Thor Denmark Holding ApS

Bredevej 2, 2830 Virum

CVR No 35 86 87 71

Annual report for

01.01.2018
-
31.12.2018

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on: 1 April 2019

Chairman

David Lyager Schøndorff

Contents

Company Information

Company
Thor Denmark Holding ApS
Bredevej 2
2830 Virum

Cvr-nr.	35 86 87 71
Municipality of reg. office	Virum

Telefon	+45 70 22 76 20
Internet	www.tia.dk
E-mail	info@tia.dk

Executive Management
Christian Kromann

Board of Directors
Vagn Ove Sørensen
Simon Philip Guy Lee
Jonas Martin Göran Persson
Jakob Holmen Kraglund
Filip Göran Bredinger
Rikke Kjær Nielsen
Sabine van der Linden

Audit
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Management review

Main activity

THOR's purpose is to own shares, directly or indirectly, in Tia Technology A/S (Tia). For more information, please refer to the annual report for Tia.

2018 highlights for the Group

Revenue for 2018 was DKK 189 million and the profit after tax was DKK 165 million.
THOR has been involved in an arbitration case with the previous owner of Tia regarding information disclosed in a sales process in 2014. The final ruling was received in January 2018 and was in full support of THOR. As a result, THOR received a total compensation of DKK 165 which impacted the Group's result and balance sheet positively in 2018. The legal costs relating to the arbitration case was DKK 3m in 2018.

2018 highlights for Tia – delivering on all strategic initiatives

Two successful acquisitions

In January 2018, Tia acquired emerging InsurTech company goBundl. This supported the strategy of expanding Tia's ecosystem capabilities and further enabling digitalisation. The result so far has been even better than expected as Tia's digital offerings grew rapidly in the second half of 2018, and several existing customers bought into these new front-end solutions. In January 2019, the acquisition was awarded "The Biggest Insurtech News in 2018".
Tia also continued to strengthen its Professional Services offering by acquiring Appconsult in October 2018. Appconsult has been a key Tia partner in the Nordics for more than 10 years and has some of the best skills within application maintenance. This will help build a strong organisation to provide Tia-as-a-Service.

Tia-as-a-Service launches with success
Customer demand for a fully serviced cloud solution increased significantly in 2018. Tia already began preparing for this demand in 2017 by defining its new serviced cloud offering Tia-as-a-service. In 2018, Tia developed several significant initiatives to improve this further, including setting up a separate Tia-as-a-Service division and getting an ISAE 3402 accreditation that ensures Tia's customers a fully audited and compliant operational framework that documents Tia's controls and operational capabilities. By the end of 2018, the first two Tia-as-a-Service customers went successfully live and one more signed up for the offering in 2018.

Full steam ahead on customer upgrades
To get the best value out of Tia, it is important that customers continue to upgrade to the latest releases. Tia has developed a number of tools and practices to support customers in their upgrade journey, and as more customers move to Tia-as-a-Service, this becomes even more important and valuable. At the end of 2018, 31 customers were live on version 7, and this number continues to grow in 2019 as ongoing and committed future upgrades are completed and new customers go live.

Taking Professional Services to the next level
In order to support Tia's customer community across widely spread geographical locations, Tia has established a centralised Professional Services Global Delivery Centre headed from the Vilnius offices. The goal of it is to provide best-in-class Tia implementation and upgrade services to secure the highest value and return on investment for customer projects. During the year, Tia has succeeded in mobilising a team of almost 40 highly skilled professionals to become a part of the Global Delivery Centre.

A broad range of new customers
The Tia community once again grew in 2018, both with new customers signing up and current customers expanding their use of the platform and buying new solutions from Tia.

Storebrand Helseforsikring chose Tia-as-a-Service for both its Norwegian and Swedish businesses. The digital front runner in the Nordic health insurance market needed a solution that covers both markets and multiple distribution channels and offers fast time to market and a cost-efficient set-up.

Other new customers include Finance Norway, the government-backed industry organisation for the financial industry in Norway, and Yetz, a digital start-up offering insurance, auto, home and health services. Furthermore, two new customers in the Danish market chose Tia.

The variety of new-customer profiles underscores Tia's relevance and ability to be competitive for a broad range of insurance companies. Tia can offer a cost-efficient "minimum viable product" to start-ups where the solution does not need to be overly sophisticated up front but still has the necessary functionality to test in the market. And for the well-consolidated insurance companies, Tia offers the full enterprise solution including digital add-on solutions and several integrations to other business-critical systems and country-specific functionalities.

Digital and business solutions are higher on the agenda
In addition to a continued focus on the development of Tia's enterprise solution, Tia also released several new digital solutions in 2018. This was in line with the strategy towards delivering functionality in the digital cloud as a menu of plug 'n' play applications.

Enterprise
Tia enterprise solutions version 7.6 and version 7.7 were released in Q1 and Q3 2018 respectively and introduced new integration opportunities, a step up in configuration capabilities, a fraud scorecard and payment improvements among many other new functionalities.
REST API provides developers with ultimate front-end and back-end integration flexibility, making it easier than ever to take advantage of numerous innovative integrations. Tia expands these integration capabilities with additional REST services that improve customer engagement, including Dynamic Output.

Product configuration is now faster and more flexible. Product changes are possible through the user interface instead of through the code, which reduces time to market for new products and updates.

With the fraud scorecard, insurance companies can get a better understanding of customer ratings, which results in better claims handling and less fraud.

Automated payment set-up remains a key driver in the industry and Tia offers its customers a broad range of options. Tia also supports the handling of payment card data as part of the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliance.

Digital
Key digital solution releases in 2018 include Tia Customer Self-Service, a complete end-to-end framework that enhances the customer journey online, and Tia Sales Product Designer, which makes it possible to create new targeted products within days instead of months.
Tia Customer Self-Service keeps insurance companies competitive by letting them engage current and new customers online, including on mobile devices. The solution gives a full overview of the engagement to the end user, as well as an intuitive platform from which to maintain existing policies and buy new ones. Claim Self-Service allows insurers to make filing and following a claim via the web/mobile easy. The sales flow can be implemented directly into the insurance company's website or a framework can be provided if the insurance companies want to design and style their own front end.

Data analytics and AI
As in 2017, Tia invested heavily in its BI solution in 2018. There is a strong interest in the solution from several customers, and, in 2018, one of Tia's largest customers went live with the solution. The solution helps customers get fast and detailed data analysis, either with Microsoft Power BI or SAS Business Objects.

Data is the key foundation for developing machine learning and AI solutions. In 2018, Tia started the dialogue with certain BI customers to assess the possibilities of enhancing the value of Tia's churn prediction solution.

