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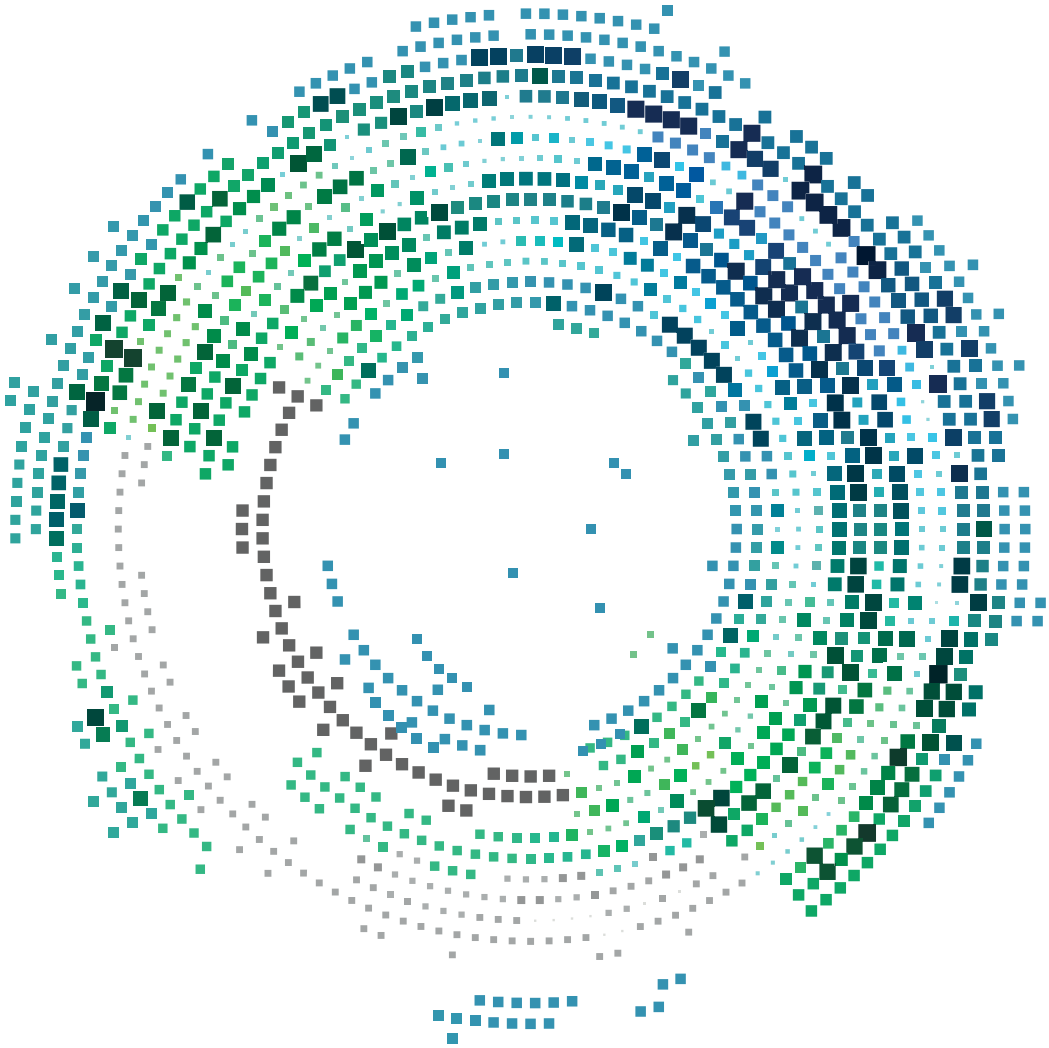

Løgismose Meyers Group ApS

Ny Vestergade 2
5672 Broby
CVR No. 36413557

Annual report 2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 28.06.2021

Lizette Kjellerup
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Løgismose Meyers Group ApS
Ny Vestergade 2
5672 Broby

