



Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S

Gyngemose Parkvej 50, 8, DK-2860 Søborg

CVR no. 24 20 52 15

Annual report for 2024

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 17 July 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Søren Ærbo Simonsen', positioned above a horizontal line.

Søren Ærbo Simonsen
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company details	5
Financial highlights	6
Management's review	7
Financial statements	
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	10
Balance sheet at 31 December	11
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes	14
Accounting policies	22

Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Søborg, 17 July 2025

Executive board



Søren Ærbo Simonsen

Supervisory board



Mark Leendert Willem Moret
chairman



Kurt Stefan Alariksson



Søren Ærbo Simonsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

We 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 and IESBA Code.

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and 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.

Independent auditor's report

- Plan and perform the audit of the Financial Statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. 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.

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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 17 July 2025

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Olafsson'.

David Olafsson
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne19737

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jes P. Sørensen'.

Jes P. Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne16467

Company details

Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S
Gyngemose Parkvej 50, 8
DK-2860 Søborg

Telephone: 7022 0410
CVR-no. 24 20 52 15
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 2024
Domicile: Søborg

Supervisory Board

Mark Leendert Willem Moret, chairman
Kurt Stefan Alariksson
Søren Ærbo Simonsen

Executive Board

Søren Ærbo Simonsen

Auditors

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Consolidated financial statements

Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of D&B Holdings Netherlands B.V., Stationsplein 45 4th floor C, Rotterdam 3013 AK, Netherlands, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The largest group of companies in which the financial statements for the company are consolidated is that headed by Dun & Bradstreet Holdings Inc.. The group financial statements of Dun & Bradstreet Holdings Inc. are available from 5335 Gate Parkway Jacksonville, FL 32256, USA. Phone number is 001-904648-6350.

Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Profit/loss before net financials	15.308	16.387	26.754	17.612	20.784
Net financials	13.739	21.606	13.057	7.825	2.680
Profit/loss for the year	22.963	30.326	30.411	18.299	15.704
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	135.595	164.405	189.737	170.297	176.528
Investment in property, plant and equipment	-126	-37	-698	-170	-241
Equity	88.686	95.718	109.192	78.782	75.483
Number of employees	90	93	89	90	92
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	10,2%	9,3%	14,9%	10,2%	10,8%
Solvency ratio	65,4%	58,2%	57,5%	46,3%	42,8%
Return on equity	24,9%	29,6%	32,4%	23,7%	21,3%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

2024 was a year of strong underlying business growth for Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S. The overall Denmark business achieved total year-on-year sales growth of 8.5%, which supported modest revenue growth in Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S of mDKK 2.4, or 1.8%. Revenue performance was diluted by a sales decline in 2023 and due to the majority of 2024 sales growth being achieved in the fourth quarter. Denmark has a mature client base and a high composition of fixed-fee client subscription contracts and recurring revenues, normally spread evenly over 12-month contract periods. The Q4 2024 sales growth therefore delivers greater revenue impact into 2025.

The strong 2024 sales performance results from an on-going upgrade of Denmark clients from legacy local products to Dun & Bradstreet global solutions, such as Finance Analytics, Datablocks and, more recently, Risk Analytics. These global solutions delivered 47.3% of Denmark revenue in 2024, up from 38.8% in 2023. 2024 also saw a continued trend in dependency on revenue growth driven by Dun & Bradstreet third party risk and compliance solutions, such as Risk Analytics Compliance Intelligence, which alongside other flagship solutions, is anticipated to provide scalable revenue and profitability growth to Denmark in the long-term.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 shows a profit of DKK 22.962.943, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of DKK 88.686.031.

Management's review

That said, 2024 saw a number of impacts that drove higher overall costs that led to a decrease in profit before tax of mDKK 8.2 from mDKK 38, or a 22% decline. Wider macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges led to a significant depreciation of the Danish Krone against the US Dollar over 2024. This drove an increase in the Denmark dollar-denominated operating costs, such as intercompany data charges, product royalties for Dun & Bradstreet global solutions, and corporate allocations for centrally held resources or technology and licence fees. Denmark also experienced higher costs to support the upgrade programme from legacy local products. There are costs of change as clients are transitioned to global solutions, as well as higher costs for international data to support those client needs, or third-party vendor costs such as royalties for the IndueD product or external screening charges for Risk Analytics Compliance Intelligence. Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S was also negatively impacted by a circa 50% reduction in Income from Investments, primarily resulting from a reduction in operating profit by the subsidiary company, Bisnode D&B Denmark A/S.