Expanding Tia's presence
South Africa
Tia's South African subsidiary grew significantly in 2018 by starting to offer services to Tia's current customers in South Africa. The demand for direct access to Tia resources has been beyond expectations and Tia now has 8 employees there and more than twice as many working with the South African customers. Tia will continue to increase its presence in South Africa and to support its customers' growth strategies into the rest of Africa.

Southeast Asia

Through part of 2017, Tia investigated the possibilities of expanding its geographical footprint into Southeast Asia and decided, after a detailed market assessment, to establish a representative office in Bangkok, Thailand. The office opened in March 2018 and there are now four employees. The interest from insurance companies has been huge, and, going into 2019, Tia has a number of dialogues with potential new customers and partners.

Partnership with Enowa

Enowa is a leading consulting company with extensive expertise within insurance and a very strong presence in Germany. Tia is partnering with Enowa to pursue its growth strategy in this region. Both companies will invest in strengthening Tia's position, broadening its presence and distributing Tia's digital solutions across Germany. The joint value proposition includes world class digital solutions and services along with decades of industry expertise to help strategically guide insurance customers into an extremely competitive digital future.

Ecosystem partnerships

In the continued effort to empower Tia's customers to build out their eco system and extend Tia functionality with niched specialized solutions, Tia has initiated partnerships with in4mo and ValueChecker.

In4mo is a company that helps insurers manage building repair and control building claims cost. With an integration into the in4mo solution, Tia can strengthen the workflow for insurers working with the supplier network and managing claims for building/property repairs.

ValueChecker is a proprietary tool that helps claims handlers quickly and accurately determine the fair claim values of damaged products. Hence, with an integration into ValueChecker it is possible to identify the specific product for which a claim is filed and compares pricing from suppliers, facilitating the determination of genuine and reliable compensation at the lowest price available. .

Building the Tia brand and culture

As a result of the tremendous development and changes over the last few years, with regard to size, geographical footprint and many new and valuable employees, Tia decided to revisit its mission, vision, values and brand identity in 2018. In November 2018, a new brand reflecting the Nordic heritage was revealed to the market, together with a formulation of Tia's mission and vision:

• Mission: Tia exists to help insurers grow. In order to do that, we strive to build a scalable solution that is fit for all customer segments and to create a strong community of customers and partners alike.
• Vision: To be the preferred vendor for insurers who want the simplest, most intelligent insurance platform.

Tia engaged in a company-wide process, driven by people managers, to identify the mission, vision and the following four company values:

• Courageous. We are humble but brave in our approach to the future. We dare to do the right thing and learn from our mistakes.
• Competent. We are professional, skilled and support each other's growth. Our competence connects us to our customers and their ideas.
• Curious. We seek to understand before being understood and aim to expand our horizons through uncommon channels.
• Collaborative. We are open, honest and in it together – across projects, teams and borders.

The values form an integral part of the Tia culture and an important stepping stone for building employee engagement, retention and motivation.

Financial Development

In 2018, revenue amounted to DKK 189m, an increase of 33% compared to 2017. Revenue includes the consolidation of Appconsult from 1 October 2018. Proforma revenue with full-year consolidation of Appconsult amounted to DKK 206m. License sale revenue increased by 15%, reflecting solid growth in both recurring license and new license fees from new and current customers.

In 2018, EBITDA before Special Items grew by 36%, driven mainly by the increased license sale revenue.

The overall profitability of Tia increased significantly in 2018, in line with the expectations, despite increased investment in both development and go-to-market capabilities.

Strategy and objectives

Special risks

Tia has no significant exposure to business risks other than what is usual for the industry and type of business.

Research and Development

Tia maintains a focus on growing the business and chooses to invest a large share of the revenue in R&D to maintain a leading value proposition to the insurance software industry. Only a smaller fraction of Tia's total spend goes to maintaining the existing solution. The main part of Tia's total spend is used for developing new solutions or new functionality to existing solutions.

In 2018, Tia capitalised DKK 25m out of a total R&D cost of DKK 63m.

Intellectual capital resources

Throughout the year, Tia continued to invest in expanding employee knowledge of both technology and insurance-related fields, to ensure the best possible utilisation of the new technological opportunities that cater specifically to insurance market needs. There is an ongoing effort to ensure that Tia employees have a long-term professional development path and remain motivated, committed, and involved in the execution of Tia Technology's strategy.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility is important for Tia and its stakeholders. The Group has formulated a Code of Conduct and certain policies approved by the Board of Directors, to secure that employees are committed to being socially responsible while carrying out their work. Although Tia's activities have a limited impact on the environment, the company focuses on improving where possible. For example, by having optimal facilities to support a virtual working environment, Tia is reducing the number of flights between offices in Denmark and Lithuania. Tia also encourages employees to exercise, offering training facilities and running events.

Conclusion

2018 has been a productive and successful year for Tia Technology. Driven by strong financial results and investment in market-validated customer solutions and strategic business expansion, strong growth is expected to continue throughout 2019.

Key figures

	2018 IFRS TDKK	(proforma) 2018** IFRS TDKK	2017 IFRS TDKK	2016 IFRS TDKK	2015 ÅRL TDKK
5 years key figures					
Profit and loss accounts					
Net revenue	189.575	206.663	142.572	98.328	132.367
Gross profit	181.012	196.477	138.961	87.996	95.177
EBITDA before special items	48.017	51.292	36.048	20.779	13.840
Operating profit/loss before special items	19.075	22.341	(1.263)	(13.933)	(14.027)
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	178.231	181.497	(16.508)	(27.779)	(43.194)
Net financials	(5.430)	(5.424)	(7.479)	(7.310)	(8.501)
Profit/loss for the period	165.521	168.791	(22.686)	(28.631)	(42.668)
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	688.486		652.124	601.211	624.736
Equity	499.811		330.102	319.543	318.124
Invested capital including goodwill	567.415		503.197	496.930	495.533
Net interest-bearing debt	80.303		170.805	181.854	181.819
Investment in property, plant and equipment	1.076		488	510	659
Cash flows					
Operating activities	171.708		22.789	(4.622)	13.654
Investment activities	(63.482)		(43.877)	(25.964)	(35.671)
Financing activities	(96.666)		18.766	24.072	9.534
Empolyees					
Average number of employees	190		131	90	90
Key Ratios					
Revenue per employees	998		1.088	1.093	1.471
Gross margin (%)	95%		97%	89%	72%
Profit margin (%)	10%		-1%	-14%	-33%
Return on equity (%)	40%		-7%	-9%	-27%
Financial gearing (%)	16,1%		51,7%	56,9%	57,2%

*) The company has implemented IFRS as per 1.1.2015. The comparative figures for 2014 are stated under Danish GAAP. No comparatives are stated for 2012-2013 as the Company is formated in 2014.