CVR No.: 36413557
Date of foundation: 30.06.1988
Registered office: Faaborg-midtfyn
Financial year: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Board of Directors

Per Harkjær, chairman
Christopher Patric Masek
Nina Kristine Hoffmann von Holten
Andrew John Harris
Jørn Tolstrup Rohde

Executive Board

Jesper Uggerhøj, ceo
Lizette Kjellerup, cfo

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Løgismose Meyers Group ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 26.05.2021

Executive Board

Jesper Uggerhøj
ceo

Lizette Kjellerup
cfo

Board of Directors

Per Harkjær
chairman

Christopher Patric Masek

Nina Kristine Hoffmann von Holten

Andrew John Harris

Jørn Tolstrup Rohde

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Løgismose Meyers Group ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Løgismose Meyers Group ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Copenhagen, 26.05.2021

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Bill Haudal Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne30131

Hans Tauby
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne44339

Management commentary

Primary activities

The main activity consists of ownership of shares in subsidiaries, and act as administration company for its subsidiaries.

Development in activities and finances

The loss for the year amounts to DKK 179,447 thousands. Management considers the result to be as expected. Equity amounts to DKK 259,314 thousands at 31 December 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2020

	Notes	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK '000
Revenue		31,034	31,215
Other operating income	2	694	0
Other external expenses		(20,469)	(19,163)
Gross profit/loss		**11,259**	**12,052**
Staff costs	3	(33,500)	(34,891)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	4	(14,707)	(10,006)
Operating profit/loss		**(36,948)**	**(32,845)**
Income from investments in group enterprises		(138,636)	(10,758)
Other financial expenses		(13,290)	(10,793)
Profit/loss before tax		**(188,874)**	**(54,396)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	9,427	9,328
Profit/loss for the year		**(179,447)**	**(45,068)**
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Retained earnings		(179,447)	(45,068)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		**(179,447)**	**(45,068)**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2020

Assets

	Notes	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Completed development projects	7	22,180	26,181
Acquired rights		18	35
Development projects in progress	7	5	781
Intangible assets	6	**22,203**	**26,997**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		950	576
Leasehold improvements		377	36
Leased assets		11,527	0
Property, plant and equipment	8	**12,854**	**612**
Investments in group enterprises		641,610	780,246
Deposits		976	0
Deferred tax		6,923	2,596
Financial assets	9	**649,509**	**782,842**
Fixed assets		**684,566**	**810,451**
Trade receivables		0	11
Receivables from group enterprises		7,651	163
Other receivables		2,294	0
Joint taxation contribution receivable		5,711	5,377
Prepayments		325	1,180
Receivables		**15,981**	**6,731**
Current assets		**15,981**	**6,731**
Assets		**700,547**	**817,182**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Contributed capital	10	2,000	2,000
Reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments		(2,475)	0
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		0	7,461
Reserve for development expenditure		17,305	21,031
Retained earnings		242,484	410,744
Equity		**259,314**	**441,236**
Bank loans		197,707	196,560
Lease liabilities		8,871	0
Other payables		5,349	0
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	11	**211,927**	**196,560**
Bank loans		8,022	0
Lease liabilities		2,817	0
Trade payables		5,594	5,004
Payables to group enterprises	12	208,121	169,174
Other payables		4,752	5,208
Current liabilities other than provisions		**229,306**	**179,386**
Liabilities other than provisions		**441,233**	**375,946**
Equity and liabilities		**700,547**	**817,182**
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Contingent liabilities	13		
Assets charged and collateral	14		
Group relations	15		

Statement of changes in equity for 2020

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments DKK'000	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK'000	Reserve for development expenditure DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	2,000	0	7,461	21,031	410,744
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	(2,475)	0	0	0
Dissolution of reserves	0	0	0	(3,726)	3,726
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(7,461)	0	(171,986)
Equity end of year	**2,000**	**(2,475)**	**0**	**17,305**	**242,484**

