BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

MUSIC Tribe Brands DK A/S

Ib Spang Olsens Gade 17, 8200 Aarhus N

CVR no. 32 56 96 33

Annual report for 2019

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 13.11.20

Sonny Abella
Dirigent

Table of contents

Company information etc.

The company

MUSIC Tribe Brands DK A/S
Ib Spang Olsens Gade 17
8200 Aarhus N
Tel.: 89 88 28 67
Registered office: Aarhus N
CVR no.: 32 56 96 33
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Sonny Xavier Sabidorio Abellla

Board of Directors

Ulrich Bernhard Behringer
Sonny Xavier Sabidorio Abellla
David Hunter

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for MUSIC Tribe Brands DK A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aarhus N, November 12, 2020

Executive Board

Sonny Xavier Sabidorio Abellla

Board Of Directors

Ulrich Bernhard Behringer Chairman	Sonny Xavier Sabidorio Abellla	David Hunter

To the Shareholder of MUSIC Tribe Brands DK A/S

AUDITORS'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MUSIC Tribe Brands DK A/S for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

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

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management’s review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Violation of VAT legislation

In violation of the VAT legislation, during the year VAT declaration have not been submitted in time, by which the management can become liable to.

Violation of the Danish Financial Statements Act

The company's annual report was not submitted to the Danish Business Authority within the time limit stipulated in the Danish Financial Statements Act, and the management may therefore incur liability.

Aarhus, November 12, 2020

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Helle Damsgaard Jensen

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33690

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	2019	2018	2017	2016	01.07.14 31.12.15
Profit/loss					
Operating profit	3,907	41,957	25,295	38,607	70,054
Index	6	60	36	55	100
Total net financials	4,518	-3,565	1,647	625	-3,506
Index	-129	102	-47	-18	100
Profit/loss for the year	-974	30,030	21,631	30,633	51,131
Index	-2	59	42	60	100
Balance					
Total assets	432,861	376,987	247,631	237,545	193,776
Index	223	195	128	123	100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	48,408	37,344	17,050	4,707	4,849
Index	998	770	352	97	100
Equity	278,448	190,982	160,952	139,321	108,687
Index	256	176	148	128	100

Ratios

	2019	2018	2017	2016	01.07.14 31.12.15
Profitability					
Return on equity	0%	17%	14%	25%	57%
Equity ratio					
Equity interest	64%	51%	65%	59%	56%
Others					
Number of employees (average)	80	88	115	92	79

The financial year 2014/15 was extended to 18 months due to change of Balance Sheet date to 31 December. The reason was alignment of the Balance Sheet to the new Parent Company, MUSIC Group Limited.

Other years presented contain a 12 month's period.

Return on equity: $\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Equity interest: $\frac{\text{Equity, end of year x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$

The ratios have been computed in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Society of Financial Analysts (Den Danske Finansanalytikerforening).

Primary activities

The company develops products for performing artists and the professional audio market.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a profit/loss of DKK'000 -974 against DKK'000 30,030 for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK'000 278,448.

The Company's total product range is sold through selected distributors.

The profit before tax for the year is considered satisfactory.

During the 2019 Financial Year, Music Tribe Brands DK A/S has been merged with Music Group Commercial DK A/S; the Company has also purchased a building in Aarhus for DKK 89m and subsequently moved its development operations to such building.

Outlook

Earnings are to be at similar current level for both next year and the following years. The company operates on a cost plus model and therefore there should be no risk in terms of profitability in future years.

Knowledge resources

The Company is intellectual capital intensive. Much competence and much knowledge of technologies and product development have been built up in the Company's development department. Most of the product development activities are carried out by the Company's own employees; thus, it is ensured that competences and knowledge are embedded in the Company.

The Company focuses on development of products for 'the performing artist' for use both at concerts and in the studio and for the professional audio market. During the financial year significant products have been released within both categories.

The most important investments made during the year are investments in development activities.

Special risks

Currency risks

The Company has considerable sales and purchase in USD and EUR, and the Company's income statement is thus affected by the exchange rate movements of these currencies against DKK.

Special risks

MUSIC Tribe Brands DK A/S products are sold through selected distributors. The Company's income thus depends on the continued positive development in the international sales and distribution activities.

External environment

The Company's production and other activities are not assessed to have adverse environmental impact regards noise, smoke, discharge of waste products and massive use of energy.

