

Insero Software A/S

Chr. M. Østergaardsvej 4A

8700 Horsens

Central Business Registration No

66849716

Annual report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 25.04.2017

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Christian Damgaard Lunde

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Entity details

Entity

Insero Software A/S
Chr. M. Østergaardsvej 4A
8700 Horsens

Central Business Registration No: 66849716

Founded: 03.07.1981

Registered in: Horsens

Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Phone: 75618811

Fax: 75615895

Website: www.inserosoftware.dk

Board of Directors

Mogens Vig Pedersen, Chairman of the board

Erik Borum

Christian Damgaard Lunde

Executive Board

Anders Fuglsang Midtgaard, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

City Tower, Værkmestergade 2

8000 Aarhus C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Insero Software A/S for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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.

Horsens, 14.03.2017

Executive Board

Anders Fuglsang Midtgaard
CEO

Board of Directors

Mogens Vig Pedersen
Chairman of the board

Erik Borum

Christian Damgaard Lunde

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Insero Software A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Insero Software A/S for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 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 of 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.

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 misstatements, 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:

Independent auditor's report

- 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 under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

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 of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 14.03.2017

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Henrik Vedel
State Authorised Public Accountant

Lars Svoldgaard Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Management commentary

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
Financial highlights					
Key figures					
Gross profit	12.026	11.095	12.992	12.176	12.559
Operating profit/loss	2.652	662	1.628	3.830	4.534
Net financials	(51)	(237)	(111)	(140)	137
Profit/loss for the year	2.021	253	1.145	2.872	3.271
Total assets	25.085	22.796	22.043	26.442	24.139
Equity	19.497	17.476	14.024	14.882	14.006
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(1.001)	(1.020)	(4.681)	6.079	(2.745)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	456	4.113	(938)	(1.683)	(333)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	0	(801)	(2.420)	(2.432)	(459)
Employees in average	17	31	20	15	13
Ratios					
Return on equity (%)	10,9	1,6	7,9	19,9	26,4
Equity ratio (%)	77,7	76,7	63,6	56,3	58,0

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with "Recommendations & Ratios 2015" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ratios	Calculation formula	Ratios
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$	The entity's return on capital invested in the entity by the owners.
Equity ratio (%)	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$	The financial strength of the entity.

Management commentary

Primary activities

At the beginning of 2016, the energy activities including the 6 employees were transferred to Insero A/S. In future, the Company's activities will exclusively consist in development, production and sale of control systems for airports and related industries.

Development in activities and finances

Profit for the year amounts to DKK 2,021k, which is considered satisfactory compared to budget expectations.

The level of activity has been high throughout the year, and we have performed all deliveries successfully to our customers among airports and defense forces in the Nordic countries.

Outlook

In 2016, a new growth and product strategy has been developed, which is to secure Insero Software a significantly strengthened position in the market for the Company's products and services.

The staff in ISW was increased by 20% in 2016 to support this development.

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.

Income statement for 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Gross profit		12.026.430	11.094.648
Staff costs	1	(8.682.300)	(11.173.500)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	<u>(692.584)</u>	<u>741.246</u>
Operating profit/loss		2.651.546	662.394
Other financial income		60	10.180
Other financial expenses		<u>(50.608)</u>	<u>(247.449)</u>
Profit/loss before tax		2.600.998	425.125
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>(580.017)</u>	<u>(172.234)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>2.020.981</u>	<u>252.891</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Transferred to other statutory reserves		834.687	0
Retained earnings		<u>1.186.294</u>	<u>252.891</u>
		<u>2.020.981</u>	<u>252.891</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Completed development projects		3.179.235	2.759.668
Development projects in progress		0	1.665.644
Intangible assets	4	<u>3.179.235</u>	<u>4.425.312</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		136.734	38.773
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>136.734</u>	<u>38.773</u>
Fixed assets		<u>3.315.969</u>	<u>4.464.085</u>
Trade receivables		5.703.439	4.767.764
Contract work in progress		1.634.532	0
Receivables from group enterprises		1.817.640	909.120
Other receivables		1.916.961	1.431.943
Prepayments		18.962	0
Receivables		<u>11.091.534</u>	<u>7.108.827</u>
Cash		<u>10.677.675</u>	<u>11.223.547</u>
Current assets		<u>21.769.209</u>	<u>18.332.374</u>
Assets		<u>25.085.178</u>	<u>22.796.459</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Contributed capital	6	750.000	750.000
Reserve for development expenditure		834.687	0
Retained earnings		<u>17.912.372</u>	<u>16.726.078</u>
Equity		<u>19.497.059</u>	<u>17.476.078</u>
Deferred tax		1.058.000	903.090
Other provisions		<u>185.000</u>	<u>193.240</u>
Provisions		<u>1.243.000</u>	<u>1.096.330</u>
Trade payables		924.322	353.656
Payables to group enterprises		0	248.075
Income tax payable		420.200	435.193
Other payables		3.000.597	2.695.157
Deferred income		<u>0</u>	<u>491.970</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>4.345.119</u>	<u>4.224.051</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>4.345.119</u>	<u>4.224.051</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>25.085.178</u>	<u>22.796.459</u>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	8		
Contingent liabilities	9		
Mortgages and securities	10		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	750.000	0	16.726.078	17.476.078
Profit/loss for the year	0	834.687	1.186.294	2.020.981
Equity end of year	750.000	834.687	17.912.372	19.497.059

