Scalepoint Technologies Denmark A/S

Aldersrogade 8, 2100 Copenhagen
Company reg. no. 38 30 73 47

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on 14 April 2020

Sune Westrup
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

The company	Scalepoint Technologies Denmark A/S Aldersrogade 8 2100 Copenhagen
Company reg. no.	38 30 73 47
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Peter Heering, chairman Ulrik Trolle Niels Ulrik Mortensen Preben Damgaard Nielsen
Executive management	Tue Høilund-Carlsen
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton, State Authorised Public Accountants Stockholmsgade 45 2100 Copenhagen

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management have today considered and approved the annual report of Scalepoint Technologies Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the accounting policies applied are appropriate, thus ensuring that the financial statements and the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations and the cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

We believe that the management's review contains a true and fair review of the development and performance of the company’s business activities and financial position, the earnings for the year and the financial position, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the company faces.

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

Copenhagen, 30 March 2020

Executive Management

Tue Høilund-Carlsen

Board of Directors

Peter Heering
Chairman

Ulrik Trolle

Niels Ulrik Mortensen

Preben Damgaard Nielsen

Principal activities of the company
The principal activity of the Company is the provision of innovative digital software and services to the insurance industry.

Development in activities and financial matters
During 2019, the Company continued to grow its gross profits from DKK 104 million (2018) to DKK 113 million.

The Company's cost base (including operating expenses, employee cost and remuneration, etc.) increased from DKK 63.5 million (2018) to DKK 71.1 million.

The Company’s net profit for the year 2019 amounted to DKK 7.4 million.

Expectations for the coming year
In 2020, the Company will continue to help Insurers help their customers (claimants). Main effort will be in Scandinavia and selected European markets. The company is determined to be the best provider of digital and customer-centric automated claims processes and services, always with the aim of enabling insurers to help their customers accurately, easily and quickly.

Specifically, the development of EasyClaims – Scalepoint’s newest digital enterprise software solution for insurers – is expected to be completed and put into full production with selected insurers. Consequently, the past years’ of accelerated Group R&D investments are anticipated to normalise in 2020 while relentlessly fuelling continuous development of ClaimShop and EasyClaims.

The expectations for 2020 is a negative net profit. Management will be closely monitoring and tracking ongoing value creation of the company including key KPIs: solution performance, customer satisfaction, talent recruiting and retention, new contract wins, gross revenues and profits, EBITDA, ROIC, accelerated innovation and operational excellence.

Know-how resources
Know-how is a key resource for the Company and essential for achieving innovative and operational excellence.
It is decisive that the Company recruit and retain highly educated and knowledgeable employees. The Company will therefore continue to make substantial investments in recruitment with the aim of adding knowledge and capabilities from new as well as with existing employees.

Business risks
Management, in consultation with the Board of Directors, manage the Company’s financial risks. Monitoring and managing of the Company’s risks are elements included in management’s day-to-day tasks. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets and financial derivatives other than utilizing short term USD, NOK, and CHF hedging contracts. The most apparent financial risks of the Company are described below.

Foreign currency risk
The Company is subject to currency risks on payables and receivables in foreign currency, and purchases of services in foreign currency. The Company’s most material currency risk relates to purchase of foreign developer hours in USD for development of new software application system and sales to customers in NOK and CHF. The currency risk is hedged by USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts which are purchased and sold on a quarterly basis. Hereafter the management considers the current currency risks limited.

Credit risk
Due to the nature of the business, credit risk is deemed minimal. The maximum credit risk relating to receivables corresponds to the carrying amount.

Liquidity risk
The Company liquidity risks covers the risk that the Company is not able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.
The Company is not subject to material liquidity risks.

Interest rate risk
The Company is only exposed to interest rate risks in relation to managing surplus liquidity, as the Company does not have any financial loans.

Security risk
By nature of the business the Company remains exposed to technology risk such as cyber-attacks, system disruptions and system failure. In order to minimize and moderate those risks the Company has implemented the recommendations from the international standard “Information technology - Security techniques - Code of practice for information security controls” - ISO 27002. Compliance with this international standard will be documented and commented in our annual ISAE-3402 and ISAE-3000 audit reports. Furthermore, the Group has signed a cyber risk insurance policy.