Looking ahead, the future outlook for Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S is positive. The Denmark business is expected to continue to accelerate revenue growth. 2025 year-to-date sales growth is high, with key strategic clients driving upsell on existing spend and a number of significant new business wins with well-known Denmark-based companies. Further, whilst not stable, global macroeconomic trends have improved to some degree and the Danish Krone has appreciated significantly against the US Dollar, which is anticipated to reduce Denmark's operating costs in 2025. The tight control over personnel costs will continue as in 2024, but it is necessary to invest in strong sales talent and in the new-business-focused Solution Sales team to drive scalable and repeatable business growth.

The Denmark management team are reviewing opportunities to drive efficiencies across the organisation, including options to mitigate international data costs for high-consumption global clients and also leveraging shared resources across the Northern European business to optimise the financial performance of Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S. Finally, after a period as interim leader of the Denmark business, Soren Simonson has been appointed as Managing Director in 2025, an appointment which is expected to bring greater stability and opportunity for growth in the Denmark business over 2025 and beyond.

Based on continued strong sales performance, 2025 revenue is anticipated to be in the region of 7% to 9% growth year-on-year, with profit before tax of between mDKK 32 and mDKK 35.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

The company's knowledge resources if of particular importance to its future earnings

To be able to service our customers in the best possible way we continuously invest in development of our skills and competences of our employees and use the power and curiosity in our organization to constantly improve and develop our processes and solutions.

Management's review

Impact on the external environment and measures taken to prevent, reduce or mitigate damage

Dun & Bradstreet is member of UN Global Compact and are working to further develop our measures and reports in this area. Dun & Bradstreet each year perform a Sustainability Report and work on minimizing our environmental footprint.

Research and development activities in or for the company

Our resources for new developments will continue at a high level, benefitting from being part of the Dun & Bradstreet Group.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Gross profit		99.137.534	105.873.085
Staff expenses	1	-72.410.181	-71.378.691
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets	2	<u>-11.418.865</u>	<u>-18.107.305</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		15.308.488	16.387.089
Income from investments in subsidiaries	3	11.677.958	19.580.672
Financial income	4	2.794.687	4.132.651
Financial expenses		<u>-733.318</u>	<u>-2.107.740</u>
Profit/loss before tax		29.047.815	37.992.672
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>-6.084.872</u>	<u>-7.667.139</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>22.962.943</u>	<u>30.325.533</u>
Distribution of profit	6		

Balance sheet at 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		3.232.074	2.367.124
Goodwill		14.903.555	25.291.426
Development projects in progress		591.015	0
Intangible assets	7	18.726.644	27.658.550
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		166.177	249.100
Leasehold improvements		96.362	147.845
Tangible assets	8	262.539	396.945
Investments in subsidiaries	9	34.717.539	34.839.581
Deposits		1.086.163	1.076.506
Fixed asset investments		35.803.702	35.916.087
Total non-current assets		54.792.885	63.971.582
Trade receivables		18.594.813	29.116.571
Receivables from group entities		55.112.212	70.204.071
Other receivables		4.612.292	18.816
Deferred tax asset	10	0	168.492
Joint taxation contributions receivable		449.922	0
Prepayments	11	2.032.432	925.782
Receivables		80.801.671	100.433.732
Total current assets		80.801.671	100.433.732
Total assets		135.594.556	164.405.314

Balance sheet at 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		35.000.000	35.000.000
Reserve for development expenditure		2.982.009	1.846.357
Retained earnings		28.698.923	28.871.632
Proposed dividend for the year		22.005.099	30.000.000
Equity	12	88.686.031	95.717.989
Provision for deferred tax	10	110.168	0
Other provisions	13	1.025.400	1.025.400
Total provisions		1.135.568	1.025.400
Trade payables		7.472.100	3.829.944
Payables to group entities		0	6.159.204
Corporation tax		168.739	405.707
Other payables		6.574.286	19.088.918
Deferred income		31.557.832	38.178.152
Total current liabilities		45.772.957	67.661.925
Total liabilities		45.772.957	67.661.925
Total equity and liabilities		135.594.556	164.405.314
Rent and lease liabilities	14		
Contingent liabilities	15		
Related parties and ownership structure	16		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	35.000.000	1.846.357	28.871.632	30.000.000	95.717.989
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-29.994.901	-29.994.901
Transfers, reserves	0	1.135.652	-1.135.652	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	962.943	22.000.000	22.962.943
Equity at 31 December 2024	35.000.000	2.982.009	28.698.923	22.005.099	88.686.031

