	100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,308	1,971	1,587	1,983	1,405
Index	93	140	113	141	100
Equity	407,662	284,933	174,756	161,688	231,476
Index	176	123	75	70	100

Ratios

	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	35%	48%	8%	48%	46%
Gross margin	35%	39%	24%	36%	40%
Return on invested capital	46%	56%	13%	58%	27%
Profit margin	29%	32%	10%	29%	36%
<i>Equity ratio</i>					
Equity ratio	64%	57%	52%	46%	82%
<i>Others</i>					
Number of employees (average)	91	85	77	70	56

In 2019/20 the company changed its accounting policies for measurement of inventory. Financial highlights for 2019/20 and 2018/19 was updated accordingly to reflect the new accounting policy, while the financial highlights for 2017/18 have not been updated.

Ratios definitions

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Gross margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross result} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on invested capital:	$\frac{\text{EBITA} \times 100}{\text{Avg. invested capital excl. goodwill}}$
EBITA:	Operating profit plus amortisation and impairment losses on goodwill.
Invested capital excl. goodwill:	Sum of intangible operating assets and property, plant and equipment (excl. goodwill) as well as net working capital.
Profit margin:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

The company's main activities are purchasing and selling horses, stud farming, sale of stallion semen, lecturing and other equestrian sports related activities. The business model is based on developing horses through training and selling them globally as dressage horses for competitions.

Development in activities and financial affairs

Income statement

The income statement for the period 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK'000 119,615 against DKK'000 110,179 for the period 01.07.20 - 30.06.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK'000 407,662.

The earnings expectations for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 were an operating profit of DKK 125 - 150m. The operating profit for the financial year exceeded the expectations due to increased sales of horses with slightly lower gross margin compared to last year, and because the increase in the cost base has been less than the revenue increase.

Investments

During the financial year, further investments were made to strengthen the market position. The effect of the investments is expected to be reflected in the coming financial year.

Outlook

The Company expects an operating profit in the range of in the region of DKK 150 - 175m due to the increasing demand on dressage horses, and expectation of positive impact from the further investments made during the financial year.

Knowledge resources

The Company's knowledge resources, to some extent, reside with employees handling the horses - riders etc. The company continues to focus on the development of the employees and processes.

Financial risks*Price risks*

Given the uniqueness of horses no apparent price risks have been identified.

Foreign currency risks

Revenue is primarily generated in EUR and to a smaller extent in USD, through the US operations. Costs are mainly in EUR and DKK with the exception of the US operations, which are in the USD. Horses are almost solely purchased in EUR. In summary the current risk is assessed as minimal given the close link between revenue and costs in same currency. The company does not enter into speculative currency contracts..

Interest rate risks

The company's operational financing is based on a floating interest rate, but given the size of the financing, interest rate risk is deemed to be low.

Credit risks

Payments are received before the horses leave the company's stables, which ensures a low credit risk.

Research and development activities

The company has no research and development activities.

Subsequent events

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

Corporate social responsibility

The company complies to Danish law and as part of the Global Equestrian Group, the company has adopted the Group CSR program. Reference is made to the group CSR program in the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 – 30.06.22 for the parent company Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS.

Anti-corruption and bribery

In the financial year 2021/22 there have been no incidents.

Reference is made to the group CSR program in the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 – 30.06.22 for the parent company Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS.

Gender diversity

There is no board of directors in the company. The company is part of the Global Equestrian Group. Reference is made to the group statement for the underrepresented gender in the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 for the parent company Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS.

Data ethics

The company is part of the Global Equestrian Group. Reference is made to the group statement for data ethics in the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 for the parent company Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS.

Income statement

Note		2021/22 DKK '000	2020/21 DKK '000
1	Revenue	528,403	439,511
	Other operating income	1,491	2,910
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-313,589	-248,043
	Other external expenses	-30,966	-23,941
	Gross profit	185,339	170,437
2	Staff costs	-30,354	-29,160
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	154,985	141,277
3	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,228	-1,567
	Operating profit	153,757	139,710
4	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-3,882	4,894
5	Income from equity investments in associates	0	-116
6	Financial income	8,811	2,562
7	Financial expenses	-4,256	-6,619
	Profit before tax	154,430	140,431
8	Tax on profit for the year	-34,815	-30,252
	Profit for the year	119,615	110,179
9	Proposed appropriation account		