**The proforma numbers include full year consolidation of goBundl ApS and Tia Technology 3 ApS that was taken over respectively 1 March 2018 and 11 October 2018.

Special items includes arbitration cost, acquisition costs, restructuring cost and provision for certain settlement costs on customer projects.

The key figures and financial ratios have been prepared on a consolidated basis. The financial ratios have been calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Association of Danish Financial Analysts.

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Thor Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and further requirements in 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 2018 of the Company and the Group of the results of the Company and Group operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Company.

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

Virum, 25 februar 2019

Executive Management

Christian Kromann

Board of Directors

Vagn Ove Sørensen
Chairman

Simon Philip Guy Lee

Jonas Martin Göran Persson

Jakob Holmen Kraglund

Filip Göran Bredinger

Rikke Kjær Nielsen

Sabine van der Linden

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Thor Denmark Holding ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Thor Denmark Holding Group for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies for both the Group and the Parent Company ("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 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 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 Financial 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in 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 Parent 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 Parent 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 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Parent 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.

Hellerup, 25 februar 2019
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikkel Sthyr
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26693

Henrik Aslund Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne17120

Statement of profit and loss

		Group		Parent	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Net revenue	3	189.575	142.572	0	0
Cost of goods sold		(8.563)	(3.611)	0	0
Gross profit		**181.012**	**138.961**	**0**	**0**
Other external expenses		(14.770)	(15.748)	(352)	(62)
Staff expense	4, 5, 6	(118.225)	(87.165)	0	0
EBITDA before special items		**48.017**	**36.048**	**(352)**	**(62)**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	7	(28.942)	(37.311)	0	0
Operating profit/loss before special items		**19.075**	**(1.263)**	**(352)**	**(62)**
Special items	8	159.156	(15.245)	162.839	(14.145)
Operating profit/loss after special items		**178.231**	**(16.508)**	**162.487**	**(14.207)**
Finance income	9	540	2.071	179	645
Finance expenses	10	(5.970)	(9.550)	(4.687)	(7.382)
Profit/loss before income tax		**172.801**	**(23.987)**	**157.979**	**(20.944)**
Income tax expenses	11	(7.280)	1.301	(4.761)	1.521
Profit/loss for the period		**165.521**	**(22.686)**	**153.218**	**(19.423)**

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Profit for the period		165.521	(22.686)	153.218	(19.423)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of subsidiaries (net)		(67)	14	0	0
Income tax relating to these items	11	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**(67)**	**14**	**0**	**0**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**165.454**	**(22.672)**	**153.218**	**(19.423)**

Balance sheet

		Group		Parent	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Notes	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Goodwill		564.748	540.707	0	0
Acquired contracts		11.898	0		
Completed development projects		42.440	50.182	0	0
Software		225	373	0	0
Development projects in progress		15.900	10.169	0	0
Intangible assets	12	**635.211**	**601.431**	**0**	**0**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.471	900	0	0
Leasehold improvements		152	230	0	0
Tangible assets	13	**1.623**	**1.130**	**0**	**0**
Investments in subsidiaries	14	0	0	579.787	579.787
Deferred tax asset	15	0	0	1.179	5.940
Deposits		1.613	1.088	0	0
Financial assets		**1.613**	**1.088**	**580.966**	**585.727**
Total non-current assets		**638.447**	**603.649**	**580.966**	**585.727**
Trade receivables	16	33.734	13.362	0	0
Other receivables		1.939	2.286	0	0
Income tax receivable	15	0	0	0	0
Prepayments		2.036	792	57	0
Receivables		**37.709**	**16.440**	**57**	**0**
Cash		**12.330**	**770**	**0**	**6**
Total current assets		**50.039**	**17.210**	**57**	**6**
Total assets		**688.486**	**620.859**	**581.023**	**585.733**

Balance sheet

	Notes	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Share capital		10.535	10.534	10.535	10.534
Reserve for foreign currency translation		(69)	(2)	0	(2)
Retained earnings		489.345	319.570	526.264	371.806
Total equity	18	**499.811**	**330.102**	**536.799**	**382.338**
Credit institutions	19	34.925	153.869	34.925	147.687
Other payables		23.900	1.806	0	648
Deferred tax liabilities	15	13.143	4.277	0	0
Total non-current liabilities		**71.968**	**159.952**	**34.925**	**148.335**
Credit institutions	19	33.808	15.900	0	6.182
Trade payables		6.525	12.904	0	6.568
Payables to related parties		0	0	9.165	37.060
Current income tax liabilities		1.294	2.037	0	0
Other payables		35.228	57.330	134	5.250
Deferred revenue		39.852	42.634	0	0
Total current liabilities		**116.707**	**130.805**	**9.299**	**55.060**
Total liabilities		**188.675**	**290.757**	**44.224**	**203.395**
Total equity and liabilities		**688.486**	**620.859**	**581.023**	**585.733**

Statement of changes in equity

Group

	Share capital	Reserve for foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 01.01.2017	9.269	(16)	310.290	319.543
Profit for the period	0	0	(22.686)	(22.686)
Exchange differences regarding subsidiaries in another currency	0	14	0	14
Total comprehensive income for the period	9.269	(2)	287.604	296.871
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Capital increase	1.265	0	31.966	33.231
Equity at 31.12.2017	**10.534**	**(2)**	**319.570**	**330.102**
Profit for the period	0	0	165.521	165.521
Exchange differences regarding subsidiaries in another currency	0	(67)	0	(67)
Income tax relating to these items	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	10.534	(69)	485.091	495.556
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	4.181	4.181
Capital increase	1	0	73	74
Equity at 31.12.2018	**10.535**	**(69)**	**489.345**	**499.811**

Statement of changes in equity

Parent

	Share capital	Reserve for foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 01.01.2017	9.269	(16)	359.272	368.525
Profit for the period	0	14	(19.437)	(19.423)
Exchange differences regarding subsidiaries in another currency				0
Total comprehensive income for the period	9.269	(2)	339.835	349.102
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Capital increase	1.265	0	31.966	33.231
Equity at 31.12.2017	**10.534**	**(2)**	**371.801**	**382.333**
Profit for the period	0	0	153.218	153.218
Exchange differences regarding subsidiaries in another currency	0	2	0	2
Total comprehensive income for the period	10.534	0	525.019	535.553
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	1.172	1.172
Capital increase	1	0	73	74
Equity at 31.12.2018	**10.535**	**0**	**526.264**	**536.799**

