

Granskoven 8

2600 Glostrup

CVR No. 48233511

Annual Report 2016

47. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 15 May 2017 Tomas Carlsson Chairman

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Sweco Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016.

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

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

Glostrup, 21 April 2017

Board of Executives

Dariush Rezai

Board of birectors iomas Carlsson Chairman

Darrush Rezai CEO

Steen Pinnerup Finance Director

Jonas Dahlberg Deputy Chairman

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Bent Raben Employee Representative

Lisa Lagerwall

Keld Leerskov Hansen Employee Representative

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Sweco Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Sweco Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Managements's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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

Independent Auditor's Report

it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

Hellerup, 21 April 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR-No. 33771231

M Ulrik Ræbild

State Authorised Public Accountant

Claus Damhave State Authorised Public Accountant

Company details

Company	Sweco Danmark A/S Granskoven 8 2600 Glostrup
CVR No. Date of formation	48233511 5 October 1970
Registered office Financial year	Glostrup 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016
Board of Directors	Tomas Carlsson, Chairman Jonas Dahlberg, Deputy Chairman Lisa Lagerwall Dariush Rezai, CEO Bent Raben, Employee Representative Keld Leerskov Hansen, Employee Representative
Board of Executives	Dariush Rezai, CEO Steen Pinnerup, Finance Director
Administration Company	Sweco Danmark Holding ApS Granskoven 8 DK 2600 Glostrup
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup CVR-No.: 33771231

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

Sweco Danmark A/S [the Company] is among the largest consulting engineering companies in Denmark. We provide consultancy, design & engineering and management services in a broad range of market sectors related to the built and natural environment.

Established in Sweden in 1903, the Sweco Group is listed on the Stockholm Nasdaq. The Sweco Group is the leading engineering company in Europe with approximately 14,500 employees and annual income of €1.7Bn. Sweco operates on 7 main markets, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, The Netherlands, Central Europe and Western Europe.

Our consultancy and services are diverse - ranging from architecture, infrastructure, structural engineering, building service systems, energy, water and environment, industry, project management and IT for urban development. A detailed profile and presentation of the Sweco Group are available at <u>www.swecogroup.com</u>.

The Sweco strategies

When you are easy to work with and have the right expertise, you have excellent prospects for becoming a sought-after consultant. Sweco's business model is decentralised and is based on being close to our customers. Every customer should feel that Sweco's consultants have an in-depth understanding of their business. Only then can we be the truly committed business partner who stands ready to create value for the customer in all facets of urban development. That is why the strategy relies on following three pillars:

- Customer Focus

- Internal Efficiency
- Best People

Vision

"To become Europe's most respected knowledge Company in the fields of consulting engineering, environmental technology and architecture."

Customer Promise

"The most approachable and committed partner with recognised expertise."

Core Values

"Sweco's core values of curiosity, commitment and responsibility are words that define and strengthen the Group's identity and underpin our corporate culture. They provide guidance in the company's day-to-day work and create clarity in all projects."

Financial performance

The Company posted a record high operating profit of DKK 65 million for 2016, equivalent to an operating margin of 5,9% despite non-recurring costs of DKK 7 million notably related to the change of CEO. This is DKK 68 million up from 2015 (DKK -3 million), mainly attributed to increased Billing Ratio, overhead cost-savings, improved project execution and 2015 one-offs costs related to the Sweco acquisiton.

In 2016 the revenue remained flat compared to 2015 (DKK 1.096 million vs. DKK 1.106 million) mainly driven by a selective approach to project-onboarding.

The average number of full-time employees decreased to 1.018 in 2016 from 1.071 in 2015.

Staff costs went up by 0,4% from DKK 671 million in 2015 to DKK 674 million in 2016, predominately due to the December announced change in CEO and general wage increase.

Balance sheet and cash resources

Management's Review

The Company's equity and balance sheet total at 31 December 2016 were DKK 136 million and DKK 626 million, respectively, equivalent to a solvency ratio of 21,7%. The increase in equity compared to 2015 is attributed to the historic high result partly offset by distribution of dividend of DKK 40 million pertaining to the financial year 2015. It is proposed that the Annual General Meeting adopt a resolution to declare and pay dividends of DKK 46 million relating to the financial year 2016.