	Share capital	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	35.000.000	1.006.763	29.385.693	43.800.000	109.192.456
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-43.800.000	-43.800.000
Transfers, reserves	0	839.594	-839.594	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	325.533	30.000.000	30.325.533
Equity at 31 December 2023	35.000.000	1.846.357	28.871.632	30.000.000	95.717.989

Notes

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	66.613.748	65.659.031
Pensions	5.065.844	4.970.618
Other social security costs	730.589	749.042
	<u>72.410.181</u>	<u>71.378.691</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>89</u>	<u>93</u>

According to section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to the executive board has not been disclosed.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets		
Depreciation intangible assets	11.152.530	17.797.510
Depreciation tangible assets	266.335	309.795
	<u>11.418.865</u>	<u>18.107.305</u>
which breaks down as follows:		
Completed development projects	764.659	501.703
Goodwill	10.387.871	17.295.807
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	214.852	218.032
Leasehold improvements	51.483	91.763
	<u>11.418.865</u>	<u>18.107.305</u>

Notes

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
3 Income from investments in subsidiaries		
Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S	<u>11.677.958</u>	<u>19.580.672</u>
	<u>11.677.958</u>	<u>19.580.672</u>
4 Financial income		
Financial income, group entities	2.767.697	1.741.117
Other financial income	22.409	15.162
Exchange gains	<u>4.581</u>	<u>2.376.372</u>
	<u>2.794.687</u>	<u>4.132.651</u>
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	5.528.805	7.583.695
Deferred tax for the year	278.660	83.444
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>277.407</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>6.084.872</u>	<u>7.667.139</u>
6 Distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	22.000.000	30.000.000
Retained earnings	<u>962.943</u>	<u>325.533</u>
	<u>22.962.943</u>	<u>30.325.533</u>

Notes

7 Intangible assets

	Completed de- velopment pro- jects	Goodwill	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January 2024	87.318.286	194.624.226	0
Completed development projects	1.629.609	0	591.015
Transfers for the year	0	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>88.947.895</u>	<u>194.624.226</u>	<u>591.015</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2024	84.951.162	169.332.800	0
Amortisation for the year	764.659	10.387.871	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2024	<u>85.715.821</u>	<u>179.720.671</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>3.232.074</u>	<u>14.903.555</u>	<u>591.015</u>

On group level Dun & Bradstreet has increased investments in new customer products and solutions.

Notes

8 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equip- ment	Leasehold im- provements
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cost at 1 January 2024	2.247.151	1.586.540
Adjustments	10.633	0
Additions for the year	<u>126.202</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>2.383.986</u>	<u>1.586.540</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2024	1.998.051	1.438.695
Adjustments	4.907	0
Depreciation for the year	<u>214.851</u>	<u>51.483</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2024	<u>2.217.809</u>	<u>1.490.178</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>166.177</u>	<u>96.362</u>

Notes

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
9 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	43.516.483	43.516.483
Cost at 31 December	43.516.483	43.516.483
Revaluations at 1 January	-8.676.902	-14.857.574
Net profit/loss for the year	11.677.958	19.580.672
Received dividend	-11.800.000	-13.400.000
Revaluations at 31 December	-8.798.944	-8.676.902
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>34.717.539</u>	<u>34.839.581</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Registered office</u>	<u>Ownership interest</u>	<u>Equity, DKK</u>	<u>Profit/loss for the year, DKK</u>
Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S	Gladsaxe, Danmark	100%	32.326.566	9.286.985

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
10 Provision for deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax	-168.492	-251.936
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	278.660	83.444
Provision for deferred tax	<u>110.168</u>	<u>-168.492</u>

Notes

11 Prepayments

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
Data purchase/subscriptions/updates	6.000	0
Commissions	43.712	44.686
Licenses	353.948	537.987
Project direct costs	1.470.000	171.902
Insurance	145.159	130.990
Other	13.613	40.217
	<u>2.032.432</u>	<u>925.782</u>

12 Equity

The share capital consists of 35.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1.000. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

13 Other provisions

Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S has a re-establishment obligation at its rented premises. A provision of DKK 1.025.400 (2023: DKK 1.025.400) has been made for anticipated costs based on the landlords experiences for the lease in question. The provision is expected to be used when the entity vacates the premises.