Environmental impact
The Company has taken several initiatives to reduce possible harmful environmental impacts. The Company are actively taking measures to dispose waste with a minimum of environmental impact. For an example, Daka ReFood collect all company food waste later used for fertilizing and the creation of biological gas. Furthermore, micro plastics are avoided when buying dish cloths. And among other initiatives, light sensors have been installed throughout all office toilets to minimize the use of electricity.

Events subsequent to the financial year
The global outbreak of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) is expected to have a negative impact on the global economy. Due to reduced normal-life activity, the Coronavirus will most likely reduce the total of notified and processed claims in 2020. Consequently, the Coronavirus is expected to negatively impact revenue, net profit and the company’s cash position. The level of negative impact is difficult to predict. Management will be closely following, analysing and proactively managing the potential consequences throughout the year. Hence the outlook for the year 2020 under the paragraph above “Expectations for the coming year”.

To the shareholders of Scalepoint Technologies Denmark A/S

Our opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for the 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 in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Moreover, we considered whether Management's Review includes the disclosures required by 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 the Management's Review.

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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 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 in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Copenhagen, 30 March 2020

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Michael Winther Rasmussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. 28708

Note		2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
3	**Revenue**	**462.415**	**488.633**
	Cost of sales	(349.291)	(384.569)
	Gross profit	**113.124**	**104.064**
4	Other operating income	16.728	18.166
	Operating expenses	(28.337)	(31.413)
5	Employee costs and remuneration	(59.480)	(50.328)
	Profit before tax, interest, depreciation, and amortisation	**42.035**	**40.489**
	Depreciation and amortisation of plant and equipment and intangible assets	(31.673)	(26.675)
	Operating profit (EBIT)	**10.362**	**13.814**
6	Financial income	1.269	1.003
7	Financial expenses	(2.104)	(1.591)
	Profit before tax	**9.527**	**13.226**
8	Tax on profit for the year	(2.128)	(2.985)
	Net profit for the year	**7.399**	**10.241**

Statement of comprehensive income

	2019	2018
Profit for the year	7.399	10.241
USD, NOK, and CHF forward contract - cashflow hedge	(696)	798
Other comprehensive income	0	(193)
Total comprehensive income	**6.703**	**10.846**

Distribution of comprehensive income

	2019	2018
Company's shareholders	6.703	10.846
Total	**6.703**	**10.846**

Note		31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
9	Software	81.676	59.438
10	Property, plant and equipment	1.861	2.161
10	Right-of-use assets	478	0
11	Other long-term receivables	6.450	6.168
8	Deferred tax asset	826	2.112
	Total non-current assets	**91.291**	**69.879**
	Current assets		
12	Trade receivables	57.841	48.502
12	Receivables from group companies	18.181	26.067
8	Tax receivables	158	0
12	Other receivables	0	2
12	Prepaid expenses	145	777
11	Other short term financial assets	0	428
13	Cash and cash equivalents	275.200	296.434
	Total current assets	**351.525**	**372.210**
	Total assets	**442.816**	**442.089**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	500	500
	Share premium	0	0
	Other reserves	0	428
	Retained earnings	33.595	26.464
14	**Total equity**	**34.095**	**27.392**
	Current liabilities		
15	Payables to credit institutions	130	132
15	Trade payables	41.854	42.035
8	Tax payables	0	812
16	Other short term financial liabilities	268	0
10	Lease liabilities	481	0
17	Other liabilities	365.988	371.718
	Total current liabilities	**408.721**	**414.697**
	Total equity and liabilities	**442.816**	**442.089**

DKK '000	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserve	Retained earnings	**Total equity**
2019					
Equity at 01-01-2019	500	0	428	26.464	27.392
Comprehensive income					
Net profit for the year	0	0	0	7.399	7.399
Dissolution of reserve	0	0	(428)	428	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	(696)	(696)
Comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**(428)**	**7.131**	**6.703**
Equity at 31-12-2019	**500**	**0**	**0**	**33.595**	**34.095**

