
DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S

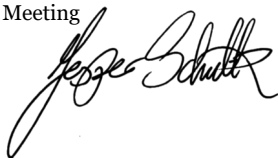
Tuborg Parkvej 8, 2, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 32 93 43 82

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
25/05 2021

Jesper Schulz
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

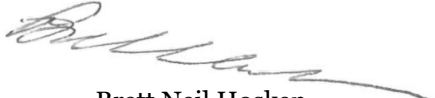
We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 25 May 2021

Executive Board

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz
CEO

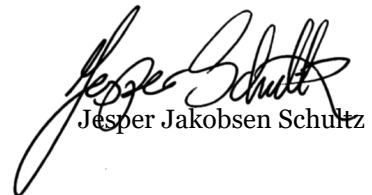
Board of Directors



Brett Neil Hosken
Chairman



Jørgen Traun
Jørgen Traun



Jesper Jakobsen Schultz
Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DNV GL Business Assurance Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as 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 ISAs 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Statement on 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 25 May 2021

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 25 57 81 98



Kenn Wolff Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30154

Company Information

The Company

DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S
Tuborg Parkvej 8, 2
DK-2900 Hellerup

Telephone: + 45 39 45 48 00

Facsimile: + 45 39 45 48 01

Website: www.dnv.com

CVR No: 32 93 43 82

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 19 May 2010

Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Board of Directors

Brett Neil Hosken, Chairman

Jørgen Traun

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Executive Board

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Auditors

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Dampfærgevej 28

DK-2100 København Ø

Bankers

Danske Bank

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	105.522	113.462	112.815	103.162	94.557
Gross profit	52.200	50.000	45.172	42.801	41.997
Profit before financial income and expenses	7.135	3.394	-616	-4.370	-1.165
Net financials	-755	-439	-521	-156	-122
Net profit for the year	4.896	2.289	-928	-3.546	-1.037
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	59.401	66.803	85.821	76.291	80.134
Equity	24.883	19.987	17.698	4.626	8.172
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	432
Number of employees	49	50	51	52	50
Ratios					
Gross margin	49,5%	44,1%	40,0%	41,5%	44,4%
Profit margin	6,8%	3,0%	-0,5%	-4,2%	-1,2%
Return on assets	12,0%	5,1%	-0,7%	-5,7%	-1,5%
Solvency ratio	41,9%	29,9%	20,6%	6,1%	10,2%
Return on equity	21,8%	12,1%	-8,3%	-55,4%	-11,9%

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company works to safeguard life, property and the environment. The Company is a leading provider of certification services and assists companies and organizations in the certification of management systems.

Development in the year

The development in financial performance reflects a decrease in revenue in comparison to last year by TDKK 7.940 and an increase in net profit of TDKK 2.607. The results reflect investments in long term efficiency improvements including new operational systems taken into use in 2019. At 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the company shows equity of TDKK 24.883.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

To assess the value of the goodwill related to the takeover of DS Certificating in 2013, an impairment test has been prepared. The impairment test is based on the expected cash flow from the business plan for 2021-2024.

Management expects a yearly revenue growth in the coming 4 years of 3%. The expected growth is to a high degree expected to be generated by a strategic focus on developing the sales organization within selected strategic areas.

The business plan for 2021-24 and the terminal period assumes a margin of 10% which is a conservative assumption compared to the 2020 result.

The realization of the budgets is subject to uncertainty, and the value of goodwill is dependent on the budgets from 2021 and onwards being achieved. To mitigate both operational and financial risks and in order to deliver on the financial ambitions, a number of focused initiatives are put in place to increase secure profits and systematically monitor risks. Initiatives cover areas such as project profitability, chargeability, efficiency programs, cash flow improvements, performance management and competence building and retainment.

Management's Review

External environment

An important value for the company is to act environmentally friendly. This is visible in different aspects. Most important impact is from the range of services provided where certification on ISO 14001 –Environmental Management and ISO 50001 - Energy Management are two examples of services that helps our customers to lower their environmental footprints. Other examples are FSC and PEFC certification on responsible forest management. Within DNV Business Assurance the environmental impact is considered in the design of our operational procedures, ranging from sorting waste to leasing company cars.

In the 2025 strategy, DNV has set ambitions on sustainability. By 2025:

- Our offices and laboratories will be supplied with 100% renewable electricity.
- Our operations will be climate net positive by a meaningful margin.

Our greatest impact is through the expertise and services we provide to customers. DNV has selected SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 13 (climate action) and 14 (life below water) as the goals where we can contribute the most and have the largest impact. In this strategy period, we will identify the products and services that make a measurable positive impact to these SDGs and set goals to increase our impact. Our goals on sustainability relate not just to fulfilling our purpose but are also a commercial imperative

Intellectual capital resources

As a competence and knowledge-based company it is of high priority to manage the competence development of the employees and subcontracted experts. A significant amount of time is invested from both management and employees to ensure a focused development of the individual's competences as well as the complete pool of competences in the Company. Related to this several systematics are in place to secure that the knowledge built up in the Company stays within the Company.

