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MØBLER

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FDB Møbler A/S

Vallensbæk Torvevej 9
2620 Albertslund
CVR No. 41018178

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 17.05.2024

Thomas Finnerup
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2023	10
Balance sheet at 31.12.2023	11
Statement of changes in equity for 2023	13
Notes	14
Accounting policies	19

Entity details

Entity

FDB Møbler A/S

Vallensbæk Torvevej 9

2620 Albertslund

Business Registration No.: 41018178

Registered office: Brøndby

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Jan Madsen

Torben Sæderup Frandsen

Ellen Johanna Dixdotter

Executive Board

Ole Kiel

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of FDB Møbler A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

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

Albertslund, 15.05.2024

Executive Board

Ole Kiel

Board of Directors

Jan Madsen

Torben Sæderup Frandsen

Ellen Johanna Dixdotter

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of FDB Møbler A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FDB Møbler A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

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

Copenhagen, 15.05.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Jens Sejer Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne14986

Henrik Hartmann Olesen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34143

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2023	2022	2021	2019/20
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
Key figures				
Revenue	158,543	192,927	195,216	152,452
Gross profit/loss	16,943	30,599	37,783	29,572
Operating profit/loss	(15,285)	(457)	11,476	8,883
Net financials	(1,118)	(1,419)	(121)	(55)
Profit/loss for the year	(15,448)	(3,281)	8,446	7,054
Total assets	70,466	92,956	86,267	72,010
Investments in property, plant and equipment	519	1,101	1,152	7,834
Equity	35,935	51,379	54,661	46,215
Ratios				
Gross margin (%)	10.69	15.86	19.35	19.40
EBIT margin (%)	(9.64)	(0.24)	5.88	5.83
Net margin (%)	(9.74)	(1.70)	4.33	4.63
Equity ratio (%)	51.00	55.27	63.36	64.18

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

Gross margin (%):

$\frac{\text{Gross profit/loss}}{\text{Revenue}} * 100$

Revenue

EBIT margin (%):

$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss}}{\text{Revenue}} * 100$

Revenue

Net margin (%):

$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year}}{\text{Revenue}} * 100$

Revenue

Equity ratio (%):

$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Total assets}} * 100$

Total assets

Primary activities

The company's activities consist of operating a design company, sales to external wholesale customers and operating physical stores.

Development in activities and finances

The year's result has not been satisfactory. The start of the year was fine. But after easter the rising commodity prices and low consumer confidence have been a challenge.

During the year, the global supply chain challenges have impacted the business in missing deliveries, as well as high shipping costs.

The freight of the goods has been challenged by the general international situation in the transport market. This has led to higher costs. In addition, oak, which is our main type of wood, has risen approximately 90% in price, which significantly affects our margins.

The decrease in margins has affected the Company's liquidity and a sufficient loan facility has been received from the Parent.

Throughout the year, there has been a significant focus on ensuring the position as the most responsible design furniture brand in Denmark. Several new designs have also been launched, and more is on the way, to ensure products that can create growth in the coming years.

Profit/loss for the year in relation to expected developments

The result of the year amounted to minus DKK -15,448 million, which is unsatisfactory compared to the expected minor positive result for the year.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement.

Unusual circumstances affecting recognition and measurement

There have been no unusual circumstances affecting recognition and measurement.

Outlook

Management expects that 2024 will be characterized by a growing export, but we expect the low consumer confidence will continue to affect the Danish market negatively. As a result of the planned initiatives as well as investments in further responsibility projects, the result for 2024 is expected to be a limited but positive result and with a risk from current uncertain market conditions.

Knowledge resources

FDB Møbler has the right knowledge resources and are hiring people with the right skills, when needed for the further development of the company.

Environmental performance

In relations to CSR initiatives and results, we have had a number of new Nordic Ecolabelled products on the market during the year. In addition, all of our wooden products are FSC certified, and all of our textiles and furniture foam are Oeko-Tex certified. We are continuing to calculate Co2 measurements on all products, which is a complicated process.

Research and development activities

FDB Møbler spends less of resources on developing new products, but on improving not only our responsibility profile, but on making everything we do more responsible we will continue.

Income statement for 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	DKK'000	DKK '000
Revenue		158,543	192,927
Cost of sales		(108,682)	(128,190)
Other external expenses		(32,918)	(34,138)
Gross profit/loss		16,943	30,599
Staff costs	2	(29,283)	(27,207)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(2,945)	(3,849)
Operating profit/loss		(15,285)	(457)
Income from investments in group enterprises		(2,554)	(1,792)
Other financial income	3	462	3
Other financial expenses	4	(1,580)	(1,422)
Profit/loss before tax		(18,957)	(3,668)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	3,509	387
Profit/loss for the year	6	(15,448)	(3,281)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Acquired licences		0	13
Acquired rights		3,720	4,895
Intangible assets	7	3,720	4,908
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		945	1,563
Leasehold improvements		1,334	1,949
Property, plant and equipment in progress		263	267
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,542	3,779
Investments in group enterprises		1,910	2,372
Deposits		1,334	1,289
Financial assets	9	3,244	3,661
Fixed assets		9,506	12,348
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		37,161	59,590
Prepayments for goods		3,516	843
Inventories		40,677	60,433
Trade receivables		5,717	8,080
Receivables from group enterprises		2,978	2,181
Deferred tax	10	587	593
Other receivables		604	594
Joint taxation contribution receivable		3,594	0
Prepayments	11	1,538	1,831
Receivables		15,018	13,279
Cash		5,265	6,896
Current assets		60,960	80,608
Assets		70,466	92,956