Cash flow statement

		Group		Parent	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Notes	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Profit/loss for the period		165.521	(22.686)	153.218	(19.423)
Non-cash items	23	41.652	43.489	9.269	5.216
Change in working capital	23	(30.438)	3.059	(12.389)	5.056
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		176.735	23.862	150.098	(9.151)
Financial income		30	603	179	645
Financial expenses		(4.495)	(7.646)	(4.687)	(7.382)
Cash flows from ordinary activities		**172.270**	**16.819**	**145.590**	**(15.888)**
Income taxes paid		(562)	5.970	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities		**171.708**	**22.789**	**145.590**	**(15.888)**
Purchase of intangible assets		(62.047)	(43.834)	0	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1.076)	(488)	0	0
Sale of fixed asset investments etc.		166	500	0	0
Purchase of fixed asset investments etc.		(525)	(55)	0	0
Capital increase in subsidiaries		0	0	0	(29.731)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(63.482)**	**(43.877)**	**0**	**(29.731)**
Capital increase		74	33.231	74	33.231
Repayment of loans from credit institutions		(100.921)	(14.465)	(118.947)	(5.947)
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		0	0	(27.895)	17.486
Sale of equity investments		4.181	0	1.172	5
Cash flow from financing activities	23	**(96.666)**	**18.766**	**(145.596)**	**44.775**
Net cash flow for the year		11.560	(2.322)	(6)	(844)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		770	3.092	6	850
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**12.330**	**770**	**0**	**6**

Index of notes

Notes

1. Accounting policies

The Annual Report for the period 1 January - 31 December 2018 comprise the consolidated financial statement of the parent company Thor Denmark Holding ApS and subsidiaries controlled by the parent company (the group) as well as separate financial statements for the parent company, Thor Denmark Holding ApS.

Changes in accounting policies

The group has applied the following IFRS standards for the first time, with effect from 1 January 2018:

• IFRS 9: Financial instruments
• IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers

The group has changed its accounting policies following the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15. The effect of adoption of both IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 is not material.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, has been adopted retrospectively without restatement of comparative financial information for 2017. The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in the following significant change in the accounting policies:

• Impairment of receivables is measured based on expected credit losses rather than incurred credit losses. The group is using the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses from trade receivables.

• Impairment of receivables from group enterprises is measured based on the expected loss in the first 12 month of the lifetime of the receivable. Thor supervises the creditrisk and should it increase significantly the expected creditloss over the lifetime is measured.

• Equity investments earlier treated as financial assets available for sale are recognised at fair value through other comprehensible income.

IFRS 15 has been adopted using the modified retrospective method. By using this method the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognized at the date of initial application 1 January 2018, and comparative financial information for 2017 is not restated.

The adoption of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers from 1 January 2018 resulted in the following changes in the accounting policies.

• Sale is recognised when control of the products or services has transferred being when the products or services are delivered, and the customer has the right to use it.

• For multi-element contracts, the basis for revenue recognition is an assessment of the standalone selling prices for the identified performance obligations, including variable consideration. The right to use software license is considered a separate performance obligation when it satisfies the following conditions: can be delivered separately from other services, can be installed by a third party, can be used without upgrades, and is functional without upgrades or technical support.

Adoption of new and amended standards

The group has implemented all new standards and interpretations effective in the EU from 2018.

The IASB has issued a number of new or amended standards and interpretations effective for financial years beginning after 1 January 2019. Some of these have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Most relevant to the Group is the following:

- IFRS 16 "Leasing" was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted. TIA has assessed the impact of IFRS 16 which will imply an increase of assets and liabilities with 0% for the parent company and 2,50 % for the group. The impact on profit for the year is not evaluated material.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that is expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

On consolidation, elimination is made of intra-group income and costs, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividend and realized and unrealized profits or losses on transactions between the consolidated companies.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment if indications of impairment exists.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements of each of the reporting companies of the Group are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the functional currency).

The functional currency of the Parent company, Thor Denmark Holding ApS is DKK.

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK). The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
b) Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:
- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the group.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Revenue

Revenue consists of initial license fees, recurring license fees and consulting services. Initial license fee revenue is generally recognised when the software is delivered. Annual license fee revenue is recognised over time on a straight line basis over the license period, which is typically renewed once a year. Sale of services revenue is recognised as services are performed.

Software licenses

Fixed term license agreements give the right to use the software for a determined period of time, which can be extended at the end of the initial term.

The main performance obligation related to software license agreements is a right-to-use software license. The right to use the software license is considered a separate performance obligation when it satisfies the following conditions: can be delivered separately from other services, can be installed by a third party, can be used without upgrades and is functional without upgrades or technical support from Thor.

Revenue from sale of standard software licenses is recognised at point-in-time when delivered, provided the delivery does not depend on client acceptance of its functionality. If there is a requirement for client acceptance of functionality, the license revenue is recognised at the time of acceptance.

Implementation

Implementation service relates to the implementation of new and existing software licenses. Implementation services are recognised over time as the work is performed. Fixed fee agreements are recognized based on percentage of completion.

Hosting and maintenance

Performance obligations for hosting and maintenance fees include hosting/infrastructure services and unspecified future upgrades and system maintenance. Revenue from hosting and maintenance agreements is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

Transaction price allocation

The total transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service.

The group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Deferred revenue

Prepaid software license fees are recognised as deferred revenue until the criterias and conditions for revenue recognition in relevant agreements are met.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent mainly prepayments from clients for unsatisfied or partially satisfied performance obligations in relation to implementation, hosting and maintenance agreements. For hosting and maintenance agreements billing generally occurs at periodic intervals (e.g. quarterly or yearly) prior to revenue recognition, resulting in liabilities. Contract liabilities also includes deferred revenue regarding software license.

Payment terms

Typical payment terms on the contracts are net 30 days.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold comprises external consulting fees, travel expense and 3rd party licence fee.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for consulting fees not charged to customers, travel expenses not charged to customers, distribution, sale, marketing, administration premises, bad debts and office expenses, etc.

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

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

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and non-realised capital gains/losses on transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities etc.

Income tax and deferred tax
The company is jointly taxed with the parent company Thor Denmark Holding ApS and the Danish subsidiaries. The Danish income tax payable is allocated between the jointly taxed Danish companies based on their proportion of taxable income (full absorption including reimbursement of tax deficits). The jointly taxed companies are taxed under the Danish tax payment scheme. Additions, deductions and allowances are recognised under financial income or financial costs.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period’s taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Intangible assets

Software

Separately acquired software is measured at historical cost and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of software over its estimated useful lives of 3 years.

Development projects

Development projects regarding the entity's own developed software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to develop, market or apply the product or procss in question, are recognised as intangible assets.

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria in above are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

The cost of development projects comprise costs such as salaries and benefits that are directly attributable to the development projects.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of development projects over their estimated useful lives of 3 years.