On a current basis, the Company monitors that, current environmental regulations are met, including the conditions with sub-suppliers.

Research and development activities

New products

The Company focuses on development of products for 'the performing artist' for use both at concerts and in the studio and for the professional audio market. During the financial year significant products have been released within both categories.

Investments

The most important investments made during the year are investments in development activities.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
	Gross profit	**9,445**	**58,535**
	Distribution costs	-1,479	-6,183
	Administration costs	-4,059	-10,395
	Other operating expenses	0	7
	Profit before net financials	**3,907**	**41,964**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	2,097	0
2	Financial income	10,336	701
3	Financial expenses	-7,915	-4,266
	Profit before tax	**8,425**	**38,399**
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-9,399	-8,369
	Profit/loss for the year	**-974**	**30,030**

4 Distribution of net profit

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000
	Completed development projects	14,363	16,359
	Acquired rights	0	238
	Development projects in progress	32,164	44,734
5	**Total intangible assets**	**46,527**	**61,331**
	Land and buildings	99,408	0
	Plant and machinery	1,584	2,096
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	0	53,912
6	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**100,992**	**56,008**
7	Equity investments in group enterprises	18,378	0
	Total investments	**18,378**	**0**
	Total non-current assets	**165,897**	**117,339**
	Raw materials and consumables	0	242
	Work in progress	0	17
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	0	63
	Total inventories	**0**	**322**
	Trade receivables	869	1,076
	Receivables from group enterprises	238,089	134,253
	Other receivables	446	2,069
8	Prepayments	0	289
	Total receivables	**239,404**	**137,687**
	Other investments	24	0
	Total securities and equity investments	**24**	**0**
	Cash	**27,536**	**121,640**
	Total current assets	**266,964**	**259,649**
	Total assets	**432,861**	**376,988**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000
9	Share capital	700	500
	Reserve for development costs	36,291	47,652
	Retained earnings	241,457	142,830
	Total equity	**278,448**	**190,982**
10	Provisions for deferred tax	10,046	11,830
11	Other provisions	0	5,868
	Total provisions	**10,046**	**17,698**
12	Other payables	1,543	0
	Total long-term payables	**1,543**	**0**
	Trade payables	1,128	9,349
	Payables to group enterprises	114,994	133,065
	Income taxes	11,029	15,488
	Other payables	15,665	10,406
13	Deferred income	8	0
	Total short-term payables	**142,824**	**168,308**
	Total payables	**144,367**	**168,308**
	Total equity and liabilities	**432,861**	**376,988**

14 Contingent liabilities
15 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19			
Balance as at 01.01.19	500	47,652	142,829
Net effect of mergers and acquisition of enterprises	200	0	88,241
Balance as at 01.01.19	700	47,652	231,070
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-11,361	11,361
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-974
Balance as at 31.12.19	700	36,291	241,457

Notes

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000

1. Employee aspects

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Wages and salaries	47,932	42,994
Pensions	3,401	3,560
Other social security costs	1,400	245
Other staff costs	771	2,167
Total	53,504	48,966
Average number of employees during the year	80	88

2. Financial income

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Interest, group enterprises	2,027	355
Other interest income	1,635	346
Foreign exchange gains	6,631	0
Other financial income	43	0
Other financial income	8,309	346
Total	10,336	701

3. Financial expenses

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Interest, group enterprises	4,604	0
Other interest expenses	140	86
Foreign exchange losses	3,170	4,180
Other financial expenses	1	0
Other financial expenses total	3,311	4,266
Total	7,915	4,266

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000

4. Distribution of net profit

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Retained earnings	-974	30,030
Total	-974	30,030

5. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Completed development projects	Acquired rights	Development projects in progress
Cost as at 01.01.19	270,168	1,703	44,734
Transfers during the year to/from other items	12,570	0	-12,570
Cost as at 31.12.19	282,738	1,703	32,164
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.19	-253,810	-1,465	0
Amortisation during the year	-14,565	-238	0
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.19	-268,375	-1,703	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	14,363	0	32,164

Development projects relate to the development of products within the Company's core business. The projects are progressing according to plan through the use of the resources allocated by Management to the development. The products are expetcted to be sold in the present market to the Company's existing customers.

6. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Property, plant and equipment under construction
Cost as at 01.01.19	0	8,406	53,912
Additions during the year	46,980	1,427	0
Transfers during the year to/from other items	53,912	0	-53,912
Cost as at 31.12.19	100,892	9,833	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.19	0	-6,310	0
Depreciation during the year	-1,484	-1,939	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.19	-1,484	-8,249	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	99,408	1,584	0

7. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK '000	Equity investments in group enterprises
Additions relating to mergers and acquisition of enterprises	21,622
Cost as at 31.12.19	21,622
Additions relating to mergers and acquisition of enterprises	-5,341
Net profit/loss from equity investments	2,097
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.19	-3,244
Carrying amount as at 31.12.19	18,378

7. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
TC Electronic Deutschland GmbH, Tyskland	100%
TC Works Soft- & Hardware GmbH, Tyskland	100%

	31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000

8. Prepayments

	31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000
Other prepayments	0	289
Total	0	289

9. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value
Share capital	700,000	700,000
Total		700,000

	31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000

10. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.01.19	11,830	11,166
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-1,784	664
Deferred tax as at 31.12.19	10,046	11,830

11. Other provisions

Figures in DKK '000	Warranty commitments
Provisions as at 01.01.19	5,868
Reversed provision in respect of previous years	-5,868
Provisions as at 31.12.19	0

	31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000
Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:		
Current liabilities	0	5,868
Total	0	5,868

12. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK '000	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.19
Other payables	1,543	1,543
Total	1,543	1,543

	31.12.19 DKK '000	31.12.18 DKK '000
13. Deferred income		
Deferred income	8	0
Total	8	0

14. Contingent liabilities

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 source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total tax liability for the jointly taxed companies at the balance sheet date has not yet been determined. For further information, please see the financial statements of the management company Music Tribe Innovation DK A/S.

15. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
Music Tribe Innovation DK A/S	Controlling shareholder
Music Tribe Commercial MY Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia	Controlling shareholder of Music Tribe Innovation DK A/S
DTOS Trustees, Ltd., Mauritius	Controlling shareholder of MUSIC Tribe Commercial MY Sdn. Bhd.

Transactions	Relation	2019 DKK '000
Sales of development projects	Parent company	92,238
Interest income on receivables	Parent company	2,027
Interest expense on payables	Parent company	4,604

Balances	31.12.19 DKK '000
Receivables from group enterprises	238,089
Payables to group enterprises	-114,994

Receivables from group companies recognised under current assets and short-term payables to group enterprises consist of balances which are settled on an ongoing basis and in accordance with the company's standard terms of agreement and payment. No write-downs have been made on the receivables.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Music Tribe Innovation DK A/S.

16. Accounting policies

GENERAL

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

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

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

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

On recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are independent 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

16. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and production costs as well as other operating income.

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.

Production costs

Costs incurred, directly or indirectly, to generate the revenue for the year, including raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries and lease of and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on the fixed assets used in the production process, are recognised under production costs.

Distribution costs

Costs for the distribution of goods sold during the year and sales campaigns etc., including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising and exhibition costs etc. and lease of and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on the fixed assets used in the distribution and sales activity, are recognised under distribution costs.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Administrative expenses

Expenses incurred during the year for management and administration, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and management as well as office premise expenses, office expenses, bad debts etc. and lease of and depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on the fixed assets used for administration, are recognised under administrative expenses.

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.

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
Completed development projects	3-8	0
Acquired rights	3	0
Buildings	20	0
Plant and machinery	3-5	0

Land is not depreciated.

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.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries, 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.

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

Other net financials

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

The company 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.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Completed development projects and development projects in progress

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

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

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

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

Acquired rights

Aquired 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

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 land and buildings og plant and machinery.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

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.

Property, plant and equipment under construction

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

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 entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these 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 positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the divestment 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.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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

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

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

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

Inventories

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

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

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

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Other investments

Other equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. For equity investments that are traded in an active market, fair value is equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date. Other equity investments for which fair value cannot be determined reliably are measured at cost.

Cash

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

Equity

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

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

Provisions

Other provisions comprise expected expenses incidental to warranty commitments, restructuring etc. and are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive

16. Accounting policies - continued -

obligation at the balance sheet date and it is probable that such obligation will draw on the financial resources of the the company. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the provision is expected to be settled over the longer term.

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

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.

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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal

16. Accounting policies - continued -

value of such payables.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

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.