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000
Contributed capital		1,001	1,001
Retained earnings		34,934	50,378
Equity		35,935	51,379
Other provisions	12	1,465	1,598
Provisions		1,465	1,598
Prepayments received from customers		4,622	2,977
Trade payables		19,104	17,526
Payables to group enterprises	13	6,247	12,345
Joint taxation contribution payable		0	2,917
Other payables		3,093	4,214
Current liabilities other than provisions		33,066	39,979
Liabilities other than provisions		33,066	39,979
Equity and liabilities		70,466	92,956
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	14		
Related parties with controlling interest	15		
Non-arm's length related party transactions	16		
Group relations	17		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	1,001	50,378	51,379
Exchange rate adjustments	0	4	4
Profit/loss for the year	0	(15,448)	(15,448)
Equity end of year	1,001	34,934	35,935

Notes

1 Events after the balance sheet date

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

2 Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Wages and salaries	25,889	24,040
Pension costs	2,581	2,346
Other social security costs	486	438
Other staff costs	327	383
	29,283	27,207
Average number of full-time employees	52	54

	Remuneration of Management 2023	Remuneration of Management 2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Executive Board	3,428	2,668
Board of Directors	200	241
	3,628	2,909

According to The Danish Financial Statements Act section 98 b, subsection 3 (1) information on management remuneration has been indicated together for the comparison year 2022.

3 Other financial income

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Other interest income	180	3
Exchange rate adjustments	282	0
	462	3

4 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Financial expenses from group enterprises	642	105
Other interest expenses	392	99
Exchange rate adjustments	387	1,111
Other financial expenses	159	107
	1,580	1,422

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Change in deferred tax	6	(78)
Adjustment concerning previous years	79	0
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(3,594)	(309)
	(3,509)	(387)

6 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Retained earnings	(15,448)	(3,281)
	(15,448)	(3,281)

7 Intangible assets

	Acquired licences DKK'000	Acquired rights DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	1,783	11,551
Cost end of year	1,783	11,551
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,770)	(6,656)
Amortisation for the year	(13)	(1,175)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(1,783)	(7,831)
Carrying amount end of year	0	3,720

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000	Leasehold improvements DKK'000	Property, plant and equipment in progress DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	4,213	6,128	267
Transfers	17	0	(17)
Additions	45	461	13
Cost end of year	4,275	6,589	263
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(2,650)	(4,179)	0
Depreciation for the year	(680)	(1,076)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(3,330)	(5,255)	0
Carrying amount end of year	945	1,334	263

9 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK'000	Deposits DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	4,165	1,289
Additions	2,088	45
Cost end of year	6,253	1,334
Impairment losses beginning of year	(1,793)	0
Exchange rate adjustments	4	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	(2,946)	0
Adjustment of intra-group profits	392	0
Impairment losses end of year	(4,343)	0
Carrying amount end of year	1,910	1,334

Difference in carrying amount of investments compared to equity of subsidiaries comprise elimination of intra-group profits on inventory.

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %	Equity DKK'000	Profit/loss DKK'000
FDB Møbler GmbH	Germany	GmbH	100.00	2,012	(2,946)

10 Deferred tax

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Intangible assets	23	39
Property, plant and equipment	105	87
Inventories	137	115
Provisions	322	352
Deferred tax	587	593

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Changes during the year		
Beginning of year	593	472
Recognised in the income statement	(6)	78
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	43
End of year	587	593

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax comprise temporary differences between the financial statement and tax value of assets. The tax asset has been recognised because expectations are that it will be possible to deduct it from the Company's future taxable income.

11 Prepayments

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

12 Other provisions

Other provisions comprise ordinary warranty obligations to the company's customers on sold products including a buy-back provision on sold products towards intragroup companies.

13 Payables to group enterprises

The payable loan to Coop Invest A/S accrues interest. The refund date is 31 December 2024.

14 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023	2022
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	9,904	10,961
Liabilities under rental agreements or leases with group enterprises until expiry	606	920

15 Related parties with controlling interest

Coop Invest A/S, Vallensbæk Torvevej 9, 2620 Albertslund owns 62 % of all shares in the Entity, thus exercising control.

16 Non-arm's length related party transactions

Only related party transactions not conducted on an arm's length basis are disclosed in the annual report. No such transactions have been conducted in the financial year.

17 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Coop Amba, Roskildevej 45, 2620 Albertslund

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Coop Invest A/S, Vallensbæk Torvevej 9, 2620 Albertslund

Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be ordered at the following address:
www.coop.dk/årsrapport

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

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

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Business combinations

The uniting-of-interests method is applied on acquisition of enterprises, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and exchanges of shares, etc where the enterprises concerned are controlled by the Parent, under which method the combination is considered completed at the date of acquisition without restatement of comparative figures. Under the uniting-of-interests method, the acquiree's assets and liabilities are recognised at their carrying amounts, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and accounting estimates. The difference between the consideration agreed and the carrying amount of the acquiree is recognised in equity.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

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

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish tax income is allocated among jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with refund concerning tax losses).

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises in the Joint taxation with Coop amba. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full

allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc

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

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a 10-year basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over 3 years.

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

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For self-constructed assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and labour costs.

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

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

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

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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

Investments in group enterprises

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

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

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the average-price method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

Receivables

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

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

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

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

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand, bank deposits and cash-in-transit.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments, returns and buy-back guarantees on sold goods.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Cash flow statement

According to The Danish Financial Statement Act §86 para. 4 it is omitted to perform a cash flow statement, as it is performed by the administration company.