During the financial year, the Company cash decreased by DKK 41 million to DKK 229 million at year-end. The decrease is explained by improved cash flow from operations partly offset by dividend paid.

The Company's cash resources, consisting of cash and cash equivalents recorded DKK 229 million in 2016 and are considered fully adequate to ensure continued operations.

The Company's average trade working capital percentage showed an all time low for the year.

Risks

The Company is affected by a range of commercial, operational and financial risks, managed and mitigated through a comprehensive risk management and insurance setup.

Statement on Corporate Social Responsibility

As the Company is a subsidiary of Sweco AB, we follow the Group implemented CSR policies. These can found on http://www.swecogroup.com/en/Sweco-group/About-Sweco/Responsibility/.

Corporate Governance

As the Company is a subsidiary of Sweco AB, we follow the Group implemented CSR policies. These can found on http://www.swecogroup.com/en/sweco-group/investors/Corporate-Governance/.

Statement on the underrepresented gender in accordance with section 99b of the Danish Financial Statements Act

The current state as of 31/12 2016 is that 1 (one) of the four members (who are elected at the General Meeting) of the Board of Directors is female. The current state can be defined as equal gender representation. The Company defines other management levels as all employees with direct people-management responsibility.

The company has a Gender Policy, with the purpose of reaching an equal gender composition in all management levels. Efforts in 2016 have included the following initiatives and activities:

- Employer branding at technical universities represented by both male and female representatives from Sweco,

- Various activities aiming increasing female representation in higher technical educational institutions and subsequent workplaces,
- Targeted maternity transition to ensure continuous career-path for female managers and employees,
- Internal female role-model communication,
- Non-discriminative hiring-process aimed at onboarding qualified female candidates ensuring an increased gender composition in favour of the underrepresented gender.

During 2016 one female has been elected member of the Board of Directors and one female has been appointed member of the country management team. The initiatives and activities are planned and expected to continue in the years to come.

Expectations for the future

The financial performance in 2017 is to be viewed in the light of the improving economic outlook in the Danish market. In general, market conditions for 2017 are forecasted to remain largely at par with 2016.

Management's Review

In 2017 we predict that prices in the market for consulting engineering services will continue to be under pressure, however somewhat offset by an increase in activity in the private new-building industry. The market for transportation/infrastructure as well as the water and energy sectors are expected to be in line with 2016. The prospects of better macroeconomics development in Denmark combined with improved market conditions, leads to a positiv outlook on results for 2017.

Material changes in the Company's operations and financial matters

In December 2016 it was announced that the President of the Company would be replaced during 1H 2017.

Exceptional circumstances

No exceptional circumstances have affected the recognition or the measurement.

Consolidated accounts

External financial reporting for The Company only comprises this Company, and therefore does not involve the preparation of consolidated financial statements. This is due to the fact that The Company and its subsidiaries are part of the Sweco Group, which undertakes the same core business as The Company, i.e. engineering consultancy services. For further information about the financial performance and position of the overall Sweco Group please refer to <u>www.swecogroup.com</u> or consolidated financial statements.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may have changed the financial position of the Company substantially.

Insecurity regarding recognition or measurement

There is no material insecurity regarding recognition or measurement other than described under accounting policies.

Key Figures and Financial Ratios

The development in the Company's key figures and financial ratios can be described as follows (DKKm):

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net turnover	1.096	1.106	1.046	1.089	1.070
EBITA	73	15	6	55	44
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	65	-4	-3	46	30
Financial income	5	4	8	5	5
Profit/loss for the year	57	8	11	43	23
Total assets	626	626	601	725	722
Total equity	136	119	160	214	241
Net interest-bearing receivable					
(+)/debt (-)	210	252	240	291	300
Cash flow:					
Operating activities	9	62	3	77	69
Investing activities, property, plant					
and equipment	-9	-11	-15	-12	-11
Financing activities, incl. dividend	-42	-42	-44	13	-3
Net cash flow for the year	-42	10	-52	76	58
EBITA margin (%)	6,64	1,40	0.60	5,00	4,10
Operating (profit) margin (%)	5,89	-0,34	-0,27	4,27	2,76
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	45,11	5,76	6,40	18,80	9,40
Solvency ratio (%)	21,70	18,94	26,70	29,50	33,40
Liquidity ratio	132	127	148	149	153
Lightery facto		161	170	143	103
Equity value per share of nominal					
DKK 1	2,17	1,89	2,55	3,41	3,84

Key figures and financial ratios have been calculated in accordance with the "Recommendations & Financial Ratios 2015" of the Danish Finance society.