DKK '000	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserve	Retained earnings	**Total equity**
2018					
Equity at 01-01-2018	500	3.218	0	12.828	16.546
Adjustment of share premium		0	(370)	370	0
Adjusted equity at 01-01-2018	**500**	**3.218**	**(370)**	**13.198**	**16.546**
Comprehensive income					
Net profit for the year	0	0	0	10.241	10.241
Dissolution of share premium	0	(3.218)	0	3.218	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	798	(193)	605
Comprehensive income	**0**	**(3.218)**	**798**	**13.266**	**10.846**
Equity at 31-12-2018	**500**	**0**	**428**	**26.464**	**27.392**

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
Profit before tax	9.527	13.226
Adjustment of non-cash transactions:		
Depreciation and amortisation	31.673	26.675
Financial income	(1.269)	(1.003)
Financial expenses	2.104	1.591
Change in working capital:		
Receivables and prepaid expenses	(1.101)	(1.878)
Trade payables	(181)	13.317
Other liabilities	(5.730)	(752)
Other non-cash items	0	(628)
Net cash from operating activities before net financials	**35.023**	**50.549**
Financial income received	1.269	1.003
Financial expenses paid	(2.104)	(1.591)
Tax paid prior year	(812)	0
Tax paid current year	(1.000)	(1.316)
Net cash from operating activities	**32.376**	**48.645**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(796)	(1.344)
Purchase of right-of-use assets	(2.036)	0
Purchase of software	(51.256)	(42.539)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(54.088)**	**(43.883)**
Lease liabilities	481	0
Net cash used in financing activities	**481**	**0**
Total cash flows for the year	**(21.231)**	**4.762**
Cash beginning of year	296.302	291.541
Cash end of year	**275.070**	**296.302**
Cash, end of year, comprises:		
Cash	275.200	296.434
Short-term payables to credit institutions	(130)	(132)
Total	**275.070**	**296.302**

1. Accounting policies

General information and statement of compliance with IFRS
Scalepoint Technologies Denmark A/S is a limited liability company domiciled in Denmark. The financial statements for 2019 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as approved by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements.

Danish Kroner (DKK) is the company's presentation currency and the functional currency of the company. The financial statements are presented in Danish Kroner (DKK) rounded off to the nearest DKK 1.000.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities including derivative financial instruments. The principal accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

Foreign currency translation
Foreign currency transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Revenue
Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts. Revenue arises from rendering of services which comprises insurance claim handling on behalf of insurance companies. The claim handling is operated through the company’s own developed software application systems.

The revenue is based on fees from subscription agreements with insurance companies and services relating to replacement of goods. Revenue consists of fixed and variable fees based on the number of claims handled in the year. The revenue is recognised when delivery of the service have been provided.

As a part of the claim handling service to the insurance companies, the company also provide service solutions for the insurance policyholder, for whom the company have handled a claim, i.e. providing replacement goods or gift vouchers through a webshop. The replacement goods are delivered via an extensive network of suppliers, which the company have built. The revenue from replacement goods and gift vouchers are recognised once delivery have taken place.

Costs of sales
Cost of sales are recognised in profit and loss upon delivery of the goods sold.

Operating expenses
Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred. Operating expenses comprise costs incurred for sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Employee costs and remuneration
Employee costs and remuneration include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, other employee costs, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities.

BALANCE SHEET

Software
Recognition of software
Software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and prepare the specific software for usage.

Subsequent measurement
All intangible assets, including capitalised internally developed software application systems, are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described. The following useful lives are applied:

- Software application systems: 2-5 years

Any capitalised internally developed software that is not yet complete is not amortised but is subject to impairment testing as described.

Amortisation has been included within depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets.

Property, plant and equipment
IT equipment and other equipment
IT equipment and other equipment (comprising fittings and furniture) are initially recognised at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the company's management. IT-equipment and other equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value of IT-equipment and other equipment. The following useful lives are applied:

- IT-equipment: 2-5 years
- Other equipment: 3-5 years

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Property, plant and equipment - continued
IT equipment and other equipment - continued
Gains or losses arising on the disposal of equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

Leased assets
Operating leases
Where the company is a leasee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

Right-of-use assets
The company leases offices and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 10 years, but may have extension options as described further below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Until the 2018 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Leased assets - continued
Right-of-use assets - continued
To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the company:
- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the company, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset’s useful life. While the company revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the company.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

Variable lease payments
Some vehicles leases contain variable payment terms.