Unusual events

2020 operations were significantly affected by COVID-19. The lockdown in March 2020 triggered a range of mitigation actions to secure the ability to keep serving the Company's customers and securing the financials of the Company. A fast transition from onsite deliveries to remote deliveries has been the key element to mitigate the negative effect of COVID-19 on our customers, employees, sub-contractors and financials. This fast transition to a remote delivery model combined with strong cost saving initiatives proved to be a strong recipe to bring the Company through the first year of the pandemic. The negative impact in Q2 from the lockdown in Denmark was compensated later in the year where the mitigations also protected the Company for impact from the lockdowns imposed later in the year.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Revenue		105.522	113.462
Other operating income		11	106
Other external expenses		-53.333	-63.568
Gross profit		52.200	50.000
Staff expenses	1	-39.522	-41.054
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-5.543	-5.552
Profit before financial income and expenses		7.135	3.394
Financial income		0	6
Financial expenses	2	-755	-445
Profit before tax		6.380	2.955
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-1.484	-666
Net profit for the year		4.896	2.289

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Acquired intangible assets		2.551	3.511
Goodwill		12.768	17.274
Intangible assets	5	15.319	20.785
Plant and machinery		0	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	145
Property, plant and equipment	6	0	145
Deposits		0	9
Fixed asset investments	7	0	9
Fixed assets		15.319	20.939
Trade receivables		25.185	20.684
Contract work in progress	8	3.045	13.372
Receivables from group enterprises		15.696	11.433
Other receivables		156	350
Prepayments	9	0	25
Receivables		44.082	45.864
Currents assets		44.082	45.864
Assets		59.401	66.803

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Share capital	10	3.000	3.000
Retained earnings		11.883	16.987
Proposed dividend for the year		10.000	0
Equity		24.883	19.987
Provision for deferred tax	11	2.774	4.869
Provisions		2.774	4.869
Payables to group enterprises		0	28.000
Other payables		3.535	1.317
Long-term debt	12	3.535	29.317
Prepayments received from customers		0	4
Trade payables		625	762
Contract work in progress, liabilities	8	7	7
Payables to group enterprises	12	11.934	2.236
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		3.502	40
Other payables	12	12.141	9.581
Short-term debt		28.209	12.630
Debt		31.744	41.947
Liabilities and equity		59.401	66.803
Distribution of profit	4		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	13		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January 2020	3.000	16.987	0	19.987
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-5.104	10.000	4.896
Equity at 31 December 2020	3.000	11.883	10.000	24.883

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	34.236	36.043
Pensions	3.298	3.461
Other social security expenses	350	487
Other staff expenses	1.638	1.063
	39.522	41.054
Average number of employees	49	50
Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
2 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	589	418
Other financial expenses	26	23
Exchange adjustments, expenses	140	0
Exchange loss	0	4
	755	445
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	3.579	47
Deferred tax for the year	-2.095	630
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-1.959
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	0	1.948
	1.484	666
4 Distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	10.000	0
Retained earnings	-5.104	2.289
	4.896	2.289

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Acquired intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2020	9.600	45.063	54.663
Cost at 31 December 2020	9.600	45.063	54.663
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2020	6.089	27.789	33.878
Amortisation for the year	960	4.506	5.466
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2020	7.049	32.295	39.344
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	2.551	12.768	15.319

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2020	123	395	518
Disposals for the year	0	-395	-395
Cost at 31 December 2020	123	0	123
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	123	250	373
Depreciation for the year	0	77	77
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	0	-327	-327
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	123	0	123
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	0	0	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2020	9
Disposals for the year	-9
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>0</u>

8 Contract work in progress

	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Selling price of work in progress	11.398	18.792
Payments received on account	-8.360	-5.427
	<u>3.038</u>	<u>13.365</u>
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	3.045	13.372
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-7	-7
	<u>3.038</u>	<u>13.365</u>

9 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial years.

10 Equity

The share capital consists of 3,000,200 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There was an increase in the share capital in 2018 of DKK 100.

There has been no other changes in the share capital for for the last 5 years than the one described above.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK
11 Provision for deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2020	4.869	2.291
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-2.095	630
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	0	1.948
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2020	2.774	4.869

12 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Payables to group enterprises

Between 1 and 5 years	0	28.000
Long-term part	0	28.000
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	11.934	2.236
	11.934	30.236

Other payables

Between 1 and 5 years	3.535	1.317
Long-term part	3.535	1.317
Other short-term payables	12.141	9.581
	15.676	10.898

DNV Business Assurance has fully repaid the loan in the amount of TDKK 10.000 in May 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Danish Group companies. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of DNV Denmark A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on royalty and interest payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

14 Related parties

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
DNV Business Assurance Group AS	Parent Company
Stiftelsen Det Norske Veritas	Ultimate Parent Company

Transactions

During the year, the Company had the following transaction with related parties:

Sale of goods/ service to group entities TDKK 7,978

Purchase of goods/ service from group entities TDKK 27,669

Interest expenses from group entities TDKK 589

Receivables from group entities, including cash pool TDKK 15,696

Payables to group entities TDKK 11,934

Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax TDKK 3,502

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated annual report of the Parent Company

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
DNV Business Assurance Group AS	Høvik, Norway

The Group Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Group AS may be obtained at the following address:

Veritasveien 1, 1363 Høvik, Norway
www.dnv.com

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the Financial Statements are consistent with those of last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in TDKK.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of DNV Business Assurance Group AS, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

DKK is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses include wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the Company's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses relating to transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed companies entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed companies which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years. The amortisation period is based on the Company's management assessment of the investment in DS Certificering as a long-form strategic investment.

Acquired intangible assets comprise other acquired IP rights, including accreditations. Acquired intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets: 10 years

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Plant and machinery	5-10	years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10	years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

Every year, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment indicators. Where there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively, generating independent cash flows. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount. Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss must first be allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of Deposit.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Contract work in progress

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The market value is calculated based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses relating to the relevant contract.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial reporting years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, are applied at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. Interest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method at the time of the raising of the loan.

Other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the nominal debt outstanding.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$