BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Calldorado ApS

Bagsværdvej 90, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby

CVR no. 37 61 49 04

Annual report for 2018

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 15.03.19

Mathias Ole Schrøder
Dirigent

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB

HLB Vi er et uafhængigt medlem af
det globale rådgivnings- og revisionsnetværk

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CVR-nr. 32 89 54 68

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Company information etc.

The company

Calldorado ApS
Bagsværdvej 90
2800 Kgs. Lyngby
Registered office: Lyngby-Taarbæk
CVR no.: 37 61 49 04
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Claudia Dreier-Pöpperl
Mathias Ole Schrøder
John Grzegorz Lisek

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 for Calldorado ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.18 and of the results of the the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Kgs. Lyngby, March 15, 2019

Executive Board

Claudia Dreier-Pöpperl	Mathias Ole Schrøder	John Grzegorz Lisek

Independent auditor's report

To the capital owners of Calldorado ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Calldorado ApS for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.18 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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, we conclude that management’s review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, March 15, 2019

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Michael Lindskov Pedersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34114

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	2018	2017	13.04.16 31.12.16
Profit/loss			
Operating profit/loss	26.629	22.527	5.482
Index	486	411	100
Total net financials	-427	-98	-80
Index	534	123	100
Profit/loss for the year	19.073	17.476	4.202
Index	454	416	100
Balance			
Total assets	96.212	46.080	17.458
Index	551	264	100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	709	314	603
Index	118	52	100
Equity	40.801	21.728	4.252
Index	960	511	100

Ratios

	2018	2017	13.04.16 31.12.16
Profitability			
Return on equity	61%	135%	198%

Return on equity: $\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Primary activities

The object of the Company is to develop, sell and distribute digital advertising solutions and every activity related thereto.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 shows a profit/loss of DKK 19,072,537 against DKK 17,476,000 for the period 01.01.17 - 31.12.17. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 40,800,984.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Outlook

The company expects an increase in net turnover and profits for 2019.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000
	Gross profit	**78.339.740**	**48.455**
1	Staff costs	-32.918.103	-25.602
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**45.421.637**	**22.853**
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-18.792.915	-326
	Profit/loss before net financials	**26.628.722**	**22.527**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-24.965	0
	Financial income	9.519	0
	Financial expenses	-411.780	-98
	Profit/loss before tax	**26.201.496**	**22.429**
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-7.128.959	-4.953
	Profit/loss for the year	**19.072.537**	**17.476**

2 Distribution of net profit

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK '000
	Acquired rights	993.282	622
	Goodwill	35.179.855	0
3	**Total intangible assets**	**36.173.137**	**622**
	Leasehold improvements	220.377	207
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	925.452	521
4	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**1.145.829**	**728**
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	25.035	50
6	Deposits	365.325	361
	Total investments	**390.360**	**411**
	Total non-current assets	**37.709.326**	**1.761**
	Trade receivables	23.837.209	11.542
8	Deferred tax asset	2.193.000	0
	Other receivables	5.826.224	111
	Receivables from owners and management	1.710	0
7	Prepayments	1.728.652	814
	Total receivables	**33.586.795**	**12.467**
	Cash	**24.916.119**	**31.852**
	Total current assets	**58.502.914**	**44.319**
	Total assets	**96.212.240**	**46.080**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK '000
	Share capital	50.000	50
	Retained earnings	40.750.984	21.678
	Total equity	**40.800.984**	**21.728**
8	Provisions for deferred tax	0	169
	Total provisions	**0**	**169**
	Other payables	9.281.301	0
	Total long-term payables	**9.281.301**	**0**
	Payables to other credit institutions	387.570	320
	Trade payables	10.168.761	8.000
	Payables to group enterprises	33.350	34
	Income taxes	372.692	4.982
	Other payables	35.167.582	10.847
	Total short-term payables	**46.129.955**	**24.183**
	Total payables	**55.411.256**	**24.183**
	Total equity and liabilities	**96.212.240**	**46.080**

9 Contingent liabilities
10 Charges and security
11 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.18 - 31.12.18		
Balance pr. 01.01.18	50.000	21.678.447
Net profit/loss for the year	0	19.072.537
Balance as at 31.12.18	50.000	40.750.984

