BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Junta Holding ApS

Slotsgade 2, 1., 2200 København N
CVR no. 39 71 50 15

Annual report for 2021

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 06.07.22

Tore Gynther
Dirigent

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Group information etc.

The company

Junta Holding ApS
Slotsgade 2, 1.
2200 København N
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 39 71 50 15
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Tore Gynther

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Subsidiaries

To Øl ApS, Copenhagen
Brus ApS, Copenhagen
29F ApS, Copenhagen
Junta Spirits ApS, Copenhagen
Mikropolis Cocktails ApS, Copenhagen
Æblerov ApS, Copenhagen
Kapital Goldcup, Sweden

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for Junta Holding ApS.

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

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the group's and parent's activities and of the group's cash flows for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

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

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

Copenhagen, July 6, 2022

Executive Board

Tore Gynther

Independent auditor's report

To the capital owners of Junta Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements of Junta Holding ApS for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies for the group as well as for the parent company as well as the consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.21 and of the results of the group's and the parent company's operations and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the group and the company 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.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or parent company financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management’s review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management’s review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the group and the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 group's and the parent 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 group and the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

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

Soeborg, Copenhagen, July 6, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lasse Rosenborg Petersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42896

GROUPS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	2021	2020	2019
Profit/loss			
Total net financials	-1,182	-1,722	-641
Loss for the year	-1,564	-10,795	-10,161
Balance			
Total assets	144,587	125,732	111,182
Investments in property, plant and equipment	14,049	8,853	50,009
Equity	51,766	53,330	53,779

Ratios

	2021	2020	2019
Profitability			
Return on equity	-3%	-19%	-38%
Equity ratio			
Solvency ratio	36%	42%	48%

Ratios definitions

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

Solvency ratio: $\frac{\text{Equity, end of year x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

The group's activities comprise in brewing and sale of beer and cocktails

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK -1,564,140 against DKK -10,794,728 for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 51,766,247.

The 2021 performance showed strong progress on all levels compared to 2020. Market penetration proved successful in all geographical markets meaning domestic, EU and foreign. The top line performance paved the ground for a solid development in gross profit that almost tripled compared to 2020.

Throughout 2020 our production facility was fully operational with a capacity of 30.000 HL. Historic performance in sales combined with forecasts resulted in a decision to double our brewing capacity. Already in July 2021 the increased capacity were installed and in august 2021 the new fermentation vessels were fully operational.

Outlook

We continue to see strong development in our top line due to increased demand for our products.

On the negative side we, just like the rest of the industry, have been and are still faced with price hikes on raw materials, packaging materials and utilities due to the war in Ukraine and world wide inflation.

We are currently taking measures to counter the above mentioned negative price impacts.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		Group		Parent	
		2021 DKK	2020 DKK	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
	Gross profit	**43,900,525**	**22,939,859**	**904,351**	**574,069**
1	Staff costs	-37,977,169	-29,567,020	0	0
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**5,923,356**	**-6,627,161**	**904,351**	**574,069**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-6,711,981	-5,412,611	-265,200	-265,200
	Operating profit/loss	**-788,625**	**-12,039,772**	**639,151**	**308,869**
2	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	-1,494,429	-10,875,750
	Financial income	30,364	420,614	21,513	12,566
	Impairment losses on financial assets	0	-46,095	0	0
	Financial expenses	-1,212,316	-2,096,337	-259,801	-661,957
	Loss before tax	**-1,970,577**	**-13,761,590**	**-1,093,566**	**-11,216,272**
	Tax on loss for the year	406,437	2,966,862	-91,278	58,915
	Loss for the year	**-1,564,140**	**-10,794,728**	**-1,184,844**	**-11,157,357**