The amortisation begins when the development project is at a stage where its commercial potentials can be utilized in the manner intended by Management.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life (Goodwill) and intangible assets not yet available for use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Tangible assets

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprise 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 baisis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment: 3 years
Leasehold improvements: 3-10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses arising from disposal of tangible assets are calculated as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating costs.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement when the impairment is identified.

Financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If there is any indication of impairment, investments are tested for impairment as described in the accounting policies applied by the Group. If the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, the investment is written down to this lower value.

Dividends from investments in subsidiaries are recognised as income in the Parent's income statement under financial income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Other financial assets comprise deposits.

Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value adjusted for any transaction costs. Subsequently, receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.
The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.
To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.
For receivables from group companies the expected loss in the first 12 month are measured and the receivables are supervised. If credit risk is significantly changed expected creditloss in the lifetime is measured.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise various prepaid expenses such as rent and insurance. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Equity
Reserve for foreign currency translation

The reserve for exchange adjustments consists of exchange rate differences that occur when translating the foreign subsidiaries financial statements from their functional currency into the the Group's presentation currency. On disposal of the net investment, the reserve for exchange adjustments of that foreign subsidiary is recognised in the income statement. Reduction of a net investment in a foreign operation which does not result in loss of control is not treated as a disposal.

Dividend distribution

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Credit institutions

Borrowings from credit institutions are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction expenses incurred. Borrowings from credit institutions are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any differences between the proceeds and the redemption value are recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Other liabilities
Other debt or liabilities covering trade creditors and other debt are recognized at amortized cost, which is usually equivalent to the nominal value.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The group has not designated derivaties as hedging instruments. Changes in fair value are recignised in profil and loss under financial items.

Share-based payment

The group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (shares) of the group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed as a staff expense is determined by reference to difference between the fair value of the shares granted and the purchase price of the shares.

Statement of cash flow

The cash flow statement shows the Group's and the parent company's cash flows during the year distributed on operating, investing and financing activities, changes in cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated using the indirect method and as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment los-ses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

Consolidated Key Figures

The key figures and financial ratios have been prepared on a consolidated basis. The financial ratios have been calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Association of Danish Financial Analysts.

* Gross margin is calculated as the gross profit divided by revenue.
* Profit margin is calculated as operation profit before special items divided by revenue.
* Return on equity is calculated as net profit or loss for the year diveded by the average equity.
* Financial gearing is calculated as net interest less bearing debt divided by equity.

Net interest-bearing debt is defined as interest-bearing liabilities, including income tax payable, net of interest-bearing assets, including cash and income tax receivable.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions made are based on historical experience and other factors that Management considers to be reliable, but which by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. The most critical judgments, estimates and assumptions for the individual items are described below.

The Group is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may lead to actual results differing from these estimates, both positively and negatively.

Impairment testing of goodwill
The group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 12. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

Development projects
For development projects in progress an impairment test is performed annually. The impairment test is performed on the basis of various factors, including future expected use of the outcome of the project, the fair value of the estimated future earnings or savings, interest rates and risks.

For development projects in progress, Management estimates on an ongoing basis whether each project is likely to generate future economic benefits for the Group in order to qualify for recognition.
The development projects are evaluated on technical as well as commercial criteria.

Notes

	Group		Parent	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
3. Net revenue				
License revenue	120.426	103.334	0	0
Application maintenance (product)	12.148	6.930	0	0
Sale of services:				
PS Project revenue	41.858	22.293	0	0
Implementation revenue	15.143	10.015	0	0
	189.575	**142.572**	**0**	**0**

4. Staff expenses

Wages and salaries	107.714	78.877	0	0
Pensions, defined contribution plans	9.818	7.776	0	0
Other staff costs	693	512	0	0
	118.225	**87.165**	**0**	**0**
Average number of full time employees	190	131	0	0

Key Management Compensation

Key Management includes Board of Directors and Executive Management and the extended Executive Leadership in Thor, in total eight persons by end 2018. The compensation paid or payables to key management for employee services is shown below:

Wages and salaries	16.243	15.741	0	0
Pensions, defined contribution plans	684	664	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0	0	0
Share based payments (Note 5)	0	0	0	0
	16.927	**16.405**	**0**	**0**
Compensation to the Board of Directors and Executive Management				
Compensation to the Board of Directors	781	625	0	0
Compensation to the Executive Management	4.478	4.200	0	0
	5.259	**4.825**	**0**	**0**

Compensation to Key Management and to Board of Directors and Executive Management has been paid from the subsidiary TIA Technology A/S.

5. Share based payments

Employee share scheme

A share based payment scheme under which shares may be issued by the company to employees for a cash consideration of DKK 0-1 or a cash consideration of fair value of the shares has been approved by shareholders at 30 December 2016. The scheme are available to executive management and certain key employees.

Both types of share issues are subject to leaver provisions and are therefore recognised over four years from grant date and treated as equity settled share based payments.

	2016		
	Number	**Fair value**	**Purchase prise**
		DKK	**DKK**
Preference A - shares, in Thor Denmark Holding ApS, granted at fair value	175.017	27,81	27,81
Preference B - shares, in Thor Denmark Holding ApS, granted at DKK 0-1	37.488	27,81	0-1
Ordinary B - shares, in Thor Denmark Holding ApS, granted at DKK 0-1	160.665	1,00	0-1

Shares issued under the scheme may not be sold until the earlier of four years after issue or cessation of employment by the Group. In all other respects the shares rank equally with other fully-paid preference and ordinary shares on issue, se note 18.

The grant date fair value of the scheme amounts to TDKK 1.005 and is expensed from 30 December 2016 until 30 December 2020.

The fair value of the shares has been based on a valuation of the company.

Fair value estimates of the company are measured using valuation techniques according to the guidelines of the "International Private Equity and Venture Capital" (IPEV) "Valuation guidelines.

In determining the valuation management utilizes comparable trading multiples, determines appropriate public companies based on industry, size, development stage, revenue generation and strategy. Management then calculates a trading multiple for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the enterprise value (EV) with EBITDA or Sales. The trading multiple or the enterprise value is then adjusted for discounts/premium with regard to such considerations as illiquidity and other differences, advantages and disadvantages between the unlisted security and the comparable public compaines based in company specific facts and circumstances.