Comparative figures 2012-2014 have not been adapted to the changed accounting policies.

Definitions:

EBITA margin: Earnings before interest, tax and amortisation (EBITA) divided by revenue.

Operating margin: Operating profit divided by revenue.

Return on equity: Profit after tax divided by average equity.

Solvency (or equity) ratio: Equity divided by total assets.

Liquidity ratio (or current ratio): Current assets divided by current liabilities.

Equity value per share: Year-end equity per share of nominal DKK 1.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Sweco Danmark A/S for 2016 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The Company has also decided not to include an cash flow statement due to Danish Financial Statements Act §86, 4.

The Company has also decided not to include the note for Fees for auditors elected of the general meeting due to Danish Financial Statements Act §96, 3.

For the above information the Company point to the Annual Report for Sweco AB.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Changed accounting policies, estimates and errors

Correction of errors regarding previous year

The liabilities has been adjusted with holiday payments regarding the 6th week of vacation not prior shown in the balance sheet. The correction will affect tax payable, other payables and recidual equity. The effect is as follows (in DKK '000):

Profit	Other payables	Tax payables	Equity
8.029	163.888	14.687	128.283
0	12.400	-2.728	-9.672
8.029	176.288	11.959	118.611
	8.029	8.029 163.888 0 12.400	Profit payables payables 8.029 163.888 14.687 0 12.400 -2.728

Comparative figures (2015) have been adapted to the changes above.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company meets the conditions for not preparing Consolidated Financial Statements which is why these have been omitted due to Danish Financial Statements Act §112.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value at initial recognition in the Balance Sheet. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables and other payables, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and fulfilling the criteria for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or liability are recognised in the Income Statement together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and fulfilling the conditions for hedging

Accounting Policies

future assets and liabilities are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in equity. In the event that the future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, any amounts previously recognised in equity will be transferred to the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. In the event that the future transaction results in income or expenses, any amounts previously recognised in equity will be transferred to the Income Statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the Income Statement.

For derivative financial instruments that do not fulfil the conditions for treatment as hedging instruments, changes in the fair value will continuingly be recognised in the Income Statement.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Lease agreements

The company has signed leases on buildings, cars and other equipment. These have been concluded under normal market conditions. Based on individual agreements, management has assessed whether these leases should be accounted for as financial or operational lease.

Income Statement

Revenue

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the Income Statement from the date of delivery and when the risk has passed to the buyer if it is possible to calculate the income reliably.

Accounting Policies

Other sales revenues are recognised as revenue according to the invoicing principle.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and recognised exclusive VAT.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the principal activity of the Company.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses regarding sale and administration.

Staff cost

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, pensions and social security costs.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life
Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and other similar rights	10 years
Properties	20-50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

Land is not amortised.

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

Income from investments in group enterprises and associates

Income from investments comprises dividends received from group enterprises and associates to the extent they do not exceed the accumulated earnings in the group enterprise or the associate during the ownership period.

Financial income and expenses

Finance income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement with the amounts that concern the financial year. Finance income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, debt and foreign currency transactions, dividends received from other equity investments, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and allowances under the tax repayment scheme.

Tax on net profit/loss for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity. The Company and the Danish companies in the group are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets, including licences and acquired rights etc., are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

An impairment test of acquired intangible assets is performed in the event of indications of a decrease in value. Furthermore, annual impairment tests are performed for ongoing and activated development projects, if any. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset and group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the asset's or asset group's value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount) in the event that this one is lower than the carrying amount.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost plus revaluations, if any, and less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the purchase until the date when the asset is available for use.