3 Proposed appropriation account

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		Group 31.12.21 DKK	Group 31.12.20 DKK	Parent 31.12.21 DKK	Parent 31.12.20 DKK
	Acquired rights	404,917	293,848	0	0
	Goodwill	699,852	778,340	0	0
4	**Total intangible assets**	**1,104,769**	**1,072,188**	**0**	**0**
	Land and buildings	19,813,173	22,643,021	13,579,600	13,844,800
	Leasehold improvements	1,855,448	0	0	0
	Plant and machinery	51,682,727	50,137,828	0	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	9,158,561	2,247,725	0	0
5	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**82,509,909**	**75,028,574**	**13,579,600**	**13,844,800**
6	Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	29,106,162	30,600,591
7	Deposits	464,270	301,000	0	0
	Total investments	**464,270**	**301,000**	**29,106,162**	**30,600,591**
	Total non-current assets	**84,078,948**	**76,401,762**	**42,685,762**	**44,445,391**
	Raw materials and consumables	11,168,839	5,830,815	0	0
	Work in progress	1,664,484	963,274	0	0
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	14,865,125	12,615,261	0	0
	Total inventories	**27,698,448**	**19,409,350**	**0**	**0**
	Trade receivables	11,631,827	6,151,147	0	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	0	33,483,652	19,863,253
	Deferred tax asset	5,350,135	4,943,468	0	58,915
	Income tax receivable	15,000	10,000	0	0
	Other receivables	1,619,212	2,514,614	0	0
	Prepayments	424,596	271,125	0	0
8	**Total receivables**	**19,040,770**	**13,890,354**	**33,483,652**	**19,922,168**
	Cash	**13,768,429**	**16,030,224**	**238,490**	**1,786,414**
	Total current assets	**60,507,647**	**49,329,928**	**33,722,142**	**21,708,582**
	Total assets	**144,586,595**	**125,731,690**	**76,407,904**	**66,153,973**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		Group 31.12.21 DKK	Group 31.12.20 DKK	Parent 31.12.21 DKK	Parent 31.12.20 DKK
9	Share capital	65,167	65,167	65,167	65,167
	Retained earnings	51,757,107	52,941,951	51,757,107	52,941,951
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	**51,822,274**	**53,007,118**	**51,822,274**	**53,007,118**
10	Non-controlling interests	-56,027	323,272	0	0
	Total equity	**51,766,247**	**53,330,390**	**51,822,274**	**53,007,118**
11	Provisions for deferred tax	0	0	32,363	0
	Total provisions	**0**	**0**	**32,363**	**0**
12	Mortgage debt	10,913,445	11,515,468	10,913,445	11,515,468
12	Payables to other credit institutions	5,002,431	5,000,000	0	0
12	Lease commitments	33,040,980	33,822,184	0	0
12	Other payables	15,881,651	2,640,789	12,500,000	0
	Total long-term payables	**64,838,507**	**52,978,441**	**23,413,445**	**11,515,468**
12	Short-term part of long-term payables	3,919,348	2,900,846	615,000	609,650
	Payables to other credit institutions	1,337,063	2,511,497	0	0
	Lease commitments	811,048	1,034,769	0	0
	Trade payables	12,198,331	7,967,226	225,551	579,439
	Other payables	9,608,531	5,008,521	299,271	442,298
	Deferred income	107,520	0	0	0
	Total short-term payables	**27,981,841**	**19,422,859**	**1,139,822**	**1,631,387**
	Total payables	**92,820,348**	**72,401,300**	**24,553,267**	**13,146,855**
	Total equity and liabilities	**144,586,595**	**125,731,690**	**76,407,904**	**66,153,973**

13 Contingent liabilities
14 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Group:					
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20					
Balance as at 01.01.20	62,500	53,560,680	53,623,180	376,443	53,999,623
Capital increase	2,667	10,122,828	10,125,495	0	10,125,495
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-10,741,557	-10,741,557	-53,171	-10,794,728
Balance as at 31.12.20	65,167	52,941,951	53,007,118	323,272	53,330,390
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21					
Balance as at 01.01.21	65,167	52,941,951	53,007,118	323,272	53,330,390
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,184,844	-1,184,844	-379,296	-1,564,140
Balance as at 31.12.21	65,167	51,757,107	51,822,274	-56,024	51,766,250
Parent:					
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20					
Balance as at 01.01.20	62,500	53,590,935	53,653,435	0	53,653,435
Capital increase	2,667	10,508,373	10,511,040	0	10,511,040
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-11,157,357	-11,157,357	0	-11,157,357
Balance as at 31.12.20	65,167	52,941,951	53,007,118	0	53,007,118
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21					
Balance as at 01.01.21	65,167	52,941,951	53,007,118	0	53,007,118
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,184,844	-1,184,844	0	-1,184,844
Balance as at 31.12.21	65,167	51,757,107	51,822,274	0	51,822,274

Consolidated cash flow statement

Note		Group 2021 DKK	Group 2020 DKK
	Loss for the year	**-1,564,140**	**-10,794,728**
15	Adjustments	7,487,496	4,167,562
	Change in working capital:		
	Inventories	-8,288,426	-5,898,556
	Receivables	-4,902,019	63,891
	Trade payables	4,231,105	-2,395,638
	Other payables relating to operating activities	4,707,530	4,350,505
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	**1,671,546**	**-10,506,964**
	Interest income and similar income received	30,364	420,614
	Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-1,199,338	-1,107,663
	Income tax paid	0	0
	Cash flows from operating activities	**502,572**	**-11,194,013**
	Purchase of intangible assets	-176,952	-978,403
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-14,048,945	-4,180,535
	Cash flows from investing activities	**-14,225,897**	**-5,158,938**
	Raising of additional capital	0	10,345,798
	Repayment of mortgage debt	-596,673	-837,077
	Arrangement of payables to credit institutions	-1,174,434	7,511,497
	Repayment of lease commitments	-8,225	-900,739
	Arrangement of other long-term payables	13,240,862	0
	Cash flows from financing activities	**11,461,530**	**16,119,479**
	Total cash flows for the year	**-2,261,795**	**-233,472**
	Cash, beginning of year	16,030,224	16,263,696
	Cash, end of year	**13,768,429**	**16,030,224**
	Cash, end of year, comprises:		
	Cash	13,768,429	16,030,224
	Total	**13,768,429**	**16,030,224**

