Mobile Industrial Robots A/S

Emil Neckelmanns Vej 15, DK-5220 Odense SØ

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 35 25 12 35

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 17/3 2020

Ole Nørgaard
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Mobile Industrial Robots A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations for 2019.

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.

Odense, 17 March 2020

Executive Board

Thomas Visti Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Charles Jeffrey Gray Chairman	Amy Rose McAndrews	Michael Dennis Callahan

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Shareholder of Mobile Industrial Robots A/S

Opinion
In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Group’s and the Parent Company’s operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Mobile Industrial Robots A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company (”the Financial Statements”).

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 Group 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 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.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 Group's and 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 Group or 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.

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 and the Group'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 Group's and 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 Group and 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Odense, 17 March 2020
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen	Henrik Trangeled Kristensen
statsautoriseret revisor	statsautoriseret revisor
mne23318	mne23333

Company Information

The Company	Mobile Industrial Robots A/S Emil Neckelmanns Vej 15 DK-5220 Odense SØ CVR No: 35 25 12 35 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Odense
Board of Directors	Charles Jeffrey Gray, Chairman Amy Rose McAndrews Michael Dennis Callahan
Executive Board	Thomas Visti Jensen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Rytterkasernen 21 DK-5000 Odense C

Financial Highlights

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

	Group			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures				
Profit/loss				
Gross profit/loss	108.651	118.945	30.936	6.912
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	3.346	37.908	7.242	-4.106
Net financials	-2.152	-2.262	-2.128	85
Net profit/loss for the year	4.723	33.655	4.189	-3.431
Balance sheet				
Balance sheet total	177.467	141.286	34.197	16.576
Equity	78.179	73.416	9.630	4.974
Investment in property, plant and equipment	9.235	2.880	27	555
Number of employees	182	94	42	20
Ratios				
Return on assets	1,9%	26,8%	21,2%	-24,8%
Solvency ratio	44,1%	52,0%	28,2%	30,0%
Return on equity	6,2%	81,1%	57,4%	-138,0%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's main activity is development and sale of autonomous mobile robots. The robots are developed and produced in Denmark and sold through distributors worldwide.

Financial review

The business has in 2019 increased activity significantly and revenue has grown by 63 percent.

The business has during 2019 as in 2018 invested heavily in product development, building up distribution around the world, establishing of own setup/companies in USA, Germany, Spain, Singapore, Japan and China and in organization development.

The Group income statement 2019 shows a profit before tax of tDKK 1.194 against a profit of tDKK 35.646 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of tDKK 78.179.

Taking into account the above mentioned investments management considers the Company's financial performance in the year as satisfying. The result is not as good as expected and last year but still in line with the company's long term strategy and expectations.

The business is in the coming year expected to continue significant investments in product development, sales and marketing. Furthermore growth in revenue and increase in activity is expected, excluding any potential impacts from the coronavirus outbreak.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	Group		Parent company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Gross profit/loss	3	**108.651**	**118.945**	**88.894**	**69.208**
Staff expenses	1 3	-98.194	-78.739	-80.437	-70.850
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-7.111	-2.298	-6.778	-2.298
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**3.346**	**37.908**	**1.679**	**-3.940**
Income from investments in subsidiaries	2	0	0	0	40.904
Financial income		192	351	185	351
Financial expenses	3	-2.344	-2.613	-2.260	-2.613
Profit/loss before tax		**1.194**	**35.646**	**-396**	**34.702**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	3.529	-1.991	3.583	-1.991
Net profit/loss for the year		**4.723**	**33.655**	**3.187**	**32.711**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	Group		Parent company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Completed development projects		35.060	21.286	35.060	21.286
Development projects in progress		19.863	4.017	19.863	4.017
Intangible assets	5	**54.923**	**25.303**	**54.923**	**25.303**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		6.144	932	5.341	785
Leasehold improvements		3.143	1.832	1.485	1.773
Property, plant and equipment	6	**9.287**	**2.764**	**6.826**	**2.558**
Investments in subsidiaries	7	0	0	1.335	1.335
Deposits	8	1.922	1.169	1.463	902
Fixed asset investments		**1.922**	**1.169**	**2.798**	**2.237**
Fixed assets		**66.132**	**29.236**	**64.547**	**30.098**
Raw materials and consumables		10.956	7.301	10.956	7.301
Finished goods and goods for resale		10.914	4.387	10.914	4.387
Inventories		**21.870**	**11.688**	**21.870**	**11.688**
Trade receivables		68.498	36.233	68.498	36.233
Receivables from group enterprises		0	54.725	1.942	54.792
Other receivables		6.092	1.233	4.484	857
Prepayments	9	4.056	2.381	4.038	2.351
Receivables		**78.646**	**94.572**	**78.962**	**94.233**
Cash at bank and in hand		**10.819**	**5.790**	**8.066**	**4.477**
Currents assets		**111.335**	**112.050**	**108.898**	**110.398**
Assets		**177.467**	**141.286**	**173.445**	**140.496**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