ASSETS		30.06.22	30.06.21
Note		DKK '000	DKK '000
	Acquired rights	477	195
10	Total intangible assets	477	195
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3,906	4,060
11	Total property, plant and equipment	3,906	4,060
12	Equity investments in group enterprises	6,644	5,908
13	Receivables from group enterprises	150,286	89,280
	Total investments	156,930	95,188
	Total non-current assets	161,313	99,443
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	357,688	307,316
	Total inventories	357,688	307,316
	Trade receivables	19,432	10,059
	Receivables from group enterprises	57,653	79,133
	Receivables from associates	3,023	2,832
	Other receivables	4,206	1,020
14	Prepayments	3,978	409
15	Total receivables	88,292	93,453
	Cash	32,545	4,038
	Total current assets	478,525	404,807
	Total assets	639,838	504,250

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		30.06.22	30.06.21
Note		DKK '000	DKK '000
	Share capital	500	500
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	6,019	5,285
	Foreign currency translation reserve	2,833	0
	Retained earnings	398,310	279,148
	Total equity	407,662	284,933
16	Provisions for deferred tax	19,376	14,996
17	Other provisions	2,371	0
	Total provisions	21,747	14,996
	Payables to other credit institutions	99,658	134,680
	Prepayments received from customers	1,108	3,989
	Trade payables	14,092	18,730
	Payables to group enterprises	62,245	17,220
	Payables to associates	6	0
	Deposits	39	39
	Income taxes	31,250	26,145
	Other payables	2,031	3,518
	Total short-term payables	210,429	204,321
	Total payables	210,429	204,321
	Total equity and liabilities	639,838	504,250
18	Contingent liabilities		
19	Charges and security		
20	Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.20 - 30.06.21					
Balance as at 01.07.20	500	216	0	174,038	174,754
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	291	0	-291	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	4,778	0	105,401	110,179
Balance as at 30.06.21	500	5,285	0	279,148	284,933
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.21 - 30.06.22					
Balance as at 01.07.21	500	5,285	0	279,148	284,933
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	281	3,632	0	3,913
Tax on changes in equity	0	0	-799	0	-799
Net profit/loss for the year	0	453	0	119,162	119,615
Balance as at 30.06.22	500	6,019	2,833	398,310	407,662

	2021/22	2020/21
	DKK '000	DKK '000

1. Revenue

Information about the distribution of revenue by activities and geographical markets is provided below. The segment information is prepared in accordance with company's accounting policies and follows company's internal financial management.

Revenue comprises the following activities:

Sale of horses and related services	487,286	399,665
Other	41,117	39,846
Total	528,403	439,511

The company considers the world as its geographical market since there are no significant differences in the risk factors or the return on the sale of horses related to geographical conditions.

	2021/22	2020/21
	DKK '000	DKK '000

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	28,619	27,806
Pensions	21	0
Other social security costs	842	759
Other staff costs	872	595
Total	30,354	29,160
Average number of employees during the year	91	85

	2021/22 DKK '000	2020/21 DKK '000
3. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Amortisation of intangible assets	23	23
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,205	1,544
Total	1,228	1,567
4. Income from equity investments in group enterprises		
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	-3,882	4,894
Total	-3,882	4,894
5. Income from equity investments in associates		
Share of profit or loss of associates	0	-116
Total	0	-116
6. Financial income		
Interest, group enterprises	2,624	2,562
Other financial income	6,187	0
Total	8,811	2,562

	2021/22 DKK '000	2020/21 DKK '000
7. Financial expenses		
Interest, group enterprises	1,430	247
Other financial expenses	2,826	6,372
Total	4,256	6,619

8. Tax on profit for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year	30,435	24,874
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	4,380	5,378
Total	34,815	30,252

9. Proposed appropriation account

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	453	4,778
Retained earnings	119,162	105,401
Total	119,615	110,179

10. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Acquired rights
Cost as at 01.07.21	226
Additions during the year	305
Cost as at 30.06.22	531
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.07.21	-31
Amortisation during the year	-23
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 30.06.22	-54
Carrying amount as at 30.06.22	477

11. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.07.21	8,706
Additions during the year	1,308
Disposals during the year	-692
Cost as at 30.06.22	9,322
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.21	-4,646
Depreciation during the year	-1,205
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	435
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.22	-5,416
Carrying amount as at 30.06.22	3,906