	Group 2021 DKK	Group 2020 DKK	Parent 2021 DKK	Parent 2020 DKK

1. Staff costs

	Group 2021 DKK	Group 2020 DKK	Parent 2021 DKK	Parent 2020 DKK
Wages and salaries	35,173,546	27,774,762	0	0
Pensions	1,194,727	601,556	0	0
Other social security costs	457,483	355,275	0	0
Other staff costs	1,151,413	835,427	0	0
Total	37,977,169	29,567,020	0	0
Average number of employees during the year	103	71	0	0

2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

	Group 2021 DKK	Group 2020 DKK	Parent 2021 DKK	Parent 2020 DKK
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	0	0	-1,081,891	-10,692,395
Amortisation of goodwill	0	0	-412,538	-183,355
Total	0	0	-1,494,429	-10,875,750

3. Proposed appropriation account

	Group 2021 DKK	Group 2020 DKK	Parent 2021 DKK	Parent 2020 DKK
Non-controlling interests	-379,296	-53,171	0	0
Retained earnings	-1,184,844	-10,741,557	-1,184,844	-11,157,357
Total	-1,564,140	-10,794,728	-1,184,844	-11,157,357

4. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights	Goodwill
Group:		
Cost as at 01.01.21	372,684	778,340
Additions during the year	176,952	0
Cost as at 31.12.21	549,636	778,340
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-78,836	-46,200
Amortisation during the year	-65,883	-32,288
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-144,719	-78,488
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	404,917	699,852

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Group:				
Cost as at 01.01.21	20,885,618	4,269,668	55,632,163	4,340,486
Additions during the year	0	0	5,663,702	8,385,243
Disposals during the year	0	0	-156,424	0
Cost as at 31.12.21	20,885,618	4,269,668	61,139,441	12,725,729
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-536,225	-1,976,040	-5,494,331	-2,092,761
Depreciation during the year	-536,220	-438,180	-4,118,807	-1,474,407
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	0	156,424	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-1,072,445	-2,414,220	-9,456,714	-3,567,168
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	19,813,173	1,855,448	51,682,727	9,158,561

5. Property, plant and equipment - continued -

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Parent:				
Cost as at 01.01.21	14,110,000	0	0	0
Cost as at 31.12.21	14,110,000	0	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-265,200	0	0	0
Depreciation during the year	-265,200	0	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-530,400	0	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	13,579,600	0	0	0
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.21	0	0	0	0

6. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.21	47,675,217
Cost as at 31.12.21	47,675,217
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.21	-17,074,626
Amortisation of goodwill	-458,738
Net profit/loss from equity investments	-1,035,691
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.21	-18,569,055
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	29,106,162

6. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
To Øl ApS, Copenhagen	100%
Brus ApS, Copenhagen	100%
29F ApS, Copenhagen	80%
Junta Spirits ApS, Copenhagen	95%
Mikropolis Cocktails ApS, Copenhagen	95%
Æblerov ApS, Copenhagen	60%
Kapital Goldcup, Sweden	100%

The subsidiaries has presented theirs annual report for 2021 according to the provisions on Class B enterprises set out in section 78 a of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

7. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Group:	
Cost as at 01.01.21	301,000
Additions during the year	163,270
Cost as at 31.12.21	464,270
Carrying amount as at 31.12.21	464,270

	Group		Parent	
	31.12.21 DKK	31.12.20 DKK	31.12.21 DKK	31.12.20 DKK

8. Receivables

Receivables which fall due for payment more than 1 year after the end of the financial year	0	0	29,343,006	18,102,904

9. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value
Share capital	65,167	65,167

10. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests, beginning of year	323,269	376,443	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year (distribution of net profit)	-379,296	-53,171	0	0
Total	-56,027	323,272	0	0

11. Deferred tax

Provisions for deferred tax as at 01.01.21	4,943,468	1,976,606	58,915	0
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	406,667	2,966,862	-91,278	58,915
Provisions for deferred tax as at 31.12.21	5,350,135	4,943,468	-32,363	58,915

As at 31.12.21, the company has recognised a deferred tax asset of DKK 5,350k, which can primarily be attributed to tax losses carried forward. The deferred tax asset is recognised on the basis of expectations of positive operating results for the coming years.

12. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Total payables at 31.12.21	Total payables at 31.12.20
Group:			
Mortgage debt	615,000	11,528,445	12,125,118
Payables to other credit institutions	0	5,002,431	5,000,000
Lease commitments	3,304,348	36,345,328	36,113,380
Other payables	0	15,881,651	2,640,789
Total	3,919,348	68,757,855	55,879,287
Parent:			
Mortgage debt	615,000	11,528,445	12,125,118
Other payables	0	12,500,000	0
Total	615,000	24,028,445	12,125,118

13. Contingent liabilities

Group:

Guarantee commitments

The group has provided a payment guarantee of DKK 419k to contractors.

14. Charges and security

Group:

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of DKK 19,813k have been provided as security for mortgage debt.

As security for debt to credit institutions, a company charge has been provided comprising goodwill, intellectual property rights, motor vehicles, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, inventories and agricultural stock, trade receivables as well as fuels and other ancillary materials.

14. Charges and security - continued -

Parent:

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of DKK 19,813k have been provided as security for mortgage debt.

	Group	
	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
15. Adjustments for the cash flow statement		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	6,711,981	5,412,611
Financial income	-30,364	-420,619
Impairment losses on financial assets	0	46,095
Financial expenses	1,212,316	2,096,337
Tax on profit or loss for the year	-406,437	-2,966,862
Total	7,487,496	4,167,562

16. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for medium-sized groups and enterprises in reporting class C with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent and its subsidiaries in which the parent directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or by way of agreements exercises control.

All financial statements used for consolidation are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the group.

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries by adding together items of a uniform nature, eliminating intercompany income and expenditure, equity investments, intercompany balances and dividends as well as gains and losses resulting from transactions between the consolidated enterprises to the extent that the underlying assets and liabilities are not realised.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Non-controlling interests

The financial items of the subsidiaries are recognised in full in the consolidated financial statements. The non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiaries' equity is classified as a part of consolidated equity. The subsidiaries' results are distributed proportionately to non-controlling interests and the parent's equity interest.

Purchase and sale of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary which do not result in changes in control of the subsidiary are treated in the consolidated financial statements as equity transactions, and the difference between the consideration and the carrying amount is allocated to the parent's equity interest.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

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

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

The cost of the equity investments in the acquired enterprises is offset against the proportionate share of the fair value of the enterprises' net assets at the acquisition date.

On acquisition of subsidiaries, goodwill is recognised on a proportionate basis in the balance sheet of the parent based on the actual ownership interest in the acquired equity investments. In the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is recognised in full regardless of the ownership interest held in the subsidiary, i.e. including goodwill relating to the shares of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries.

The goodwill (positive difference) determined at the date of acquisition is recognised under intangible assets in the consolidated financial statements and under equity investments in subsidiaries in the parent's balance sheet. Goodwill from acquired enterprises is adjusted until 12 months after the acquisition date.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

CURRENCY

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

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

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income, raw materials and consumables and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

Income from the rental of properties is recognised in the income statement for the relevant period. Revenue is measured at fair value and determined exclusive of VAT and discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise’s activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are de-

16. Accounting policies - continued -

preciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	5	0
Goodwill	5-10	0
Buildings	50	0
Leasehold improvements	10-15	0
Plant and machinery	10-15	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10	0

Goodwill is amortised over 5-10 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

Land is not depreciated.

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

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

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

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

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

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets comprise impairment of investments at a lower recoverable amount and write-downs of financial current assets at a lower net realisable value.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign

16. Accounting policies - continued -

exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Amortisation of capital losses and borrowing costs relating to financial liabilities is recognised on an ongoing basis as financial expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

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

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Acquired rights

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

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

Goodwill

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

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

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets

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

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

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

Property, plant and equipment under construction

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

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

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method in the balance sheet of the parent. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

Accounting policies for the acquisition of subsidiaries are stated in the 'Business combinations' section.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments. However, transaction costs on the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement in the consolidated financial statements at the date incurred. Where the cost on acquisition of equity investments includes a contingent purchase consideration, this consideration is

16. Accounting policies - continued -

measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent value adjustment of contingent purchase consideration at fair value is recognised in the cost of acquired equity investments. For subsidiaries, subsequent value adjustment of contingent purchase consideration at fair value is recognised in the income statement in the consolidated financial statements.

On subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Goodwill recognised under equity investments is amortised according to the straight-line method based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset. The useful life of goodwill has been determined at 5-10 years for equity investments in subsidiaries. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise to which the goodwill relates.

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

Impairment losses on fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed, unless goodwill is included in the carrying amount of equity investments.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

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

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

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

Prepayments

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

Cash

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

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the financial statements of the parent in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Current and deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Payables

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

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

16. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

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

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

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the parent’s share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables. Cash flows from financing activities also comprise finance lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.

Referring to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act a cash flow statement has not been prepared for the parent as the parent is included in the consolidated cash flow statement.