		Group		Parent company	
	Note	2019	2018	2019	2018
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		1.420	1.420	1.420	1.420
Reserve for development costs		42.622	19.255	42.622	19.255
Retained earnings		34.137	52.741	31.897	52.077
Equity		**78.179**	**73.416**	**75.939**	**72.752**
Provision for deferred tax	11	2.883	3.130	2.883	3.130
Other provisions	12	2.685	1.705	2.685	1.705
Provisions		**5.568**	**4.835**	**5.568**	**4.835**
Payables to group enterprises		13.682	0	13.682	0
Other payables		2.746	0	2.746	0
Deferred income		1.110	0	1.110	0
Long-term debt	13	**17.538**	**0**	**17.538**	**0**
Trade payables		18.505	22.840	18.505	22.840
Payables to group enterprises	13	35.491	13.390	35.746	13.780
Other payables	13	12.768	18.507	10.731	17.991
Deferred income	13,14	9.418	8.298	9.418	8.298
Short-term debt		**76.182**	**63.035**	**74.400**	**62.909**
Debt		**93.720**	**63.035**	**91.938**	**62.909**
Liabilities and equity		**177.467**	**141.286**	**173.445**	**140.496**

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Group

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	1.420	19.255	52.741	73.416
Exchange adjustments relating to foreign entities	0	0	40	40
Development costs for the year	0	26.900	-26.900	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-3.533	3.533	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	4.723	4.723
Equity at 31 December	**1.420**	**42.622**	**34.137**	**78.179**

Parent company

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	1.420	19.255	52.077	72.752
Development costs for the year	0	26.900	-26.900	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-3.533	3.533	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	3.187	3.187
Equity at 31 December	**1.420**	**42.622**	**31.897**	**75.939**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		Group		Parent company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
1	**Staff expenses**				
	Wages and salaries	89.336	74.671	74.930	68.021
	Pensions	6.594	2.574	4.709	2.228
	Other social security expenses	2.264	1.494	798	601
		98.194	**78.739**	**80.437**	**70.850**
	Average number of employees	**182**	**94**	**141**	**77**

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

2	**Special items**				
	Income from sale of US activities to Teradyne Inc	0	39.977	0	40.904
	Transaction costs Teradyne Inc	0	-15.145	0	-15.145
		0	**24.832**	**0**	**25.759**
3	**Financial expenses**				
	Interest paid to group enterprises	1.044	627	1.044	627
	Other financial expenses	149	1.986	65	1.986
	Exchange adjustments, expenses	1.151	0	1.151	0
		2.344	**2.613**	**2.260**	**2.613**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	Group		Parent company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Current tax for the year	93	0	39	0
Deferred tax for the year	-209	1.991	-209	1.991
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-4	0	-4	0
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	-3.409	0	-3.409	0
	-3.529	**1.991**	**-3.583**	**1.991**

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

Group

	Completed development projects	Development projects in progress	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	24.324	4.017	28.341
Additions for the year	0	34.487	34.487
Transfers for the year	18.641	-18.641	0
Cost at 31 December	42.965	19.863	62.828
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	3.040	0	3.040
Amortisation for the year	4.865	0	4.865
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	7.905	0	7.905
Carrying amount at 31 December	**35.060**	**19.863**	**54.923**

Development projects relating to the further development of the company's product portfolio. The majority of the projects in progress are expected to be finalized in the coming years and the projects are progressing as planned using the resources allocated by Management to the development.
Prior to the launching of the projects the company has studied the market and assessed that there is a need for the products.

Parent company

	Completed development projects	Development projects in progress	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	24.324	4.017	28.341
Additions for the year	0	34.487	34.487
Transfers for the year	18.641	-18.641	0
Cost at 31 December	42.965	19.863	62.828
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	3.040	0	3.040
Amortisation for the year	4.865	0	4.865
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	7.905	0	7.905
Carrying amount at 31 December	**35.060**	**19.863**	**54.923**

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1.409	2.491	3.900
Additions for the year	6.606	2.629	9.235
Cost at 31 December	8.015	5.120	13.135
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	482	661	1.143
Depreciation for the year	1.389	1.316	2.705
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	1.871	1.977	3.848
Carrying amount at 31 December	**6.144**	**3.143**	**9.287**