12. Equity investments

Figures in DKK '000	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises	Equity invest- ments in asso- ciates
Cost as at 01.07.21	623	93
Cost as at 30.06.22	623	93
Revaluations as at 01.07.21	5,286	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	281	0
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-3,882	0
Transfers during the year to/from other items	4,336	0
Revaluations as at 30.06.22	6,021	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.07.21	0	-93
Transfers during the year to/from other items	-4,336	0
Negative equity value impaired in receivables	1,965	0
Negative equity value transferred to provisions	2,371	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 30.06.22	0	-93
Carrying amount as at 30.06.22	6,644	0
Name and registered office:		Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:		
Helgstrand Dressage Germany GmbH, Germany		100%
Helgstrand Dressage USA, LLC, US		100%
Helgstrand Event ApS, Denmark		100%
Associates:		
Bengtsson & Helgstrand GmbH, Germany		50%

13. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000	Receivables from group enterprises
Cost as at 01.07.21	89,280
Additions during the year	61,006
Cost as at 30.06.22	150,286
Carrying amount as at 30.06.22	150,286

	30.06.22 DKK '000	30.06.21 DKK '000
14. Prepayments		
Prepaid expenses	3,978	409
Total	3,978	409

15. Receivables

Receivables which fall due for payment more than 1 year after the end of the financial year	18,443	15,146
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	30.06.22	30.06.21
	DKK '000	DKK '000

16. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.07.21	14,996	9,618
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	4,380	5,378
Deferred tax as at 30.06.22	19,376	14,996

Deferred tax is distributed as below:

Intangible assets	105	43
Property, plant and equipment	418	441
Inventories	18,853	14,875
Liabilities	0	-363
Total	19,376	14,996

17. Other provisions

Figures in DKK '000	Provisions for subsidiaries
Provisions during the year	2,371
Provisions as at 30.06.22	2,371

	30.06.22	30.06.21
	DKK '000	DKK '000

Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:

Current liabilities	2,371	0
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18. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

Company's has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6-52 months and average lease payments of DKK 818k, a total of DKK 7,804k. This includes lease agreements concluded with group enterprises, but the agreements are also specified separately below.

Company's has concluded lease agreements with group enterprises with terms to maturity of 6 months and average lease payments of DKK 382k, a total of DKK 2,295k.

Recourse guarantee commitments

Company's has provided a guarantee whereby the guarantor assumes primary liability for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is unlimited. The group enterprises' debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 177,818k at the balance sheet date.

In addition the company has provided a guarantee for the other enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is limited to DKK 500k and the debt to credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 418k at the balance sheet date.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at a source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability

In addition the company has issued letters of support to group enterprises ensuring the necessary liquidity for the ongoing operations of these companies.

19. Charges and security

Company's has provided a company charge of DKK 100,000k as security for debt to credit institutions. As at 30.06.22, the company charge comprises the following assets with the following carrying amounts:

- Goodwill and intellectual property rights, DKK 477k
- Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, DKK 3,906k
- Inventories, DKK 357,688k
- Trade receivables, DKK 19,432k

20. Related parties

Company's is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS, Denmark.

21. Accounting policies

GENERAL

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

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

The company has changed its assessment of receivables from group enterprises to be part of the total investments instead of ongoing financing of group enterprises. As such receivables from group enterprises have been regrouped from short-term receivables to non-current investments. Comparative figures are adjusted correspondingly with an amount of DKK 89,280k.

In accordance with section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, company's has not prepared consolidated financial statements. Company's is a subsidiary of Global Equestrian Group Holding ApS, Danmark, CVR no. 39 69 07 48, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to company's, 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 company's, 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.

21. Accounting policies - continued -**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.

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

LEASES

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

21. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****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.

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

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

Costs of raw materials and consumables

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

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

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

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

21. Accounting policies - continued -**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

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

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8	0

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

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

Income from equity investments in group enterprises and associates

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries and associates, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses. For associates only the proportionate share of intercompany gains and losses is eliminated.

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

21. Accounting policies - continued -**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.

Company's is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

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

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

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 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.

21. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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

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

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates*Equity investments in group enterprises*

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method, and reference is made to the 'Equity method' section for further details.

Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in associates, the equity method is considered a measurement method, and reference is made to the 'Equity method' section for further details.

Equity method

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

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

21. Accounting policies - continued -

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that company's has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments

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

Impairment losses on fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

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

21. Accounting policies - continued -

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 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.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

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

Unrealised foreign currency gains and losses from the translation of the net investment in independent foreign entities are recognised in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is dissolved when the independent foreign entities are disposed of.

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.

21. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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

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

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

Payables

Deposits recognised under liabilities comprise deposits received from lessees under company's leases.

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act a cash flow statement has not been prepared as the enterprise is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.