An impairment test of tangible assets is performed in the event of indications of a decrease in value. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset and group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the asset's or asset group's value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount) in the event that this one is lower than the carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises and associates

Investments in group enterprises and associates are measured at cost. Dividends that exceed accumulated earnings of the group enterprise or the associate during the ownership period are treated as a reduction of the cost. If cost exceeds the net realisable value, a write-down to this lower value will be performed.

Other investments

Other investments are measured at the market value at the balance sheet date if they are listed, or at an estimated fair value if they are not. Deposits are measured at cost.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle or at the net realisable value if the latter is lower.

Supply of services in progress

Supply of services in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of direct and indirect costs incurred in relation to expected total costs.

The value of the individual supplies in progress less invoicing on account is classified as receivables if the amounts are positive and as payables if the amounts are negative.

Deduction for loss is determined as the total expected contract loss, irrespective of the share actually performed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Prepayments

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

Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Provisions

Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, at the balance sheet date, the company has a legal or actual obligation and it is likely that settlement will result in the company spending financial resources.

Provisions that are expected to be settled later than a year from the balance sheet date are measured at the present value and the expected payments. Other provisions are measured at net realisable value.

Financial liabilities

Fixed-rate loans such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions are recognised initially at the proceeds received less transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, loans are measured at amortised cost so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the lncome Statement as an interest expense over the term of the loan.

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

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments recived in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
Revenue	1	1.096.040	1,106,116
Other operating income		225	0
Other external expenses	2	-338.181	-407.808
Gross result		758.084	698.308
Employee benefits expense Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment, and	3	-674.425	-671.449
intangible assets recognised in profit or loss	4	-19.157	-30.655
Operating profit		64.502	-3.796
Income from investments in group enterprises and associates Other finance income from group enterprises Finance income Finance expenses Profit before tax		2.946 30 11.793 -7.317 71.954	1.117 48 14.031 -9.781 1.619
Tax expense	5	-14.526	6.410
Profit		57.428	8.029
Proposed distribution of results Proposed dividend recognised in equity Retained earnings Distribution of profit		46.000 11.428 57.428	40.000 -31.971 8.029

Balance Sheet 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
Assets			
Acquired intangible assets	6	5.369	12.529
Intangible assets		5.369	12.529
Land and buildings	7	15.618	16.657
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	8	16.779	18.389
Leasehold improvements	9	476	595
Property, plant and equipment		32.873	35.641
Long-term investments in group enterprises	10, 11	16.510	14.070
Long-term investments in associates	11, 12	16	16
Other long-term investments	13	526	540
Deposits, investments		5.208	5.160
Investments		22.260	19.786
Fixed assets		60.502	67.956
Raw materials and consumables		556	377
Inventories		556	377
Short-term trade receivables		248.929	212.898
Contract work in progress	14	72.133	55.792
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		4.864	8.889
Short-term receivables from associates		12	18
Other short-term receivables		3.892	4.805
Prepayments	15	6.228	5.191
Receivables		336.058	287.593
Cash and cash equivalents		228.955	270.458
Current assets		565.569	558.428
Assets		626.071	626.384

Balance Sheet 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		62.801	62.801
Retained earnings		27.207	15.810
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		46.000	40.000
Equity		136.008	118.611
Provisions for deferred tax	16	38.024	48.230
Other provisions	17	3.694	11.194
Provisions		41.718	59.424
		20 707	
Mortgage debt		20.707	0
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	18	20.707	0
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than			
provisions	18	1.856	24.070
Prepayments received for work in progress	14	189.013	182.206
Trade payables		35.270	34.339
Payables to group enterprises		5.493	19.487
Tax payables		17.051	11.959
Other payables	19	178.955	176.288
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		427.638	448.349
Liabilities other than provisions within the busines	55	448.345	448.349
Liabilities and equity		626.071	626.384
Events after the balance sheet date	20		
Contingent liabilities	21		

Contingent liabilities	21
Collaterals and assets pledged as security	22
Liabilities under off-balance sheet leases	23
Related parties	24

