

Landal GreenParks ApS

Gl Kærvej 15, DK-6800 Varde

Annual Report 2021

CVR No 37 34 75 31

The annual report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 5 July 2022

Jeroen Jan Mol
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Management's Statements

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Landal GreenParks ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements and the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and of cash flows for 2021.

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

The result of the annual review of the Company's registration of its ultimate beneficial owner was presented and approved.

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

Varde, 5 July 2022

Executive Board

Jeroen Jan Mol

Dirk Jan Anbeek

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Landal GreenParks ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Landal GreenParks ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Esbjerg, 5 July 2022
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Palle H. Jensen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne32115

Company Information

The Company	Landal GreenParks ApS Gl Kærvej 15 DK-6800 Varde CVR No: 37 34 75 31 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Varde
Executive Board	Jeroen Jan Mol Dirk Jan Anbeek
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28 DK-6700 Esbjerg

Financial Highlights

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

<i>in thousands DKK</i>	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Income statement					
Gross profit/(loss)	-4.535	-7.336	-5.919	-3.176	-4.383
Profit/(loss) before financial income and expenses	-7.017	-8.878	-7.703	-4.198	-5.431
Financial income and (expenses)	11.083	-4.269	5.625	-18.612	8.642
Net result	8.304	-13.349	1.440	-21.941	4.233
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	425.363	542.293	376.780	276.976	227.127
Shareholder's equity	93.763	85.459	98.808	97.368	119.309
Investments in property, plant and equipment	-540	-	-	-496	-496
Number of employees	-	-	-	-	2
Ratios					
Return on assets	-1.6%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-2.4%
Solvency ratio	22.0%	15.8%	26.2%	35.2%	52.5%
Return on equity	9.3%	-14.5%	1.5%	-20.3%	3.6%

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's main activity is to buy, sell and hold securities, purchase, sales, investments and administration of real estate, as well as accommodations and food & beverage operations.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Landal GreenParks ApS (hereafter called the "Company") for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 8.303.788, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 93.762.662.

The result is below the expected level and is not considered satisfactory. The main reasons why the result is below expectation of the Company are the impact of the coronavirus and the Government imposed restrictions. This had an immense impact on cross border travel, something that the Danish business is strongly dependant on.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The overall goal for Landal GreenParks Denmark is to get back on track. With revenues on a stable level, we should be able to improve our profits.

On 17 June 2021 the Awaze Group announced the signing of a definitive agreement to sell Landal GreenParks to Roompot. Closing of the transactions is subject to customary closing conditions, including competition clearance.

If anti-trust approval is granted, 2022 will also be dominated by the merger with Roompot. The combination of Landal and Roompot creates the most attractive and diverse holiday opportunity in Europe.

External environment

The Group is striving to reduce its energy consumption and operate a sustainable responsible business in line with the overall environmental strategy for the total Landal GreenParks Group, which has a strong focus on corporate and social responsibility, as is signified by its company motto "discover what green can do." From an environmental perspective this means that it is our goal to have zero environmental impact by the year 2030, support nature conservation and enhance biodiversity. From a social point of view, we work hard every day to contribute to the wellbeing of our guests, employees and partners in the region around our parks. Our focus on sustainability is also recognized and appreciated by our guests, as two out of three indicate it as important; outpacing the industry average of 50%. Guests indicate that energy and water usage reduction, separation of garbage and overall sustainable behaviour are the most important themes.

The Danish parks are certified according to the international "Greenkey" standard. Centrally Landal GreenParks Group allocates the Sustainability budget with a focus on reducing energy, increasing bio diversity and reducing waste across the total portfolio. Another proof point that underlines the sustainability focus is that the Group uses green electricity. Moreover we will continue to offset our carbon emissions either by purchasing carbon credits that prevent deforestation, or offsetting via local reforestation initiatives.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

It is the opinion of the management that the Group is not subject to any special risk apart from what is normal within the Group's field of operation.

Receivables from larger clients are closely monitored. The assessments of the need for write-down of receivables is based on objective indications of impairment, on the futures ability to repay. It is management's assessment that all known factors at year-end has been taken into account, however some factors are based on an estimate and any losses ascertained subsequently may differ from the estimate made.

Intangible and tangible fixed assets are assessed to a future value in use at least equivalent to the booked value.

Uncertainty related to the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19)

Going Concern Analysis

Management of Landal GreenParks Group has prepared a 5 year scenario covering the period till December 2025 that reflects the latest information. The case assumes no further restrictions or lockdowns (meaning park closures) across our core businesses and a continued preference for travel.

The case shows the Landal GreenParks Group has or can obtain sufficient liquidity to maintain operations prior to taking into account mitigating actions the Group could undertake. In addition, the Directors noticed that bookings for the periods to come in Denmark show a strong trend.

The directors of the Company in performing their going concern assessment are, due to seasonality, dependent on the intercompany current account facility and support arrangements for access to the cash flows necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Company. The (in)direct shareholder Landal GreenParks Holding BV provided a letter that expresses the intention that the net receivable of Landal GreenParks ApS will be settled by the (in)direct shareholder when needed.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors maintain a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Therefore, the Directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, notwithstanding the material uncertainty caused by the expected change in ownership of the Company during the period.