Cash flow statement 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Operating profit/loss		2.651.546	662.394
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		692.584	(741.246)
Working capital changes	7	<u>(3.854.886)</u>	<u>(703.830)</u>
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities		(510.756)	(782.682)
Financial income received		60	10.180
Financial income paid		(50.608)	(247.449)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		<u>(440.100)</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		<u>(1.001.404)</u>	<u>(1.019.951)</u>
Acquisition etc of intangible assets		(1.070.112)	(2.297.291)
Sale of intangible assets		1.665.644	0
Acquisition etc of property, plant and equipment		(140.000)	0
Sale of property, plant and equipment		<u>0</u>	<u>6.410.000</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		<u>455.532</u>	<u>4.112.709</u>
Instalments on loans etc		0	(4.000.941)
Cash increase of capital		<u>0</u>	<u>3.200.000</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		<u>0</u>	<u>(800.941)</u>
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(545.872)	2.291.817
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		<u>11.223.547</u>	<u>8.931.730</u>
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		<u>10.677.675</u>	<u>11.223.547</u>

Notes

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	7.693.007	9.825.728
Pension costs	834.206	1.073.246
Other social security costs	38.627	173.691
Other staff costs	116.460	100.835
	8.682.300	11.173.500
Average number of employees	17	31
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Amortisation of intangible assets	650.545	325.179
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	42.039	217.937
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	(1.284.362)
	692.584	(741.246)
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	420.200	194.798
Change in deferred tax for the year	154.910	(22.564)
Adjustment concerning previous years	4.907	0
	580.017	172.234

Notes

	Completed develop- ment projects DKK	Develop- ment projects in progress DKK
4. Intangible assets		
Cost beginning of year	3.252.725	1.665.644
Transfers	1.070.112	(1.070.112)
Additions	0	1.070.112
Disposals	0	(1.665.644)
Cost end of year	<u>4.322.837</u>	<u>0</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(493.057)	0
Amortisation for the year	(650.545)	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	<u>(1.143.602)</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount end of year	<u>3.179.235</u>	<u>0</u>

Development projects in progress

Completed development projects comprise development of software solutions for the aviation industry. In 2016, the Company has developed a number of new products within Air Traffic Control and Remote Control and Monitoring. The completed development projects are amortised over 5 years.

Management has not identified any indication of impairment compared to the carrying amount.

Notes

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
5. Property, plant and equipment	
Cost beginning of year	834.019
Additions	<u>140.000</u>
Cost end of year	<u>974.019</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(795.246)
Depreciation for the year	<u>(42.039)</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year	<u>(837.285)</u>
Carrying amount end of year	<u>136.734</u>

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
6. Contributed capital			
Ordinary shares	<u>750</u>	100	<u>750.000</u>
	<u>750</u>		<u>750.000</u>

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
7. Change in working capital		
Increase/decrease in receivables	(3.982.707)	(1.846.690)
Increase/decrease in trade payables etc	136.060	1.196.820
Other changes	<u>(8.239)</u>	<u>(53.960)</u>
	<u>(3.854.886)</u>	<u>(703.830)</u>

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
8. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments		
Hereof liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<u>108.675</u>	<u>230.043</u>

Notes

9. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Energi Horsens Net Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and from 1 July 2012 for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The total known net liability of the jointly taxed entities under the joint taxation arrangement is evident from the administration company's financial statements.

10. Mortgages and securities

A company charge of DKK 3,000k has been provided as collateral for the Company's bank loans with Sydbank A/S.

The value of assets charged amounts to DKK 9,141k at 31.12.2016.

The Company has a deposit account in Sydbank with a balance of DKK 2,433k at 31.12.2016.

11. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Insero Horsens, Horsens

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

Changes in accounting policies

The Company has implemented Act no. 738 of 1 June 2015 effective as from 01.01.2016. As a result, the Company has implemented a 'Reserve for development expenditure' in equity as of 2016.

As a result of the above, an amount equal to the recognized development costs will, going forward, be tied up in a special reserve under equity named 'Reserve for development expenditure'. The amount is tied up in a special reserve which cannot be used for dividends or to cover losses. If the recognized development costs are sold or in any other way are excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be reduced or dissolved. This will take place by a direct transfer to the distributable reserves of equity. If the recognized development costs are written down, a share of the reserve for development expenditure must be reversed. The reversed share is equal to the write-down of development costs. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve for development expenditure will be reestablished. The reserve for development expenditure is also reduced by the depreciation and amortization made. In this way, the reserve will not exceed the amount of development costs recognized in the balance sheet.

The change has no monetary effect on the income statement or the balance sheet for 2016 or the comparative figures.

Except for the above and new and changed presentation and disclosure requirements by Act no. 738 of 1 June 2015, the financial statements have been presented applying the accounting policies consistently with last year but with a few reclassifications.

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.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

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

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including rental income and gains from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales

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

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Accounting policies

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets 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 losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as 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.

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc. comprise development projects completed and in progress.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. For development projects, protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Accounting policies

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.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-4 years

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.

Receivables

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts as well as financing costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax

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

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.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments.

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.

Non-recourse guarantee commitments comprise commitments to remedy defects and deficiencies within the guarantee period.

Once it is probable that total costs will exceed total income from a contract in progress, provision is made for the total loss estimated to result from the relevant contract.

Other financial liabilities

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

Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes and income taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments as well as purchase, development, improvement and sale, etc. of intangible assets and property and plant and equipment.

Accounting policies

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, inception of finance leases, repayments of interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury shares and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.