Extension and termination options
Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the company and not by the respective lessor.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Impairment testing of intangible assets and equipment
For the impairment assessment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

All individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

Financial instruments
Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled, or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- held-to-maturity (HTM) investments
- available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

1. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments - continued
All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented within other operating expenses.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Financial assets at FVTPL
A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. The company currently holds listed bonds designated to this category. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities.
The company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables. Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting
Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at FVTPL except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet several strict conditions with respect to documentation, probability of occurrence of the hedged transaction, and hedge effectiveness.

For the reporting periods under review, the company has designated certain forward currency contracts as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships. These arrangements have been entered into to mitigate currency exchange risk arising from certain legally binding purchase orders in respect of software and revenue transactions in foreign currency.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments - continued

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting - continued

All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognised initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the statement of financial position.

To the extent that the hedge is effective, changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income and included within the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. Any ineffectiveness in the hedge relationship is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. However, if a non-financial asset or liability is recognised as a result of the hedged transaction, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the hedged item.

If a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred immediately to profit or loss. If the hedging relationship ceases to meet the effectiveness conditions, hedge accounting is discontinued and the related gain or loss is held in the equity reserve until the forecast transaction occurs.

Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of current tax and deferred tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the company’s forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Income taxes - continued
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income, or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity, reserves and dividend payments
Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

Other components of equity include the following:
Other reserve - comprises gains and losses relating to cash flow hedges.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits and share-based employee remuneration.

All transactions with owners of the company are recorded separately within equity.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement, are current liabilities measured at the undiscounted amount that the company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

Provisions, contingent assets, and contingent liabilities
Provisions for legal disputes, onerous contracts or other claims are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been developed and implemented, or management has at least announced the plan's main features to those affected by it. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Provisions, contingent assets, and contingent liabilities - continued
Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty
When preparing the financial statements, Management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates, and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.

Significant management judgement
The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements:

Impairment of software application systems
Assessing whether there are indications of impairment on capitalised software requires judgement. The Management monitors whether there are indicators that the capitalised software may be impaired on an ongoing basis. If there are indications of impairments, an impairment test on the specific software is prepared.

Cash
The company's cash consist of Scalepoint's own cash and indemnification accounts to cover granted claims to policy holders. Scalepoint have the full rights without any restrictions to dispose of cash on all bank accounts and thus in management's judgement all bank accounts are recognised as cash in the annual statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets
The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Estimation uncertainty
Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

1. Accounting policies - continued

Estimation uncertainty - continued

Impairment of software application systems

Assessing whether there are indications of impairment on capitalised software requires judgement. The Management monitors whether there are indicators that the capitalised software may be impaired on an ongoing basis. If there are indications of impairments, an impairment test on the specific software is prepared.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software application.

Fair value of derivative forward contracts

The company's management base their estimation of fair value of derivative forward contracts on the basis of the reported fair value by the issuing bank on a market to market basis.

2. Nature of operations

The principal activity of the company is the provision of Information Technology services to the insurance industry.

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000

3. Revenue

Rendering of services	462.415	488.633
Total	**462.415**	**488.633**

4. Other operating income

Administration fee from group companies	16.728	18.166
Total	**16.728**	**18.166**

5. Employee costs and remuneration

Wages and salaries	49.806	41.976
Pensions	5.184	4.197
Social security costs	197	175
Other employee costs	4.293	3.980
Total	**59.480**	**50.328**

Average number of employees in the year	87	77

Remuneration of Directors and Executive Management

Remuneration	2.280	2.259
Total remuneration for Directors	**2.280**	**2.259**

No directors accrued benefits under the company pension schemes during the year.