The Company has applied and obtained government support. Despite the impact of COVID-19 on our business we were able to retain our employees, which was one of the purposes of the government support.

Conclusion

The Directors consider that even with a repeat of the lockdowns at a similar scale as in 2021 and duration, the Landal GreenParks Group has (access to) sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future. Based on the circumstances described above, the financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the Company is a going concern.

Subsequent events

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

Financial Statements 2021

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2021

<i>in DKK</i>	<i>Notes</i>	2021	2020
Gross profit/(loss)		-4.534.824	-7.336.170
Staff expenses	3	1.141.835	-
Depreciation and amortisation, impairment loss	4	1.340.070	1.541.750
Result before financial income and expense		-7.016.729	-8.877.920
Income from investments in subsidiaries	12	23.601.440	-8.066.872
Financial income	5	7.091.424	4.672.882
Financial expense	6	-19.610.000	-874.973
Result before tax		4.066.135	-13.146.883
Income tax income/(expense)	7	4.237.653	-201.820
Result for the year		8.303.788	-13.348.703

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

Assets

<i>In DKK</i>	<i>Notes</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Assets			
Completed development projects	8	972.263	1.707.031
Other intangible fixed assets	8	35.417	-
Intangible fixed assets		1.007.680	1.707.031
Leasehold improvements	9	189.986	337.992
Other fixtures, fittings and equipment	9	100.187	109.050
Right of use assets	9	180.874	125.015
Property, plant and equipment		471.047	572.057
Deferred tax asset	10	-	1.485.000
Investments in subsidiaries	12	322.963.835	264.717.244
Financial fixed assets		322.963.835	266.202.244
Total long term assets		324.442.562	268.481.332
Trade receivables		70.683	207.147
Receivables from group companies		85.459.473	205.025.831
Income tax receivable from group companies		10.008.309	4.118.279
Prepayments	13	36.793	452.851
Other receivables		1.460.955	306.625
Cash at bank or in hand		3.884.209	63.700.655
Short term assets		100.920.422	273.811.388
Total assets		425.362.984	542.292.720

Shareholder's equity and liabilities

<i>In DKK</i>	<i>Notes</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Equity			
Share capital		100.000	100.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		23.909.002	307.562
Reserve for developments costs		758.406	1.327.139
Retained earnings		68.995.254	83.724.173
Total shareholder's equity		93.762.662	85.458.874
Liabilities			
Provisions relating to investments in subsidiaries		-	26.749.070
Lease liabilities	14	39.532	58.032
Deferred tax liabilities	10	167.377	-
Long term liabilities		206.909	26.807.102
Credit institutions		-	60.320.360
Trade payables		419.123	5.735.106
Payables to group companies		326.501.548	345.094.293
Lease liabilities	14	146.442	78.533
Deferred income		125.000	15.856.562
Other payables	14	4.201.300	2.941.890
Short term liabilities		331.393.413	430.026.744
Total liabilities		331.600.322	456.833.846
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities		425.362.984	542.292.720

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

<i>in DKK</i>	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2021	100.000	307.562	1.327.139	83.724.173	85.458.874
Amortisation development costs	-	-	-568.733	568.733	-
Result for the year	-	23.601.440	-	-15.297.652	8.303.788
Balance as at 31 December 2021	100.000	23.909.002	758.406	68.995.254	93.762.662

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Capital resources

The direct shareholder Landal GreenParks Holding BV provided a letter that expresses the intention that the net receivable of Landal GreenParks ApS will be settled by the direct shareholder when needed.

On 17 June 2021 the Awaze Group announced the signing of a definitive agreement to sell Landal GreenParks to Roompot. Closing of the transactions is subject to customary closing conditions, including competition clearance, which is not completed yet.

Management expects the new owner will provide ample access to financing.

Management therefore considers the Landal GreenParks Group's capital resources to be sufficient.

2 Subsequent events

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

3 Staff expenses

The employee benefit expenses are as follows:

<i>in DKK</i>	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	384.261	-
Other	757.575	-
Total	1.141.836	-
	2021	2020
<i>Average number of employees</i>	-	-

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

<i>in DKK</i>	2021	2020
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	754.197	729.197
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	585.873	812.553
Total	1.340.070	1.541.750

5 Finance income

<i>in DKK</i>	2021	2020
Interest received from group companies	6.874.845	4.469.154
Exchange gains	-	25.941
Other financial income	216.579	177.787
Total	7.091.424	4.672.882

6 Finance expenses

<i>in DKK</i>	2021	2020
Interest paid to group companies	19.608.427	335.606
Exchange losses	1.573	
Other financial expense	-	539.367
Total	19.610.000	874.973

7 Income tax

<i>in DKK</i>	2021	2020
Current tax expense		
Current year	-4.143.370	-947.279
Previous years	58.000	828.099
Deferred tax expense		
Current year	-152.665	-179.000
Previous years	382	500.000
Income tax (income)/expense	4.237.653	201.820