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK

6. Research and development

Costs for development of new projects, which do not fulfil the requirements for recognition in the balance sheet are expensed immediately in the income statement:

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Staff expenses	24.386	18.658	0	0
	24.386	**18.658**	**0**	**0**

7. Amortisation and depreciation

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	27.565	36.912	0	0
Depreciation of tangible assets	1.377	399	0	0
	28.942	**37.311**	**0**	**0**

8. Special items

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Acquisition costs	400	1.100	0	0
Rebranding	1.000	0	0	0
Restructuring costs	500	0	0	0
Settlement of customer agreements	1.783	0	0	0
Arbitration case, net of expenses	(162.839)	14.145	(162.839)	14.145
	(159.156)	**15.245**	**(162.839)**	**14.145**

9. Financial income

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Interest income, banks	11	6	0	0
Exchange rate adjustments	510	830	179	7
Fair value gain on derivatives	0	638	0	638
Other interest income	19	597	0	0
	540	**2.071**	**179**	**645**

10. Financial expenses

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Interest expenses, bank borrowings	2.506	6.449	2.324	6.111
Exchange rate adjustments	1.475	1.904	548	231
Other financial expenses, including bank fees	1.989	1.197	1.815	1.040
	5.970	**9.550**	**4.687**	**7.382**

11. Tax on profit for the year

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Current tax:				
Current tax on profits for the year	(2.309)	(1.710)	0	0
Current tax on profits for previous years	1.684	(49)	0	0
Foreign withholding tax	(562)	(310)	0	0
Total current tax income	(1.187)	(2.069)	0	0
Deferred tax:				
Changes in deferred tax	(6.093)	3.370	(4.761)	1.521
Total deferred tax	**(6.093)**	**3.370**	**(4.761)**	**1.521**
Income tax for the period	**(7.280)**	**1.301**	**(4.761)**	**1.521**

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Income tax is specified as follows:				
Calculated 22.0% tax on profit for the year before income tax	(38.016)	5.277	(34.755)	4.608
Tax effects of:				
Higher/lower tax rate in subsidiaries	0	53	0	0
Foreign withholding tax	562	(310)	0	0
Non-deductable expenses	180	(3.241)	0	(3.087)
Non-taxable income	29.994	0	29.994	0
Other	0	(478)	0	0
	(7.280)	**1.301**	**(4.761)**	**1.521**
Effective tax rate	4,2%	5,4%	3,0%	7,3%

12. Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill TDKK	Acquired contracts TDKK	Completed develop-ment projects TDKK	Software TDKK	Develop-ment projects in progress TDKK	Total TDKK
Cost:						
At 01.01.2017	507.707	0	170.689	4.769	17.165	192.623
Additions during the year	33.000	0	14.667	411	18.232	33.310
Reclassifications	0	0	25.228	0	(25.228)	0
At 31.12.2017	540.707	0	210.584	5.180	10.169	225.933
Amortisation and impairment:						
At 01.01.2017	0	0	123.910	4.387	0	128.297
Amortisation charge	0	0	36.492	420	0	36.912
At 31.12.2017	0	0	160.402	4.807	0	165.209
Carrying amount 31.12.2017	**540.707**	**0**	**50.182**	**373**	**10.169**	**60.724**

	Goodwill TDKK	Acquired contracts TDKK	Completed develop-ment projects TDKK	Software TDKK	Develop-ment projects in progress TDKK	Total TDKK
Cost:						
At 01.01.2018	540.707	0	210.584	5.180	10.169	766.640
Additions during the year	24.634	12.600	2.417	0	22.989	62.640
Reclassifications	0	0	17.258	0	(17.258)	0
Adjustment to prior year acquisition	(593)	0	0	0	0	(593)
At 31.12.2018	564.748	12.600	230.259	5.180	15.900	828.687
Amortisation and impairment:						
At 01.01.2018	0	0	160.402	4.807	0	165.209
Amortisation charge	0	702	27.417	148	0	28.267
At 31.12.2018	0	702	187.819	4.955	0	193.476
Carrying amount 31.12.2018	**564.748**	**11.898**	**42.440**	**225**	**15.900**	**635.211**

Impairment test for goodwill
Goodwill is monitored by management on a continous basis.

The Group tests whether goodwil has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. The carried amount of goodwill, TDKK 57,041 is related to the purchase of TIA Technology 2 ApS (Assurator ApS) in 2017, goBundl ApS and Tia Technology 3 ApS (AppConsult ApS) in 2018. The entities are monitored by management as single cash generating unit. The recoverable amount of TIA is determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Market research estimates that the standard insurance software solutions market will continue to grow. The forecast period involves growth in revenue based on winning new customers, as well as selling to existing customers and growth in professional services.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate is set to match expected long-term inflation.

Key assumptions, long term growth rate and discount rate used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

	2018	**2017**
Information and assumptions 2018	**TDKK**	**TDKK**
Goodwill	564.748	540.707
Sales (% annual growth rate)	17%	19%
Operating costs (annual growth rate)	12%	16%
Long term growth rate	2%	2%
Pre-tax discount rate	9%	9%
Recoverable amount	1.406.000	767.400

Sales is the average annual growth rate over the five-year forecast period. It is based on current industry trends and includes long term inflation forecasts for each territory.

Operating costs consist to a large degree of salary costs for R&D and SG&A, which do not vary significantly with sales volumes or prices. Another part of salary costs relate to professional services consultants, which varies with the development in professional serices sales volume. As SaaS offerings grow increasingly popular with customer, costs for hosting, which is directly linked to revenue, start to have an impact. Management forecasts these costs based on the current structure of the business, accounting for increased geographical and product scope, adjusting for inflationary increases and these do not reflect any future restructorings or cost saving measures. The growth disclosed is the expected average annual growth rate for the five-year forecast period. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the expected growth rate in the five-year forecast period.

In TIA, the recoverable amount calculated based on value in use exceeded carrying value by TDKK 1.406.000. An annual sales growth rate of 10,8% (with direct costs unchanged), annual operating costs growth of 19,7%, a perpetual growth rate of 2,0%, or a rise in discount rate to 63,5% would, all changes taken in isolation, result in the recoverable amount being equal to the carrying amount.

13. Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equip-ment	Leasehold improve-ments	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost:			
At 01.01.2017	3.120	1.129	4.249
Exchange differences	1	0	1
Additions during the year	271	217	488
At 31.12.2017	3.392	1.346	4.738
Amortisation and impairment:			
At 01.01.2017	2.141	1.068	3.209
Exchange differences	0	0	0
Amortisation charge	351	48	399
At 31.12.2017	2.492	1.116	3.608
Carrying amount 31.12.2017	**900**	**230**	**1.130**

	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost:			
At 01.01.2018	3.392	1.346	4.738
Exchange differences	0	0	0
Additions during the year	1.076	0	1.076
Disposals for the year	(246)	0	(246)
At 31.12.2018	4.222	1.346	5.568
Amortisation and impairment:			
At 01.01.2018	2.492	1.116	3.608
Amortisation charge	398	78	476
Reversal of depreciation of sold assets	(139)	0	(139)
At 31.12.2018	2.751	1.194	3.945
Carrying amount 31.12.2018	**1.471**	**152**	**1.623**

14. Investments in subsidiaries

	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Parent		
Cost at 1 January	579.787	550.056
Additions during the year	0	29.731
Cost at 31 December	579.787	579.787
Amortisation and impairment 31 December	0	0
Carrying amount 31 December	**579.787**	**579.787**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Vote and ownership
Tia Technology A/S	Virum	100%
Tia Technology UK Ltd.	England	100%
Tia Technology UAB	Lithuania	100%
TIA South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%
TIA Technology 2 ApS	Denmark	100%
Insurance Cloud ApS	Denmark	100%
Tia Technology 3 ApS	Denmark	100%
goBundl ApS	Denmark	100%

15. Deferred tax

	Group		Parent	
	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
At 01.01.2018	(4.277)	(4.758)	5.940	4.419
Adjustments regarding previous years	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax reccognised in the income statement	(6.093)	3.370	(4.761)	1.521
Deferred tax from acquisitions	(2.773)	(2.889)	0	0
Deferred tax reccognised in other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0
At 31.12.2018	**(13.143)**	**(4.277)**	**1.179**	**5.940**
Deferred tax relates to:				
Intangible assets	(15.309)	(13.359)	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	1	60	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Tax loss carry-forwards	2.165	9.022	1.179	5.940
	(13.143)	**(4.277)**	**1.179**	**5.940**

	Group		Parent	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK

16. Trade receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables at 31.12.2018	33.734	13.362	0	0
Less provision for impairment of trade receivables	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables net	**33.734**	**13.362**	**0**	**0**

Management has evaluated the impact of IFRS 9 and the expected loss model on the receivables and consider the effects to be immaterial for the annual report 2018.

Movement on the Group provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

Opening balances	0	0	0	0
Allowances during the year	0	0	0	0
Reversed allowances	0	0	0	0
At 31.12.2018	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Allocation of overdue net receivables (not written off) by maturity period are as follows:

Up to 30 days	6.822	7.645	0	0
Between 31 and 90 days	4.938	1.593	0	0
Between 91 and 365 days	3.598	478	0	0
Overdue net receivables at 31.12.2018	**15.358**	**9.716**	**0**	**0**

17. Financial assets and liabilities

Carrying amount

Financial assets:

Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Trade receivables	33.734	13.362	0	0
Other receivables	1.939	2.286	0	0
Deposit	1.613	1.088	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	12.330	770	0	6
Financial assets at amortised cost:	49.616	17.506	0	6
Total	**49.616**	**17.506**	**0**	**6**

	Group		Parent	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings	68.733	169.769	34.925	153.869
Payables to related parties	0	0	9.165	37.060
Trade payables	6.525	12.904	0	6.568
Other payables	59.128	59.136	134	5.898
Total Financial liabilities at amortised cost	134.386	241.809	44.224	203.395
Total	**134.386**	**241.809**	**44.224**	**203.395**

Fair values are approximately the same as the carrying amounts.

18. Share capital

The share capital is broken down as follows:

	Number of shares	Nominal value, TDKK
A-shares	9.260.881	9.261
B-shares	1.274.111	1.274
Share capital at 31.12.2018		**10.535**

Class A shares have a preference right of return and carry one voting right per share. Class B shares do not carry voting rights.

Group	Number of shares	Nominal value, DKK	% of share capital
Treasury shares:			
Treasury shares at 01.01.2018	83.942	83.942	0,80%
Shares issued	0	0	0,00%
Shares outstanding	0	0	0,00%
Shares sold	-75.926	-75.926	-0,72%
Treasury shares at 31.12.2018	**8.016**	**8.016**	**0,08%**

Parent	Number of shares	Nominal value, DKK	% of share capital
Treasury shares:			
Treasury shares at 01.01.2018	25.142	25.142	0,24%
Shares issued	0	0	0,00%
Shares sold	-20.051	-20.051	-0,19%
Treasury shares at 31.12.2018	**5.091**	**5.091**	**0,05%**

	TDKK
Changes in share capital:	
Share capital at 01.01.2018	10.534
Shares issued	1
Shares outstanding	0
Share capital at 31.12.2018	**10.535**

The amount of treasury shares relate to previously acquired shares in connecntion with settlement of certain Management Incentive Programmes for former emplyees.

Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital.

The management and board of directors monitor the share and capital structure to ensure that the Group's capital resources support the strategic goals. Through a close dialogue with its main lender and with one majority shareholder, the Group has been able to decide on funding of strategic initiatives within a very short time frame.

During 2017 the Group had an equity injection of TDKK 33,231 in cash to fund part of the acquisition of Assurator.

19. Credit institutions

General description of the loan.

	Principal	Average nominal interest rate	Average effective rate of interest	Term	Carrying amount
Floating rate loan, EUR	130.000	EURIBOR +2,75%	2,44%	Loan in EUR	35.127
Revolving credit facility	40.000	CIBOR +2%	2,00%	Loan in DKK	33.808

20. Contract liabilities

The group has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
License revenue	39.852	42.634
Application maintenance (product)	0	0
Sale of services:		
PS Project revenue	0	0
Implementation revenue	0	0
	39.852	**42.634**

There were no significant changes in the contract liability balances during the reporting period.

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

License revenue	38.989
Application maintenance (product)	0
Sale of services:	
PS Project revenue	0
Implementation revenue	0
	38.989

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The Group has the following aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at the end of the reporting period:

Aggregate amount of the transaction price that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 December	3.645
	3.645

Management expects that 50% of the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as of 31 December 2018 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period (TDKK 1.823). Of the remaining 50%, TDKK 1.823 will be recognised in the 2020 financial year.

The Group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

21. Related parties

The Groups ultimate parent is Thor Holding S.à.r.l., 23, Rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg

The disclosure of "Key management compensation" is presented in note 4.

The following transactions were carried through with related parties:

	Parent	
	2018	**2017**
	TDKK	**TDKK**
Transactions with subsidiaries:		
Payable to subsidiaries	9.165	37.060

	Group		Parent	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	TDKK	**TDKK**	**TDKK**	**TDKK**

22. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Operating leases

The Group has entered into a lease on office premises.The lease is non-cancellable for 86 months. The Group has also entered into leases on company cars. The contracts are non-cancellable for up to 25 months.

	Group 2018 TDKK	Group 2017 TDKK	Parent 2018 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Operating lease commitments:				
Due within 1 year	7.508	5.210	0	0
Due between 1 and 5 years	7.897	9.537	0	0
Due after 5 years	3.522	4.204	0	0
	18.927	**18.951**	**0**	**0**
Expensed payments relating to operating leases	7.127	5.492	0	0

Lease commitments relate primarily to office, IT equipment and car rental.