Remuneration for key management employees:

Remuneration	9.187	7.155
Total remuneration for key management employees	**9.187**	**7.155**

6. Financial income

Interest income from group companies	966	718
Other interest income	303	285
Total	**1.269**	**1.003**

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000

7. Financial expenses

Interest expenses, banks	1.556	1.633
Interest expenses, group companies	39	51
Interest expenses, lease liabilities	29	0
Foreign exchange losses	418	-134
Other interest expenses	62	41
Total	**2.104**	**1.591**

8. Tax

Tax on profit for the year:		
Current tax	842	2.128
Change in deferred tax	1.286	857
Total	**2.128**	**2.985**
Reconciliation of effective tax rate:		
Profit before tax	9.527	13.226
Tax computed on the profit before tax at a tax rate of 22%	2.096	2.910
Permanent differences	32	84
Total - effective tax	**2.128**	**2.994**
Total - effective tax rate in %	**22,3%**	**22,6%**

Deferred tax is made up as follows:
Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences are summarised below:

Intangible assets	600	1.923
Property, plant and equipment	226	189
Total deferred tax	**826**	**2.112**
which is categorised as follows:		
Non-current deferred tax assets	826	2.112
Total	**826**	**2.112**

Current tax asset/liability

Calculated tax charge for the year	842	2.128
Tax paid on account	(1.000)	(1.316)
Current tax asset/liability, total	**(158)**	**812**

9. Software

Amounts in DKK '000	Software
2019	
Cost at 01-01-2019	239.796
Additions during the year	51.256
Cost at 31-12-2019	**291.052**
Amortisation and impairment losses at 01-01-2019	180.358
Amortisation during the year	29.018
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31-12-2019	**209.376**
Carrying amount at 31-12-2019	**81.676**
2018	
Cost at 01-01-2018	197.257
Additions during the year	42.539
Cost at 31-12-2018	**239.796**
Amortisation and impairment losses at 01-01-2018	154.741
Amortisation during the year	25.617
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31-12-2018	**180.358**
Carrying amount at 31-12-2018	**59.438**

Impairment test on software
Software is impairment tested individually for internal purposes, even if there are no indications of impairment. The carrying amount of software is mDKK 81,7 at 31 December 2019. The recoverable amount of software relates to Scalepoint's product solutions. Based on value-in-use calculations no impairment was identified. Management has assessed that reasonably probable changes in the key assumptions will not lead to impairment.

10. Property, plant and equipment

Amounts in DKK '000	IT and other equipment
2019	
Costs at 01-01-2019	15.336
Additions during the year	796
Costs at 31-12-2019	**16.132**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 01-01-2019	13.175
Depreciation during the year	1.096
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31-12-2019	**14.271**
Carrying amount at 31-12-2019	**1.861**
2018	
Costs at 01-01-2018	13.992
Additions during the year	1.344
Costs at 31-12-2018	**15.336**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 01-01-2018	12.118
Depreciation during the year	1.057
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31-12-2018	**13.175**
Carrying amount at 31-12-2018	**2.161**

	31-12-2019 DKK '000
10. Right-of-use assets	
Buildings	379
Vehicles	99
Total right-of-use assets	**478**
10. Lease liabilities	
Current	481
Non-current	0
Total lease liabilities	**481**
Additions to the right-of-use assets during the financial year were	2.036
10. Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	
Buildings	1.502
Vehicles	56
Total depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	**1.558**
Interest expense	29
Expenses related to short-term leases (included in other operating expenses)	45
Expenses related to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases	11
Expenses related to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	2

The total cash outflow for leases in 2019 was tDKK 1.613.

11. Financial assets and liabilities

Note 1 provides a description of each category of financial assets and financial liabilities and the related accounting policies. The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each category are as follows:

Amounts in DKK '000	Derivatives measured at fair value (carried at fair value)	Loans and other receivables (carried at amortised cost)	**Total**
2019			
Financial assets			
Other long-term receivables	0	6.450	6.450
Other long term financial assets	**0**	**6.450**	**6.450**
Trade and other receivables	0	76.167	76.167
Cash and cash equivalents	0	275.200	275.200
Other short term financial assets	**0**	**351.367**	**351.367**
Total financial assets	**0**	**357.817**	**357.817**
Financial liabilities			
Current debt to credit institutions	0	130	130
Trade and other payables	0	407.842	407.842
Derivative financial instruments - cash flow hedge	268	0	268
Financial liabilities	**268**	**407.972**	**408.240**
2018			
Financial assets			
Other long-term receivables	0	6.168	6.168
Other long term financial assets	**0**	**6.168**	**6.168**
Trade and other receivables	0	75.348	75.348
Derivative financial instruments - cash flow hedge	428	0	428
Cash and cash equivalents	0	296.434	296.434
Other short term financial assets	**428**	**371.782**	**372.210**
Total financial assets	**428**	**377.950**	**378.378**
Financial liabilities			
Current debt to credit institutions	0	132	132
Trade and other payables	0	414.565	414.565
Financial liabilities	**0**	**414.697**	**414.697**

11. Financial assets and liabilities - continued

All of the above listed financial assets and liabilities carrying values are approximate to their fair values due to their short term nature at 31 December 2019 with exception of held for trading assets and derivative financial instruments which are carried at their fair values.

11.1 Derivative financial instruments

The company's derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and are summarised below:

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts - cash flow hedge	-268	428
Derivative financial instruments	**-268**	**428**

The company uses forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate exchange rate exposure arising from:

- Purchases of application system software in USD
- Revenue in NOK
- Other operating income in CHF

All USD, NOK, and CHF forward exchange contracts have been designated as hedging instruments in cashflow hedges in accordance with IFRS 9.

The company’s USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts relates to a 12 months forecasted cash flow. The transactions for which hedge accounting has been used are expected to occur.

11.2 Borrowings

Borrowings include the following financial liabilities:

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
Current debt to credit institutions	130	132
Total carrying amounts	**130**	**132**

All borrowings are denominated in DKK. Estimated fair values are as follows:

		Fair value
Current debt to credit institutions	130	132
Total borrowings at fair value	**130**	**132**

		Carrying amount
Current debt to credit institutions	130	132
Total borrowings at carrying amounts	**130**	**132**

Borrowings consists of credit card debt that are repaid on a monthly basis. No interests incure if paid within terms. There are no pledged securities.

11. Financial assets and liabilities - continued

11.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of fair value hierarchy. This grouping is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in fair value measurement, as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices)
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There have been no transfers between levels in the reporting period.

The hierarchy of the fair value measurement of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

Amounts in DKK '000	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2019					
Assets					
USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts - cash flow hedge	A	0	0	0	0
Net fair value		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Liabilities					
USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts - cash flow hedge	A	0	268	0	268
Net fair value		**0**	**268**	**0**	**268**
2018					
Assets					
USD forward contracts - cash flow hedge	A	0	428	0	428
Net fair value		**0**	**428**	**0**	**428**
Liabilities					
USD forward contracts - cash flow hedge	A	0	0	0	0
Net fair value		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

11. Financial assets and liabilities - continued

11.3 Financial instruments measured at fair value - continued

Measurement at fair value

Fair values have been determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date.

A) Foreign currency forward contracts

The company’s foreign currency forward contracts are not traded in active markets. The fair values of these contracts are estimated using a valuation technique that maximises the use of observable market inputs, eg market exchange and interest rates (i.e. on a marked to market basis) and are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

11.4 Other financial instruments

The carrying amount of the following financial assets and liabilities are considered a reasonable approximation of fair value:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
12. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables, gross	57.882	48.579
Provision for losses	-41	-77
Financial assets	**57.841**	**48.502**
Receivables from group companies	18.181	26.067
Other receivables	0	2
Prepaid expenses	145	777
USD forward contracts - cash flow hedge	0	428
Non-financial assets	**18.326**	**27.274**

All amounts are short term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

All of the company's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment. No such indications was identified.

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000

12. Trade and other receivables - continued

Due receivables not written down:		
Overdue, less than 30 days	12.045	9.228
Overdue, more than 30 days	10.223	4.448
Total	**22.268**	**13.676**

13. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash	275.200	296.434
Total	**275.200**	**296.434**

14. Equity

Share capital
The company's share capital consists of 500.000 ordinary shares of DKK 1. The shares are fully paid in. All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and the repayment of capital and represent on vote at the shareholders' meeting.