8 Intangible assets and goodwill

<i>in DKK</i>	Completed development projects	Other intangible fixed assets	Total
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	3.645.984	-	3.645.984
Transfers	138.325	125.000	263.325
At 31 December 2021	3.784.309	125.000	3.909.309
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
At 1 January 2021	-1.938.953	-	-1.938.953
Amortisation	-729.197	-25.000	-754.197
Transfers	-143.896	-64.583	-208.479
At 31 December 2021	-2.812.046	-89.583	-2.901.629
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2021	1.707.031	-	1.707.031
At 31 December 2021	972.263	35.417	1.007.680

9 Property, plant and equipment

<i>in DKK</i>	Leasehold improve- ments	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	R-o-U assets	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	500.356	1.135.329	1.203.410	2.839.095
Additions	-	-	539.708	539.708
Transfers	-129.221	-126.628	-	-255.849
Disposals	-	-	-1.108.122	-1.108.122
At 31 December 2021	371.135	1.008.701	634.996	2.014.832
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
At 1 January 2021	-162.364	-1.026.279	-1.078.395	-2.267.038
Depreciation	-53.019	-49.005	-483.849	-585.873
Transfer	34.234	166.770	-	201.004
Disposals	-	-	1.108.122	1.108.122
At 31 December 2021	-181.149	-908.514	-454.122	-1.543.785
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2021	337.992	109.050	125.015	572.057
At 31 December 2021	189.986	100.187	180.874	471.047

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right-of-use-assets

<i>in DKK</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Land and buildings	123.711	32.611
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	57.163	92.404
Total	180.874	125.015

Lease liabilities

<i>in DKK</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Long term	39.532	58.032
Short term	146.442	78.533
Total	185.974	136.565

10 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

<i>in DKK</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
At 1 January	1.485.000	1.806.000
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	152.283	-321.000
Transferred from current to deferred tax asset	-1.804.660	-
At 31 December	-167.377	1.485.000

The recognised tax asset and liabilities mainly comprises intangible and tangible fixed assets and leases.

11 Distribution of profit

<i>in DKK</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	23.601.440	-8.066.872
Retained earnings	-15.297.652	-5.281.831
At 31 December	8.303.788	-13.348.703

12 Investments in subsidiaries

<i>in DKK</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Cost at 1 January	112.500.000	112.500.000
Cost at 31 December	112.500.000	112.500.000
Value adjustment at 1 January	307.562	8.374.434
Net result for the year	24.451.795	-7.216.517
Amortisation of goodwill	-850.355	-850.355
Value adjustment at 31 December	23.909.002	307.562
Equity investments with negative asset value amortised over receivables	186.554.833	113.826.491
Equity investments with negative asset value transferred to provisions	-	38.083.191
Carrying amount at 31 December	322.963.835	264.717.244

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name of entity	Registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Øer Maritime Ferie ApS	Varde, Denmark	125.000	100%
Landal Formidling ApS	Varde, Denmark	125.000	100%
Søhøjlandet Attraktioner & Services A/S	Varde, Denmark	1.000.000	100%
Søhøjlandet Centerbygning ApS	Varde, Denmark	80.000	100%
Rønbjerg Attraktioner og Services A/S	Varde, Denmark	500.000	100%
Rønbjerg Centerbygning ApS	Varde, Denmark	125.000	100%
Seawest Attraktioner & Services ApS	Varde, Denmark	125.000	100%
Seawest Centerbygning ApS	Varde, Denmark	125.000	100%

13 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

14 Long term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt. The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

<i>in DKK</i>	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Lease obligations		
Between 1 and 5 years	39.532	58.032
Long term part	39.532	58.032
Within 1 year	146.442	78.533
Total lease obligations	185.974	136.565
Other payables		
Within 1 year	4.201.300	2.941.890
Total other payables	4.201.300	2.941.890

15 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Compass Bidco ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes.

Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability. There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2021.

Financial support

Landal Greenparks ApS has issued a letter of support to provide financial support until 31 December 2022 to the company's subsidiaries Øer Maritime Ferie ApS, Søhøjlandet Attraktioner & Services A/S, Rønbjerg Attraktioner og Services A/S and Seawest Attraktioner & Services ApS.

16 Related parties

Controlling interest

The parent company is Landal GreenParks Holding BV, the Netherlands. The parent company owns 100% of the shares of the company.

Transactions

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

Consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the indirect parent company of the largest and the smallest group PE Compass Holding II Limited having its registered office in London, England. The consolidated financial statements of PE Compass Holding II Limited can be obtained on 100 New Bridge Street, London, England.

17 Accounting policies

The Annual Report of the Company for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Company Financial Statements for 2021 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of PE Compass Holding II Limited, England, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of PE Compass Holding II Limited, England, the Company has not prepared cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Leases

The Company has chosen IFRS 16 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use-assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use-assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subjects to impairment.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase

option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that that trigger the payments occur.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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

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

Income Statement

Revenue

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

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

Gross profit/loss

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

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Income from investments in subsidiaries includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

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

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

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

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

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

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 10 years. determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible asset that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Completed development projects	3-5 years
Other	5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The assets are depreciated as follows:

Leasehold improvements	7 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years
Right-of-use assets	3-5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the parent company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the parent company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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