	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	441,236
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	(2,475)
Dissolution of reserves	0
Profit/loss for the year	(179,447)
Equity end of year	**259,314**

Notes

1 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

2 Other operating income

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Wage compensation	694	0
	694	**0**

3 Staff costs

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	27,419	28,548
Pension costs	2,902	3,218
Other social security costs	321	424
Other staff costs	2,858	2,701
	33,500	**34,891**
Average number of full-time employees	**40**	**43**

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Amortisation of intangible assets	11,360	9,960
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,347	46
	14,707	**10,006**

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Change in deferred tax	(3,630)	(4,150)
Adjustment concerning previous years	(86)	211
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(5,711)	(5,389)
	(9,427)	**(9,328)**

6 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK'000	Acquired rights DKK'000	Development projects in progress DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	57,517	636	781
Transfers	781	0	(781)
Additions	6,561	0	5
Cost end of year	**64,859**	**636**	**5**
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(31,336)	(601)	0
Amortisation for the year	(11,343)	(17)	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	**(42,679)**	**(618)**	**0**
Carrying amount end of year	**22,180**	**18**	**5**

7 Development projects

As previous years the company has capitalized development costs. The company's development projects consists of internally developed software. The development cost is expected to add significant value til the business processes, and is therefore capitalized.

Costs are capitalized as incurred if this relates to the development projects. The company possess the resources and skills to complete the development.

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000	Leasehold improvements DKK'000	Leased assets DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	912	126	0
Changes in accounting policies	0	0	14,389
Additions	730	470	0
Cost end of year	**1,642**	**596**	**14,389**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(336)	(90)	0
Depreciation for the year	(356)	(129)	(2,862)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(692)**	**(219)**	**(2,862)**
Carrying amount end of year	**950**	**377**	**11,527**

As of 1 January 2020 IFRS 16 'Leases is applied for the first time. The Company has implemented IFRS 16 'leases' using the modified retrospective approach, see accounting policies. Leases comprises properties and cars. Carrying amount end of year includes properties (DKK 11,423 thousand) and cars (DKK 104 thousand).

9 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK'000	Deferred tax DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	772,785	2,596
Additions	0	4,327
Cost end of year	**772,785**	**6,923**
Revaluations beginning of year	7,461	0
Transfers	(7,461)	0
Revaluations end of year	**0**	**0**
Transfers	7,461	0
Amortisation of goodwill	(27,939)	0
Impairment losses on goodwill	(124,821)	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	14,124	0
Impairment losses end of year	**(131,175)**	**0**
Carrying amount end of year	**641,610**	**6,923**

The carrying amount includes goodwill of DKK 266,328 thousand.

Investments in subsidiaries	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Løgismose A/S	A/S	100
Meyers A/S	A/S	100

10 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK'000	Nominal value DKK'000
Share capital	2,000,002	1	2,000
	2,000,002		**2,000**

11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2020 DKK'000	Outstanding after 5 years 2020 DKK'000
Bank loans	197,707	0
Lease liabilities	8,871	0
Other payables	5,349	3,172
	211,927	**3,172**

12 Payables to group enterprises

The Company participates in a cash pool scheme with other companies within the Løgismose Meyers Group. Consequently, payables to group enterprises relates to the cash pool scheme.

13 Contingent liabilities

Other liabilities include a negative net present value of interest-rate swaps of negative DKK 3,172 thousands. The interest-rate swap is used to hedge a fixed interest rate on the company's variable rate bank loans. The interest-rate swap has a principal of DKK 160,000 thousands and guarantees a fixed interest rate at 0,57% until maturity 30.12.2022.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Løgismose Meyers Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

14 Assets charged and collateral

The Group’s bank has pledge in all assets and has a registered ban on mortgaging.

15 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Løgismose Meyers Holding ApS

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Løgismose Meyers Holding ApS

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

Changes in accounting policies

The Entity has changed its accounting policies with regard to implementing IFRS standards.