Statement of changes in Equity

DKK '000

			Proposed	
			dividend	
	Contributed	Retained	recognised	
	capital	earnings	in equity	Total
Equity 1 January 2016	62.801	25.482	40.000	128.283
Changes of equity through correction of errors	٥	-9.672	0	-9.672
Dividend	0	-46.000	46.000	0
Dividend paid	0	0	-40.000	-40.000
Net adjustments of hedging instruments	0	-31	0	-31
Profit	0	57.428	0	57.428
Equity 31 December 2016	62.801	27.207	46.000	136.008

The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Notes

	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
1. Revenue		
Sales value for rendering services to customers	1.086.951	1.099.566
Other revenue	9.089	6.550
	1.096.040	1.106.116

The majority of activities is in Denmark. As a result no market segmentation on the revenue has been prepared.

2. Other external expenses		
Project costs	212.665	246.601
External expenses	125.516	161.183
Losses sold equipment	0	24
	338.181	407.808
3. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	622.756	619.201
Post-employement benefit expense	42.895	42.982
Social security contributions	8.774	9.266
	674.425	671.449
Hereof remuneration to management		
Management	15.287	9.119
Board of directors	50	50
	15.337	9.169
Average number of employees	1.018	1.071
4. Depreciation, amortisation expenses and impairment		
Software	8.222	19.109
Fixture, fittings, tools and equipment	9.776	10.390
Buildings	1.039	1.039
Leasehold improvements	120	117
	19.157	30.655
5. Tax expense		
Tax on net profit	18.152	9.110
Ajdustments of deferred tax	-3.880	-10.479
Adjustments of tax prior years	6.580	2.172
Adjustments of deferred tax prior years	-6.326	-7.213
	14.526	-6.410

Notes

	2016	2015
	DKK '000	DKK '000
6. Acquired intangible assets		
Cost at the beginning of the year	80.048	75.562
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	1.063	5.133
Disposal during the year	-22.816	-647
Cost at the end of the year	58.295	80.048
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-67.519	-48.410
Amortisation for the year	-8.223	-19.109
Reversal of impairment losses and amortisation of disposed assets	22.816	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-52.926	-67.519
Carrying amount at the end of the year	5.369	12.529
7. Land and buildings		
Cost at the beginning of the year	65.749	65.749
Cost at the end of the year	65.749	65.749
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-49.092	-48.053
Amortisation for the year	-1.039	-1.039
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-50.131	-49.092
Carrying amount at the end of the year	15.618	16.657
8. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost at the beginning of the year	95.031	89.208
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	8.180	5.900
Disposal during the year	-1.157	-77
Cost at the end of the year	102.054	95.031
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-76.642	-66.305
Amortisation for the year	-9.776	-00.305
Reversal of impairment losses and amortisation of disposed assets	-9.778	-10.390
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year		-76.642
Carrying amount at the end of the year	16.779	18.389

Notes

	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
9. Leasehold improvements		
Cost at the beginning of the year	4.531	4.428
Addition during the year, incl. improvements	0	103
Cost at the end of the year	4.531	4.531
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-3.936	-3.819
Amortisation for the year	-119	-117
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-4.055	-3.936
Carrying amount at the end of the year	476	595
10. Long-term investments in group enterprises		
Cost at the beginning of the year	27.802	30.618
Disposal during the year	0	-2.816
Cost at the end of the year	27.802	27.802
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-15.572	-19.505
Amortisation for the year	-16	-15
Reversal of impairment losses and amortisation of disposed assets	0	2.816
Reversal of prior years' impairment losses and amortisation	2.440	1.132
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-13.148	-15.572
Negative equity at the end of the year: Set off against receivables	1.856	1.840
Negative equty at the end of the year: Set off against receivables	1.856	1.840
Carrying amount at the end of the year	16.510	14.070

Notes

11. Disclosure in long-term investments in group enterprises and associates DKK '000

Group enterprises

Name	Registered office	Share held in %	Equity	Profit
A/S af 20/11 1980	Denmark	100,00	-8.489	-217
Sweco Pavement Consultants AS	Norway	100,00	9.296	1.078
Sweco Pavement Consultants AB GSA Gesellschaft für Strassenanalyse	Sweden	100,00	5.776	1.393
mbH	Germany	100,00	4.896	51
			11.479	2.305

Associates

Name	Registered office	Share held in %	Equity	Profit
PavEx Consulting s.r.o.	Czech Republic	50,00	-120	63
Odeon A/S	Denmark	22,00	6.674	1.896
			6.554	1.959

Share of ownership states the Parent Company's part of the share capital and the voting rights.