Share premium
Proceeds received in addition to the nominal value of the shares issued during the year have been included in share premium.

Other reserves
Other reserves represent the fair value of derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date that are designated as cashflow hedges net of deferred tax, less amounts reclassified through other comprehensive income.

Retained earnings
Retained earnings represent retained profits.

Capital management policies and procedures
The company's capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity plus borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the consolidated statement of financial position.

The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000

15. Trade payables

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
Trade payables	41.854	42.035
Short term debt to credit institutions	130	132
Trade and other current paybles	**41.984**	**42.167**

16. Other short term financial liabilities

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts - cash flow hedge	268	0
Trade and other paybles - current	**268**	**0**

17. Other liabilities

	31-12-2019 DKK '000	31-12-2018 DKK '000
Payables to group companies	1.196	2.100
Payables to policy holders	349.313	357.693
Holiday allowances	6.873	5.673
Other payables	8.606	6.252
Other liabilities - current	**365.988**	**371.718**

Payables to policy holders comprises undisposed claim compensations to insurance policy holders.

18. Contingent liabilities

The Danish companies are taking part in a joint taxation with the majority shareholder HST Holding A/S and the ultimate majority shareholder CREP 1 ApS, which are both Danish limited companies. The Danish companies have joint and unlimited liability for the total income tax and any obligations related to withholding taxes regarding interest, royalties and dividends for these jointly taxed Danish entities. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income.

The liability at 31 December 2019 amounts to tDKK 852.

19. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2019, the company had no capital commitments in place.

20. Financial risks and financial instruments

Risk management policy
Management, in consultation with the Board of Directors, manage the Company's financial risks. Monitoring and managing of the Company's risks are elements included in management's day-to-day tasks. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets and financial derivatives other than utilizing short term USD, NOK, and CHF hedging contracts. The most apparent financial risks of the Company are described below.

Credit risk
Due to the nature of the business and customers, credit risk is deemed minimal. The maximum credit risk relating to receivables corresponds to the carrying amount.

Interest rate risks
The company is only exposed to interest rate risks in connection with surplus liquidity, as the company does not have any financial loans.

Foreign currency risk
The Company is subject to currency risks on payables and receivables in foreign currency, and purchases of services in foreign currency. The Company's most material currency risk relates to purchase of foreign developer hours in USD for development of new software application system and sales to customers in NOK and CHF. The currency risk is hedged by USD, NOK, and CHF forward contracts which are purchased and sold on a quarterly basis. Hereafter the management considers the current currency risks limited.

20. Financial risks and financial instruments - continued

Liquidity risk
The company liquidity risks covers the risk that the company is not able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The company is not subject to material liquidity risks.

The maturities of financial liabilities appear from the tables below. All amounts are contractual cash flows, i.e. inclusive of interest.

Amounts in DKK '000	Within 1 year	1-2 year(s)	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2019					
Payables to credit institutions	130	0	0	0	130
Trade payables	41.854	0	0	0	41.854
Tax liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Other payables	365.988	0	0	0	365.988
Total	**407.972**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**407.972**

All financial liabilities at 31 December 2019 are measured at amortised cost.

Amounts in DKK '000	Within 1	1-2 year(s)	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2018					
Payables to credit institutions	132	0	0	0	132
Trade payables	42.035	0	0	0	42.035
Tax liabilities	812	0	0	0	812
Other payables	371.718	0	0	0	371.718
Total	**414.697**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**414.697**

All financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 are measured at amortised cost.

21. Related parties

Ownership
Scalepoint Technologies Holding ApS, Copenhagen, Denmark, has control of the company, as the company holds the majority of the voting rights.
The ultimate controlling party is CREP 1 ApS, Gentofte, Denmark, which indirectly holds the majority of the votes.

Transactions with key management employees
Remuneration for the management is disclosed in note 5.

Transactions with other related parties
Other than administration fee from group companies (as described in note 4) and intercompany receivables and liabilities (as disclosed in note 12 and 17) there were no transactions with other related parties.

22. Events occuring after the balance sheet date

There are no post balance date events that requires adjustments to the financial statements.

23. New accounting standards

No new standards are expected to have any substantial impact on the company's financial reporting.