14 Rent and lease liabilities

Operating lease liabilities.

Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	<u>2.029.503</u>	<u>1.775.500</u>
	<u>2.029.503</u>	<u>1.775.500</u>

15 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with the group entities and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest.

Notes

16 Related parties and ownership structure

Transactions

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Sales to related companies		
Core business	14.329.182	11.961.336
Employees working for other group companies	98.270.903	100.864.023
Cost transfer	-	3.945.637
Interest - Cashpool	-	1.741.117
Sales to related companies	112.600.085	118.512.113
Purchase from related companies		
Core business	17.904.955	10.206.543
Management fee	6.801.337	6.736.076
Employees working for other group companies	11.975.384	44.716.866
Cost transfer	6.700.891	8.958.021
Interest expences	-	-
Purchase from related companies	43.382.567	70.617.505
Receivables from group entities	55.122.212	77.276.729
Payables to group entities	227	6.906

Ownership structure

According to the company's register of shareholders, the following shareholder holds at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Dun & Bradstreet AB, Rosenborgsgatan 4-6, 169 93 Stockholm, Sweden

Consolidated financial statements

Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of D&B Holdings Netherlands B.V., Stationsplein 45 4th floor C, Rotterdam 3013 AK, Netherlands, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

Notes

16 Related parties and ownership structure (continued)

The largest group of companies in which the financial statements for the company are consolidated is that headed by Dun & Bradstreet Holdings Inc.. The group financial statements of Dun & Bradstreet Holdings Inc. are available from 5335 Gate Parkway Jacksonville, FL 32256, USA. Phone number is 001-904648-6350.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Dun & Bradstreet Denmark A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2024 is presented in DKK.

In accordance with section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement is shown. The cash flow statement is a part of the consolidated financial statements of the parent company.

Pursuant to sections §112, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Accounting policies

Acquisitions

On acquisition of subsidiaries, the difference between cost and net asset value of the enterprise acquired is determined at the date of acquisition after the individual assets and liabilities having been adjusted to fair value (the purchase method). Cost comprises the fair value of the consideration paid as well as expenses for consultants etc directly related to the acquisition. Any remaining positive differences are recognised in intangible assets in the balance sheet as goodwill, which is amortised in the income statement on a straightline basis over its estimated useful life. Any remaining negative differences are recognised as income in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Positive and negative differences from enterprises acquired may, due to changes to the recognition and measurement of net assets, be adjusted until the end of the financial year following the year of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made. Moreover, any change in contingent consideration is adjusted in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill.

Amortisation of goodwill is recognised in "Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses".

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other operating income less consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Subscription contracts are considered delivered continuing over the subscription period. Subscription contracts include access to databases and other electronic information.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Consumables

Consumables comprise costs used in generating the year's revenue.

Accounting policies

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is at 5-10 years. 10 years amortisation is used in accordance with the Danish Statutory regulations for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item "Reserve development projects". The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

Development projects are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 3-5 years.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Accounting policies

Interest expenses on loans obtained specifically for the purpose of financing the manufacturing of items of property, plant and equipment are included in cost over the manufacturing period. All indirect, attributable borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Leases

Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under 'Rent and lease liabilities'.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is recognised and measured under the equity method.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the proportionate share of the net asset value of the entities, calculated on the basis of the group's accounting policies, plus or less unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or less any remaining value of positive or negative goodwill stated according to the purchase method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement on acquisition. Where the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities having been taken over, the negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or no longer exist.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries is tested for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation, on an annual basis.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Accounting policies

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to warranty commitments, losses on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Accounting policies

Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before net financials} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$