	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
12. Long-term investments in associates		
Cost at the beginning of the year	67	67
Cost at the end of the year	67	67
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Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-51	-51
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-51	-51
Carrying amount at the end of the year	16	16
13. Other long-term investments		
Cost at the beginning of the year	394	394
Disposal during the year	-26	0
Cost at the end of the year	368	394
Fair value adjustments at the beginning of the year	146	151
Adjustments for the year	12	-5
Fair value adjustments at the end of the year	158	146
Carrying amount at the end of the year	526	540

Notes

	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
16 Contract work in program	DKK 000	DKK 000
14. Contract work in progress		
Sales value of work	2.896.912	2.767.142
Progress billings on contracts in progress		-2.893.556
Net value of contract work	-116.880	-126.414
Recognised as follows in the balance sheet:		
Net receivables	72.133	55.792
Net liabilities	-189.013	-182.206
	-116.880	-126.414
15. Prepayments		
Prepaid other	1.245	738
Prepaid insurance	2.503	1.685
Prepaid IT services	943	1.728
Prepaid facility management	1.537	1.040
Balance at the end of the year	6.228	5.191
16. Provisions for deferred tax		
Cost at the beginning of the year	48.230	65.922
Deferred tax during the year	-3.880	-9.549
Adjustments due to future tax rate reduction	-3.880	-930
Adjustments prior years	-6.326	-7.213
Balance at the end of the year	38.024	48.230
17. Other provisions		
Provision at the beginning of the year	11.194	6.405
Addition	0	5.489
Used		-700
Balance at the end of the year	3.694	11.194

Other provisions consist of cost of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring and anniversary bonuses.

Notes

18. Long-term liabilities

DKK '000	Due	Due	Due
	after 1 year	within 1 year	after 5 years
Mortgage debt	20.707	1.856	13.307
	20.707	1.856	13.307

Prior year all mortgage debt was presented as short-term liabilities due to refinancing in 2016.

	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
19. Other payables		
VAT	27.355	19.536
Holiday pay and overtime accruals	92.361	94.526
Withholding tax and social charges	2.188	2.655
Wages and salaries	45.285	37.278
Other payables	11.766	22.293
	178.955	176.288

20. Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the Company substantially.

21. Contingent liabilities

Suretyship for sister company's future operating lease payments DKKm 46 (2015 DKKm 57).

Liabilities of joint ventures with joint and several liability DKKm 27 (2015 DKKm 30).

Liability for bank guarantees as security for received prepayments related to projects etc. DKKm 67 (2015 DKKm 101).

The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation.

The total amount appears from the annual report of Sweco Danmark Holding ApS which is the administration company in the joint taxation.

22. Collaterals and assets pledges as security

Carrying amount of property pledged as security for mortgage debt of DKKm 23 is DKKm 16 (2015 DKKm 17).

23. Liabilities under off-balance sheet leases

The company has entered into operating leases relating to leases of premises, some of which with non-terminability expiring in the years 2017 - 2020. The minimum lease payments are fixed, however subject to price indexation. DKKm 8,4 (2015 DKKm 6,7).

For the years 2017 - 2018 the company has entered into non-terminable operating leases relating to plant and equipment. The minimum lease payments are fixed. DKKm 1,4 (2015 DKKm 3,3).

Notes

24. Related parties

The trading transactions with related parties are made at market conditions. Applying the expemption only to state transactions not on market conditions with related parties due to Danish Financial Statements Act § 98, 7.

Control:

Sweco Danmark Holding ApS, Denmark, holds 100% of the share capital and the voting rights.

Sweco AB (publ), Sweden, is the ultimate parent company. The consolidated financial statements are published on www.swecogroup.com.

Other related parties:

No member of the Board of Directors or the Executive Board holds shares in the Company.