Cash flow statement

Note		2018 DKK
	Net profit/loss for the year	**19.072.537**
12	Adjustments	26.349.100
	Change in working capital:	
	Receivables	-19.115.761
	Trade payables	2.168.442
	Other payables relating to operating activities	20.517.487
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	**48.991.805**
	Interest income and similar income received	9.519
	Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-411.778
	Income tax paid	-14.099.638
	Cash flows from operating activities	**34.489.908**
	Purchase of intangible assets	-53.830.581
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-708.556
	Purchase of investments	-4.353
	Cash flows from investing activities	**-54.543.490**
	Obtained loans	52.859.001
	Repayment on loans	-39.809.550
	Cash flows from financing activities	**13.049.451**
	Total cash flows for the year	**-7.004.131**
	Cash, beginning of year	31.532.680
	Cash, end of year	**24.528.549**
	Cash, end of year, comprises:	
	Cash	24.916.119
	Short-term payables to credit institutions	-387.570
	Total	**24.528.549**

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	28.812.657	23.020
Pensions	963.293	1.219
Other social security costs	99.346	131
Other staff costs	3.042.807	1.232
Total	32.918.103	25.602
Average number of employees during the year	44	38

Remuneration for the management:

Total remuneration for the management	7.305.429	8.364

2. Distribution of net profit

Retained earnings	19.072.537	17.476
Total	19.072.537	17.476

3. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights	Goodwill
Cost pr. 01.01.18	847.085	0
Additions during the year	1.212.115	52.840.783
Cost as at 31.12.18	2.059.200	52.840.783
Amortisation and impairment losses pr. 01.01.18	-224.627	0
Amortisation during the year	-841.291	-17.660.928
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.18	-1.065.918	-17.660.928
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	993.282	35.179.855

4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost pr. 01.01.18	234.125	682.931
Additions during the year	38.600	669.956
Cost as at 31.12.18	272.725	1.352.887
Depreciation and impairment losses pr. 01.01.18	-27.618	-161.469
Depreciation during the year	-24.730	-265.966
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.18	-52.348	-427.435
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	220.377	925.452

5. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost pr. 01.01.18	50.000
Cost as at 31.12.18	50.000
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-24.965
Revaluations as at 31.12.18	-24.965
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	25.035

Name and Registered office:	Ownership interest
Group enterprises:	
AppInvestor.Club ApS, Lyngby-Taarbæk	100%

6. Total investments

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost pr. 01.01.18	360.972
Additions during the year	4.353
Cost as at 31.12.18	365.325

	31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK '000

7. Prepayments

Other prepayments	1.728.652	814
Total	1.728.652	814

8. Deferred tax

Balance as pr. 01.01.18	-168.713	-198
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	2.361.713	29
Balance as at 31.12.18	2.193.000	-169

9. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6 months and average lease payments of DKK 84k, a total of DKK 503k.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total known tax liability for the jointly taxed companies is DKK 7.929k at the balance sheet date, of which DKK 7.925k is recognised in the balance sheet. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

10. Charges and security

The Company har provided collateral for bank balances with collateral in cash amounting to DKK 790K.

11. Related parties

Balances	31.12.18 DKK'000
Payables to group enterprises	-33

12. Adjustments for the cash flow statement

Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs	18.792.915
Income from equity investments in group enterprise	24.965
Financial income	-9.519
Financial expenses	411.780
Tax on profit or loss for the year	7.128.959
Total	26.349.100

13. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Newly acquired or newly founded enterprises are recognised as from the date of acquisition and the date of foundation, respectively. The date of acquisition is the date at which control of the enterprise is obtained. Divested or discontinued enterprises are recognised until the date of divestment or discontinuation. The date of discontinuation is the date at which control of the enterprise passes to a third party.

Newly acquired enterprises are recognised in accordance with the acquisition method, according to which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the newly acquired enterprises are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost of the equity investments in the acquired enterprises is offset against the

13. Accounting policies - continued -

proportionate share of the fair value of the subsidiaries' net assets at the date of the establishment of the group relationship.

The goodwill (positive difference) determined at the date of acquisition is recognised under intangible assets. Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset. The useful life of goodwill has been determined at years in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise to which goodwill relates. Goodwill from acquired enterprises is adjusted until the end of the year after the year in which the acquisition took place.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	5	0
Goodwill	3	0
Leasehold improvements	10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 5	0

Goodwill is amortised over 3 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual

13. Accounting policies - continued -

value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the

13. Accounting policies - continued -

date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the company's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash and short-term payables to credit institutions.