Parent company

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1.251	2.420	3.671
Additions for the year	5.656	962	6.618
Kostpris at 31 December	6.907	3.382	10.289
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	467	649	1.116
Depreciation for the year	1.099	1.248	2.347
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	1.566	1.897	3.463
Carrying amount at 31 December	**5.341**	**1.485**	**6.826**

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Investments in subsidiaries

	Parent company 2019	Parent company 2018
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1.335	676
Additions for the year	0	666
Disposals for the year	0	-7
Cost at 31 December	1.335	1.335
Value adjustments at 1 January	0	-212
Net effect from change of accounting policy	0	212
Value adjustments at 31 December	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**1.335**	**1.335**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
MIR GmbH	Germany	TEUR 25	100%	716	396
MIR SL	Spain	TEUR 3	100%	518	345
MIR PTE. LTD.	Singapore	TSGD 100	100%	1.124	475
MIR (Shanghai) Cp. Ltd.	China	TCNY 700	100%	1.218	402

8 Other fixed asset investments

	Group	Parent company
	Deposits	Deposits
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1.169	901
Exchange adjustment	5	0
Additions for the year	748	562
Cost at 31 December	1.922	1.463
Carrying amount at 31 December	**1.922**	**1.463**

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, exhibitions and materials.

	Group		Parent company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
10 Distribution of profit				
Retained earnings	4.723	33.655	3.187	32.711
	4.723	**33.655**	**3.187**	**32.711**

11 Provision for deferred tax

Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	3.130	1.139	3.130	1.139
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-247	1.991	-247	1.991
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December	**2.883**	**3.130**	**2.883**	**3.130**

12 Other provisions

The Company provides warranties of 1 years on some of its products and is therefore obliged to repair or replace goods which are not satisfactory. Based on previous experience in respect of the level of repairs and returns, other provisions of kDKK 2.685 (2018: kDKK 1.705) have been recognised for expected warranty claims.

Other provisions	2.685	1.705	2.685	1.705
	2.685	**1.705**	**2.685**	**1.705**

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 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:

	Group		Parent company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Payables to group enterprises				
Between 1 and 5 years	13.682	0	13.682	0
Long-term part	13.682	0	13.682	0
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	35.491	13.390	35.746	13.780
	49.173	**13.390**	**49.428**	**13.780**
Other payables				
Between 1 and 5 years	2.746	0	2.746	0
Long-term part	2.746	0	2.746	0
Other short-term payables	12.770	18.507	10.731	17.991
	15.516	**18.507**	**13.477**	**17.991**
Deferred income				
Between 1 and 5 years	1.110	0	1.110	0
Long-term part	1.110	0	1.110	0
Within 1 year	0	0	0	0
Other deferred income	9.418	8.298	9.418	8.298
	10.528	**8.298**	**10.528**	**8.298**

14 Deferred income

Deferred income relates to accrual of revenue from future services relating to the company's delivered products, grants and payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

	Group 2019 TDKK	Group 2018 TDKK	Parent company 2019 TDKK	Parent company 2018 TDKK
Floating charge of TDKK 5.000, pledged in goodwill, operating equiptment, unregistered vehicles, inventory, and simple claims at a total booked value of	152.119	75.779	152.119	75.779

Rental and lease obligations

	Group 2019 TDKK	Group 2018 TDKK	Parent company 2019 TDKK	Parent company 2018 TDKK
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:				
Within 1 year	1.553	452	935	224
Between 1 and 5 years	1.954	509	1.033	213
	3.507	**961**	**1.968**	**437**
Rental obligations, non-cancellation period 3-53 month	14.629	5.629	4.836	4.583

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS, 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, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Teradyne Inc.	Ultimate Parent

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

There have been no transactions with the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board, senior officers, significant shareholders, group enterprises or other related parties, except for sale of Mobile Industrial Robots Inc. (note 3), intercompany transactions and normal management remuneration.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company

Name	Place of registered office
Teradyne Inc.	North Reading, MA, USA

The Group Annual Report of Teradyne Inc. may be obtained by contacting Mobile Industrial Robots A/S.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Mobile Industrial Robots A/S for 2019 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 applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2019 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 Teradyne Inc., the Company and the Group have 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.

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Parent Company, Mobile Industrial Robots A/S, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

Translation policies

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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Group.

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, work on own account recognised in assets, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

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 and expenses

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

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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 wholly owned Danish companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the Group can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item "Reserve for development costs". The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 5 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.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	2-3 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, exhibitions and materials.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Group has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1 year. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\dfrac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\dfrac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\dfrac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$