Other commitments

Thor Denmark Holding ApS has pledged a guarantee to Nordea Bank Danmark for the subsidiaries Tia Technology A/S and Tia Technology 2 ApS as security for their credit facilities with a total credit facility of 90,070 TDKK and liability of 33,806 TDKK as of 31 December 2018.

The Danish 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 by the Group amounts to DKK 608. Moreover, the Danish 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.

23. Cash flow statement

	Group		Parent	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Adjustments				
Financial income	(540)	(2.071)	(179)	(645)
Financial expenses	5.970	9.550	4.687	7.382
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including los	28.942	37.311	0	0
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7.280	(1.301)	4.761	(1.521)
	41.652	**43.489**	**9.269**	**5.216**
Change in working capital				
Change in receivables	(21.269)	(29.192)	(57)	0
Change in trade payables, etc.	(9.169)	32.251	(12.332)	5.056
	(30.438)	**3.059**	**(12.389)**	**5.056**
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities				
Debt as at 1 January	241.809	215.152	203.395	186.800
Cashflow	(6.586)	12.519	(12.332)	5.027
Proceeds from borrowings	0	0	0	17.486
Repayment of borrowings	(100.906)	(7.187)	(146.839)	(7.187)
Contingent considerations from acquisition	0	20.000	0	0
Foreign currency	0	231	0	231
Other non-cash movements	0	1.094	0	1.038
Debt as at 31 December	**134.317**	**241.809**	**44.224**	**203.395**

Notes

24. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Financial risks of the group are managed centrally. The overall risk management guidelines and policies have been approved by the board of directors. Group finance identifies and evaluates in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The group operates internationally and sales revenue is exposed to foreign exchange risk, primarily with respect to the NOK and ZAR. Foreign exchange risk arises from recurring license sales denominated in local currency. Increases or decreases in the exchange rate of such foreign currencies against the functional currency, the DKK, can affect the group's results and cash position negatively or positively. The exchange risk is limited by the fact that license fees are paid annually in advance. Professional services are invoiced monthly with dynamic exchange rate conversion and are therefore generally not impacted materially by exchange rate fluctuations.

Management has set up a policy to manage the foreign exchange risk against the DKK. Foreign exchange risk arise when long-term license agreements are denominated in local currency using the exchange rate at the time of signing.

The Groups cost of goods sold and operating expenses are mainly incurred in DKK or EUR. The Group has transactions in other currencies, but the foreign exchange risks related to this are not considered material.

Interest rate risk

Thor's interest rate risk is limited and arises from long-term borrowing related to the acquisition of TIA.

The borrowing was reduced with the proceeds received from the arbitration case.

Credit risks

The Group has no material credit risk. Recurring license fees are paid in advance, and professional serices are paid monthly.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

The maximum exposure corresponds to the carrying amount of receivables.

Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by group finance. Group finance monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times to avoid breach of borrowing limits or any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the group's debt financing plans and compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.

The group has undrawn borrowing facilities of DKK 21m on the revolving credit facity that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments.

Notes

24. Financial risks (continued)

The table below analyses the group's non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Group	Less than 1 year TDKK	1-5 years TDKK	>5 years TDKK	Total TDKK
At 31.12.2017				
Credit institutions	13.491	170.415	0	183.906
Trade payables	12.904	0	0	12.904
Other payables	57.330	1.808	0	59.138
	83.725	**172.223**	**0**	**255.948**
At 31.12.2018				
Credit institutions	1.021	69.754	0	70.775
Trade payables	6.525	0	0	6.525
Other payables	35.228	23.900	0	59.128
	42.774	**93.654**	**0**	**136.428**

Parent	Less than 1 year TDKK	1-5 years TDKK	>5 years TDKK	Total TDKK
At 31.12.2017				
Credit institutions	13.267	154.409		167.676
Trade payables	6.568	0	0	6.568
Other payables	5.250	649	0	5.899
Intercompany	37.060	0	0	37.060
	62.145	**155.058**	**0**	**217.203**
At 31.12.2018				
Credit institutions	852	35.777		36.629
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Other payables	134	0	0	134
Intercompany	9.165	0	0	9.165
	10.151	**35.777**	**0**	**45.928**

Notes

25. Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of importance to the Annual Report.

26. Business combinations

On 1 March 2018 the group acquired 100 % of the share capital in the subsidiary goBundl ApS. Further on the 11 October 2018 the group acquired 100% of the share capital in the subsidiary AppConsult ApS (Tia Technology 3 ApS). The companies provides IT consulting services to TIA customers, and also develops insurance applications.

On 28 February 2017 the group acquired 100% of the share capital in the subsidiary Tia Technology 2 ApS, a Danish TIA implementation partner. Tia Technology 2 ApS provides IT consulting services to TIA customers, and also develops insurance applications, incl. the solution SIPAS.

With these acquisitions TIA significantly strengthens Professional Services, as well as best-practice guidance and tools and thereby builds a critical mass to support customers through projects, regardless of scope and scale.

Details of the purchase consideration are as follows:

	2018	**2017**
	TDKK	**TDKK**
Cash paid	12.490	27.100
Contingent consideration	25.000	20.000
Total consideration	37.490	47.100

The goodwill of TDKK 57.041 arising from the acquisitions is attributable to the workforce and expected growth in the acquired business. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is summarized in the following table, which discloses recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Net assets acquired		
Development projects	0	13.742
Acquired contracts	12.600	0
Tangible assets	469	29
Deposits	15	281
Trade receivables (Gross amount TDKK 4.366)	4.366	4.056
Other receivables	161	52
Cash	2.663	4.585
Deferred revenue	0	1.058
Deferred tax liabilities	2.772	2.990
Other debt	4.646	4.597
Net assets	12.856	14.100
Consideration paid	37.490	47.100
Goodwill	24.634	33.000
Cash flows from acquisition:		
Total consideration	37.490	47.100
Less contingent consideration	(25.000)	(20.000)
Less cash received	(2.663)	(4.585)
	9.827	22.515

The acquired business contributed revenues of TDKK 5.619 and net profit of TDKK 442 to the group for the period of respectively 1 March 2018 and 11 October 2018 to 31 December 2018.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2018, consolidated pro-forma revenue and profit for the year ended 31 December 2018 would have been TDKK 17.088 and TDKK 3,270 higher respectively.

These amounts have been calculated using the subsidiary's results and adjusting them for:

- the additional depreciation and amortisation that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to intangible assets had applied from 1 January 2018, together with the consequential tax effects.

Transaction costs of approximately TDKK 400 has been incurred.