Leases

As of 1 January 2020 IFRS 16 'Leases' is applied for the first time. The Company has implemented IFRS 16 'Leases' using the modified retrospective approach.

Under this method, the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognised at 1 January 2020. Lease assets and lease liabilities have been recognized for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The right-of-use assets have been recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities are recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2020. The comparative information has not been restated.

The net profit and loss effect from implementing IFRS 16 'Leases' comprises to DKK 162k in loss.

Revenue

As of 1 January 2020 IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' is applied for the first time. The primary

change deriving from the implementation of the new standard is that revenue going forward has to be recognized when control of the products has been transferred to the customer instead of earlier where transfer of risk has been the key principle in determining revenue recognition. The standard is introducing a five-step-model for recognizing revenue, which includes the following steps:

1. Identification of customer agreements (including assessment of whether a number of agreements has to be treated as one overall agreement)
2. Identification of different delivery terms in agreements and separation of agreement into partial deliveries
3. Determine the transaction price, including variable remuneration treatment
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the customer agreements
5. Recognition of the revenue when the buyer gain control, which may be over a period of time or at a certain point in time IFRS 15 is applicable for all agreements with customers that are not regulated by other standards and also contains certain rules regarding recognition of costs in relation to customer agreements.

Meyers has assessed that the effect of IFRS 15 is limited as sales is generally based on straight-forward customer agreements with buyer gaining control at a certain point in time.

Apart from the areas mentioned above, the annual report has been presented applying the accounting policies consistent with last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue consists of management fee. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including goverment helt aid packages.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual

enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial expenses
Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc
Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Leases
The Company leases includes properties and cars. Lease contracts are identified as leases if the contract conveys the right to use a specified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration. The leases are negotiated individually and contain a range of different terms, conditions and clauses.

Lease assets are 'right-of-use assets' from lease agreements. If, at inception, it is assessed that a contract contains a lease, a lease asset is recognized. Lease assets are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, plus the cost of obligations to refurbish the asset. Payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments depending on an index or a rate, and the exercise price of purchase options that are reasonably certain to be exercised. The lease assets are depreciated using the straightline method over the shorter of the expected lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. The lease assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

Lease liabilities are initially recognized at the present value of future lease payments, including payments from extension or purchase options that are considered reasonably certain to be exercised. Lease liabilities are measured using the incremental borrowing rate, rather than the interest rate implicit in the leases, since these cannot easily be determined in the contracts. The incremental borrowing rate comprises of three parts:

- Reference rate
- Financing spread adjustment
- Lease specific adjustment

The discount rate used is derived from the Company's incremental borrowing rate, which is adjusted for the individual asset classes.

Depreciation and interest costs related to leases are recognised in the income statement under the items "amortisation, impairment and depreciation", and "financial expenses", respectively.

Lease term
The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease. The non-cancellable period of a lease extends from contract start to contract end date extended by periods covered by possible extension options which are reasonably certain to be exercised or by periods covered by termination options which are not exercised with reasonable certainty. A number of leases contain extension and termination options in order to guarantee operational flexibility in managing the leases.

Exemptions in application of IFRS 16
The Company applies the recognition exemption for short-term leases, which are leases with a term less than one year and the recognition exemption for underlying assets of low value. No contracts are covered by the exemptions.

Key accounting estimates
For property leases, lease terms are estimated taking the size of the building and its strategic importance into

consideration. The Company entered into property leases with extension options. The lease terms of such agreements are estimated based on the strategic importance of the buildings and the estimated time frame necessary to vacate the premises. The estimated lease term is reassessed at each reporting date.

Investments in group enterprises
Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. The useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are normally 5 years, but can in certain coincidences be assessed to 20 years. Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable
Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Lease liabilities
Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities other than provisions, and, at the time of inception of the lease, measured at the present value of future lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost. The difference between present value and nominal amount of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the leases.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.